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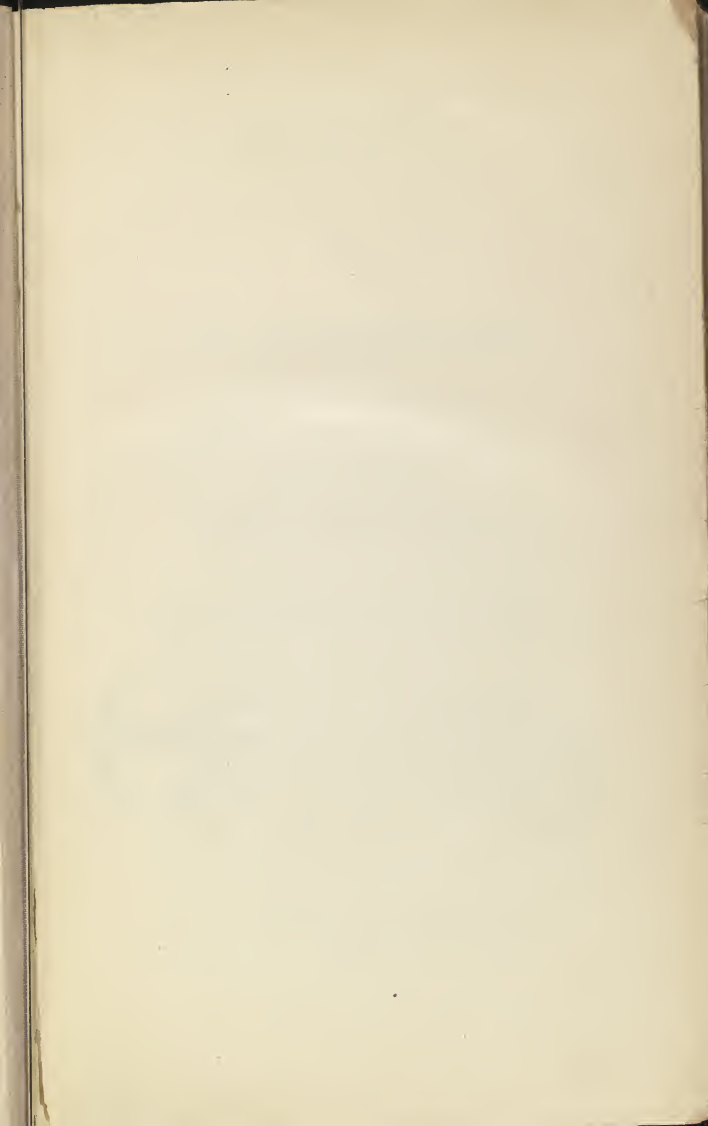
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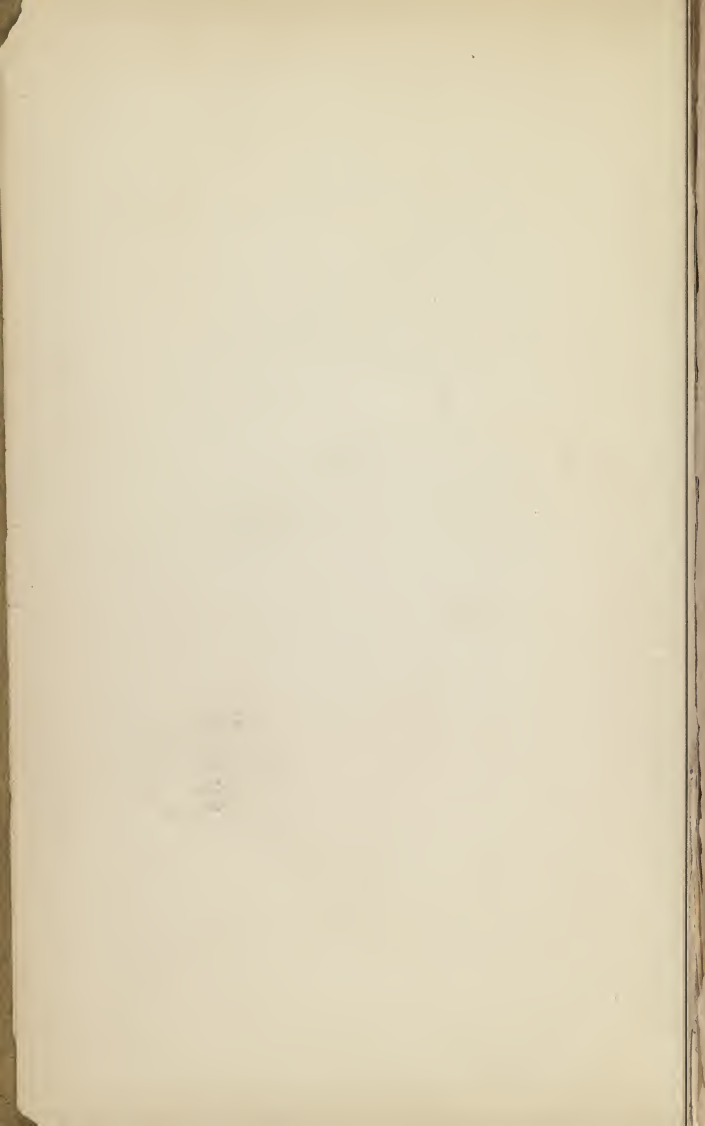
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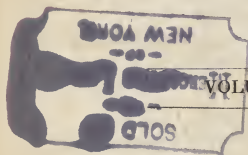
OF THE

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OF THE

184846.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

From No. 1 to 65 inclusive—From May 14, 1844, to May 13, 1845.



NEW-YORK:

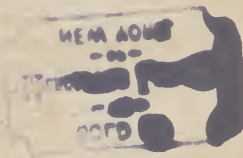
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1845.

DOUBLEDAY

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION

1881



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ANNUAL MESSAGE

OF

HIS HONOR THE MAYOR,

JAMES HARPER,

MAY 14, 1844.

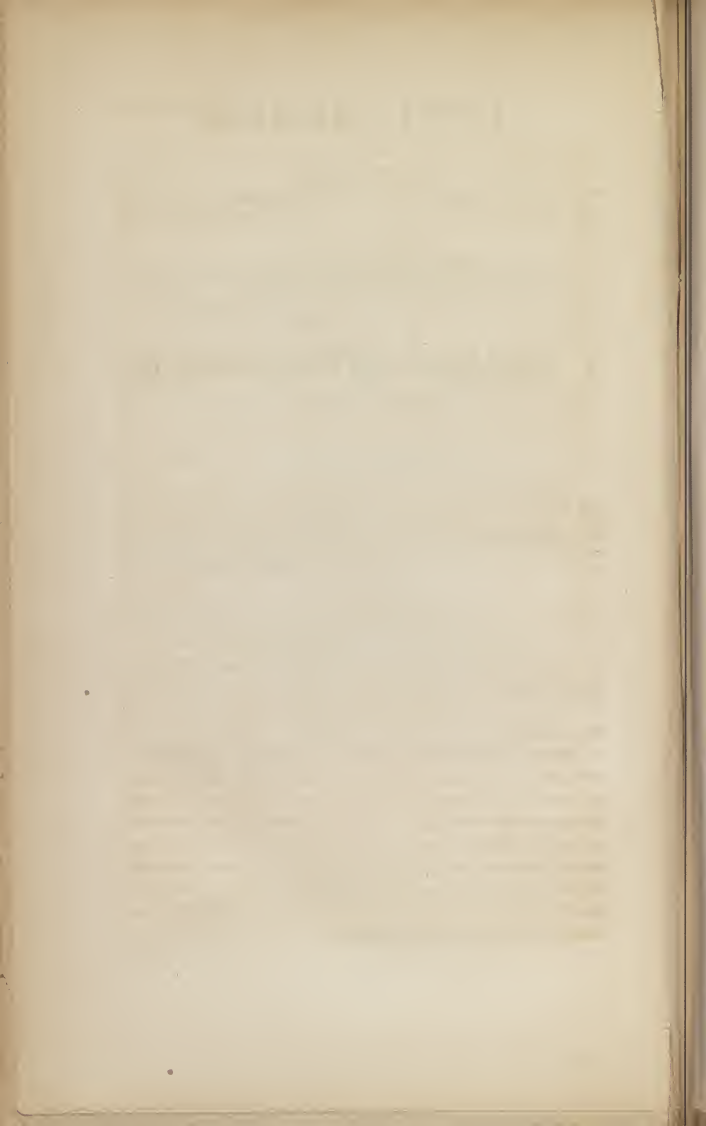
BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

DOCUMENT No. 1.

NEW-YORK:

JOHN F. TROW & CO., PRINTERS.

1844.



DOCUMENT No. 1.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

MAY 14, 1844.

The following Annual Message was received from his Honor the Mayor, which was read and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
Clerk.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
May 14th, 1844. }

*To the Honorable the Common Council
of the City of New-York :*

GENTLEMEN :

By the seventeenth section of the Charter it is made the duty of the Mayor "to communicate to the Common Council, at least once a year, and oftener if he shall deem it expedient, a general statement of the situation and condition of the city, in relation to its government, finances, and improvements ;" and "to recommend to the adoption of the Common Council all such measures connected with the police, security, health, cleanliness, and ornament of the city, and the improvement of its government and finances, as he shall deem expedient."

It cannot be expected, gentlemen, that either branch of the duty thus assigned to the chief magistrate of the city shall be performed, or undertaken, except in a very general way, by one just entering upon the office for the first time, and who has never taken any part whatever in the administration of the city government, in either its legislative or executive department. For the "general statement of the situation and condition of the city" he must, of course, be dependent on the heads of the several departments at the time of his election; and for guidance in recommending measures to the Common Council, he has only such knowledge of the city's wants as may be acquired by the observation of any citizen unconnected with office or public employment. Bearing these things in mind, I shall undertake to offer only some very general observations on the course of official duty that lies before us.

And, first, it is proper to advert, briefly, to the peculiar circumstances under which we have been called to undertake the civic administration. It is undeniable that, for many years past, not only the choice, but the official conduct of the city government has been connected with, and made dependent on, the determination of political questions properly belonging to the whole State, and even the whole Union; and the consequence has been, that the peculiar interests of the citizens, as such, have too often been lost sight of in the exclusive regard that has been paid to their interests or their opinions as a portion of the whole American people. This, in itself and specifically an evil, has become, in the course of time, one of great magnitude; inducing disregard of qualifications, other than political, in the selection of legislators and officers for the city, and too often disregard by them of the duties which they were especially chosen to perform, in their superior devotion to other duties or interests, having very little to do with the convenience of the citizens, or the good government of the city. Hence arose complaints, augmenting in loudness and frequency year after year, that the good government of the city was not adequately provided for; that wholesome laws were

not enforced ; that expenses, and, consequently, taxation, were enormously increased, without any corresponding advantage to the tax-payers ; that official duties were neglected ; that measures were undertaken and persevered in for mere political objects ; and, in a word, that the administration of the city's affairs had become rather an evil than a benefit. The dissatisfaction hence arising became at length so general and so deep rooted, that it led, almost unavoidably, to the formation of a third political party among the citizens, or perhaps I should rather say, a political organization distinct from party, which specifically set forth as its object the removal of the causes inducing that dissatisfaction, without reference to any other political movement or purpose whatever, and proposed the establishment of a city government unconnected with purposes and considerations relating to the government of the State or of the Union. That the principle thus avowed by the new organization met with the approbation of the citizens generally, is shown by the fact, that as soon as its purpose was matured and presented in a form admitting of popular sanction, it received that sanction in the most emphatic manner ; the late election showing the largest vote ever known in the city, and the candidates presented by the new organization receiving almost as many suffrages as both the old parties united.

It is not without a purpose, gentlemen, that I have recalled these facts to your consideration. It is fitting for us to remember the great mark of confidence bestowed upon us by so large a number of our fellow-citizens ; and to remember, also, that we have pledged ourselves to deserve it by the faithful devotion of all our powers to the attainment of the good ends for which our fellow-citizens have put us in the offices we hold. We have a mighty work before us ; expectations of good from our ministry are raised high ; all, or most of us, are without experience in legislation and the performance of official duty ; if we fail utterly to accomplish what is expected of us—if we subject ourselves to the reproach of having promised largely, but done nothing in fulfilment of our promises—then, gentlemen, disgrace and scorn will

be our meet portion. But the people are not unjust ; if we succeed even partially, and make it manifest that want of complete success has been owing, not to deficiency of zeal and integrity, but to the magnitude of the work and our own inexperience, our fellow-citizens will not withhold from us the due reward of their approval and their respect.

With these preliminary remarks, gentlemen, I proceed to the fulfilment, as I may be able, of the duty assigned to me by the seventeenth section of the Charter.

Of the financial condition of the city—its revenues, property, expenditure, and debt—I have at present but very imperfect information, and am not prepared to lay before you an intelligible statement. I shall proceed to make myself more accurately and minutely informed upon the subject as soon as possible, and lose no time in placing before you such suggestions as may present themselves to my mind tending to the reduction of debt and expenditure. In the mean time, however, I would mention to you, as sources of very great expenditure, in which economy may probably be introduced with eminent advantage, the provision for the support of the poor, and that for cleaning the streets. The Almshouse department has occupied, of late years, a very important and conspicuous place in the annual list of disbursements ; and it seems to me that plans might be devised both to reduce the number of paupers deriving their support from the tax-paying citizens, and to make them contribute more largely, by their labour, to the cost of their own maintenance. If these could be effected, the moral and pecuniary advantages resulting therefrom would be very great. A recent English traveller in this country has gone back, and reported to his countrymen, that when he visited the New-York Almshouse, it had two thousand and five hundred inmates, of whom five hundred were able-bodied men ; that there was no separation of the sexes, no enforcement of labour, no restriction upon readmission as often as drunkenness or laziness might make it a desirable temporary refuge ! This information,

false though it may be, was widely circulated in the English newspapers. To the thousands and tens of thousands of miserably poor in England, such a picture of an American almshouse must convey almost the idea of a paradise, in contrast with the severe and stringent regulations of their own poor-law unions; and we cannot wonder if thousands are induced by these reports to desire removal from the wretchedness of their own country to one where wilful pauperism meets such encouragement—a removal for which we know that their local authorities are willing enough to make provision. In this country, where, as a general rule, the meet reward of industry is sure, there should be no wilful pauperism; and if “able-bodied men” are found by hundreds in our almshouses, at least there should be ample and strict provision for making their bodily ability useful to the public from whom they receive subsistence. It is proper to bear in mind, however, the necessity of giving such a direction to pauper labour that it shall not come injuriously in competition with that of the industrious citizen who relies upon his own hands for the support of himself and his family; and therefore the employments of the Almshouse and its dependencies should as much as possible be such that their products would fall within the consumption of the institutions themselves. Agriculture seems to be the most obviously proper to this end; and it has the other advantage, of being morally and physically healthful. I submit to you, therefore, whether it would not be expedient to provide suitable places for the production, by the labour of the able-bodied paupers, of the fruits of the earth, for use in all the public institutions; and as auxiliary to this, a workhouse would be very desirable, for the employment of women and children, and for that of the males in winter. There can be no doubt that such provisions would greatly reduce the number of paupers, as well as the expense of their maintenance. I invite your particular attention to this subject, because pauperism is one of the sorest evils with which any society can be afflicted, and no effort should be spared to root it out from among us, or at least to check its growth, and reduce it within the smallest practicable limits.

The cleaning of the streets is another heavy item in the city expenditures ; and the loud and long-continued complaints of the citizens admonish us that there has been no due proportion, for some time past, between its cost and the manner of its performance. Perhaps in no department of city regulation is there more urgent occasion both for economy and faithful management. It is for your wisdom to determine whether the contract system or that now in operation is more likely to effect the desired reform, under proper supervision ; but I may remark that in some cities, as I have been informed, contractors are found to undertake the work entirely at their own expense, deriving ample compensation from the sale of the matter removed from the streets. And if this be so, I can conceive of no good reason why, in New-York, a hundred thousand dollars should be expended annually in this work alone. I would suggest, for your consideration, the plan of giving out the work, under a suitable number of contracts, to separate contractors, and making immediate termination of the contract one of the penalties for inadequate or unsatisfactory performance. And, if possible, the work of cleaning should be done, in the summer months, between four and six o'clock in the morning ; it could then be done more thoroughly, more speedily, and with a great increase of comfort to the citizens. The number of times during the week when the streets should be cleansed is a question for experience to determine ; but in the great thoroughfares I think it should be done every day, or at least as often as four times a week.

These are the only subjects to which I am prepared at present to call your attention, with a specific view to legislation for the sake of better economy. I am inclined to believe, however, that there is some room for the exercise of economy in almost every department of the administration ; not for want of checks against waste, provided by existing laws, but because those checks may be rendered more efficacious in carrying out the ordinances heretofore enacted. I think it would be satisfactory to the citizens if the Mayor and Common Council were more scrupulous in regard

to appropriations of money for what may be called personal and private purposes—such as entertainments, receptions of distinguished visitors, carriage-hire, refreshments, and the like. A salutary check upon wasteful expenditure may be found, it is thought, in a rigid adherence to the system of issuing no warrants in advance of funds to meet them, and of incurring no expenses without previous specific appropriations. And I am persuaded that a better economy may be enforced, with great advantage, in the management of the Croton water department. That department constitutes a large and very important item of the public business and expenditure ; and from its recent establishment, as well as its magnitude, it has almost unavoidably happened that numerous omissions and errors have occurred, which more enlarged experience will be able to remedy. It will be a highly important part of our duty, gentlemen, to avail ourselves wisely of the experience that has been gained, and do our utmost to place this extensive and invaluable establishment on the best footing of economy and efficiency.

I have said that, for the general purposes of good government, there seems to be no want of legal provision in the city charter and ordinances ; and I am strongly impressed with the belief that many of the complaints heretofore existing have originated not in a want of laws, but mostly in failure to enforce them. I would earnestly impress this idea upon your consideration, with the hope that, so far as lies in your power, you will rather co-operate with me in seeing that existing ordinances are made effectual, than be very assiduous in making others ; for of all the faults a government can commit, there is scarcely any one greater than that of heaping statute upon statute, without giving proper attention to their due enforcement. It is better to have but few laws, than, by neglect in enforcing them, to encourage in the people a habit of disregarding them ; a short and simple code, rigidly carried into effect, is far more advantageous than an extended system, going into the amplest details of command and prohibition, but accompanied by laxity in execution.

I am informed that ample provision has been made by law for the removal of almost every evil complained of—ample provision, both as to the thing itself and the officer to see to it. For instance, there are minute directions, and of recent date too, respecting obstructions on the side-walks, racing and other fast driving in the streets, swine going at large, the removal of nuisances, the regulation of carts, wagons, and carriages about the markets and landings, and, in short, every thing essential or desirable to the convenience of the citizens and the maintenance of proper order in a well-governed city.

It is here, gentlemen, in my opinion, that we are called on to commence our work. Let us enforce the laws we have with all diligence; for only by so doing can we ascertain what others, if any, are wanted. It may be, too, that by enforcing them, some will be found inexpedient to retain or susceptible of improvement. That will be for your wisdom to determine. The mayor has not much power; few of the subordinate officers in the city government being practically within reach of his correcting influence, though all are nominally under his supervision; but what power I have shall be exerted to the best of my ability and judgment, and for all that is wanting, I shall rely upon your assistance as magistrates in your respective wards, and in your collective capacity.

The State Legislature, on the last day of its recent session, passed a bill making extensive and radical changes in the police establishment of the city, which bill will soon be laid before you, for your adoption or rejection; and for this, among other reasons, I do not go into detail on the subject of police regulation, although there are some matters in which existing systems need improvement. Great complaint has been made of abuses in the conduct of intelligence offices and petty auction-rooms—of the existence of gaming-houses—of criminals escaping from the law by means of fictitious bail—of the want of an efficient and well-organized police at fires—of the treatment of persons confined as witnesses,

who now are, but certainly should not be, put on the same footing as criminals—and of the inadequate provision made at the prisons and watch-houses for the proper treatment of persons taken up at night labouring under disease of body or mind. These and many other things, falling properly under the head of police regulation, may require your legislative attention, and this I would especially invite to the excessive number of, and the objectionable practices carried on at, the places licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors. This is a subject of the deepest interest to every citizen. Intemperance is now every where recognized as the most fruitful parent of vice, poverty, crime, and misery ; and no lawful restraints upon it should be withheld. The laws provide such restraints to some extent, in the conditions affixed to the granting of licenses, in the prohibition of selling liquors on the Sabbath, in forbidding raffles, and in various other ways ; but I am assured that raffles are of almost nightly occurrence at many public-houses, inducing waste of time and money, and too often laying the foundation of intemperate habits, which eventually destroy the unhappy victim ; that multitudes of drinking-shops are not only kept open, but thronged with customers on the Sabbath day ; and that all the conditions of the license are openly and continually broken. I earnestly solicit your prompt attention to this great evil, and the exertion of all your power for its suppression.

Several other subjects, that seem to require better management than has heretofore existed, I will more briefly enumerate. Such are the fire and free hydrants, most of which, it is said, have proved to be very imperfect in construction, so that from the action of frost, and from careless or wilful violence in using them, very many are out of order, or absolutely destroyed. Some effectual check is needed, too, upon the waste of water by the unauthorized opening of the fire hydrants.

Several of the public establishments are much in want of better keeping as regards cleanliness and repairs ; a want which may be in part supplied, perhaps, by requiring the keepers to

reside in them with their families, and holding them to a strict accountability for the good order of the buildings and appurtenances.

The establishment of common schools, under the present system, has already been attended with an enormous outlay of money, the increase of which, to an unlimited extent, threatens to become a most onerous and intolerable burden upon the taxpayers. If the remedy for this evil is not within your power, I would suggest the propriety of an early application to the State Legislature for an amendment of the law that shall give the city government such a control over the appropriations for schools as it clearly should possess.

Another system which has been attended with flagrant abuses, and wrought most serious injury to many citizens, is that of city improvements—including the opening and regulation of streets, &c., and the imposition of assessments. The power of the corporation in this matter should be most strictly guarded by enactments, and be exercised with the utmost caution and regard to private interests. In times past, it is well known, owners of property have been ruined by measures taken professedly for their benefit as well as that of the city; and it is equally notorious that heavy assessments have been laid and collected, years ago, for the opening of streets and avenues which remain unopened to this day. A recent alleged discovery of want of power in the Supreme Court, in regard to the confirmation of assessments, will render action by the State Legislature necessary; and this will afford a proper opportunity for a revision of the whole system, and its re-establishment on juster principles. Equity would appear to suggest as one of these, that no ordinance for opening or altering a street at the expense of the owners of the property adjoining should be made without their assent, or at least the assent of a majority.

There is one department of official duty, gentlemen, in regard

to which, it seems to me, an erroneous practice has very extensively prevailed : I mean that of appointing to office. It has become the rule to bring all appointments, even to the lowest grades of office, as much as possible within the direct action of the Common Council ; and one of the obvious evil consequences has been, the substitution of a political test, in the selection of officers, for that which should alone be considered fitness for the place. If it is within your legislative power, under the charter, I would suggest the adoption of a system by which, as far as practicable, the appointment of subordinates should be left to the highest officer in each department ; for instance, that of all officers engaged in street regulation, to the superintendent of streets ; of those employed about the markets, to the superintendent of markets ; and so through the whole executive organization. Thus there would be a harmonious and efficient gradation of responsibility, and, by consequence, of power and inducement to enforce the diligent performance of duty. The doing away of mere political or party considerations in appointment to office would in itself be a great gain ; and it seems to me that such would be among the certain results of the plan proposed.

With these remarks, I leave you, gentlemen, to the performance of your duties ; only taking the liberty to remind you, that we have sworn before the Great Ruler of all to be faithful, diligent, and upright, in the fulfilment of the trust reposed in us ; and that only by fidelity, diligence, and integrity in that trust can we expect His blessing on our endeavours, or obtain the lesser reward of approbation from our fellow-citizens.

JAMES HARPER.

CHAPTER I
THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA
The first discovery of America was made by Christopher Columbus in 1492. He sailed from Spain in search of a westward route to the Indies. On October 12, 1492, he landed on the island of San Salvador in the West Indies. This event marked the beginning of European exploration and colonization of the Americas.

CHAPTER II
THE EARLY YEARS
The early years of the United States were marked by the struggle for independence from British rule. The American Revolution began in 1775 and ended in 1783. The new nation was founded on the principles of liberty and democracy.

DOCUMENT No. 2.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

MAY 24, 1844.

The following Opinion was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, in relation to the Acts of the Legislature providing for Common School Education, &c., which was laid on the table and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Counsel to the Corporation to examine the Act in relation to Common Schools in the city of New York, passed May 7, 1844; also, all Acts previously passed on the same subject; and to report to the Common Council what the requirements of said Acts on the Common Council are, and also what course should be pursued in relation thereto.

In compliance with the above Resolution, the Counsel has the honour to report that he has examined the several Acts referred to therein, and endeavoured to place before your Honourable Body what is required of the Common Council by said Acts, and the course to be pursued relative thereto.

The Revised Statutes relative to the Common School Fund, Title IV, Part I, Chapter IX, "Of the School Fund," Sect. 3, directs that the moneys to be distributed, shall be payable on the warrant of the Comptroller of the State, on the first day of February in every year, to the Chamberlain of the city of New York; and Sect. 13 of Article 2d, Title II, Part I, Chapter XV, "Of the Distribution of the Common School Fund," directs the Chamberlain to apply for and receive the school moneys apportioned as soon as the same become payable. The above Sections have not been altered or repealed. The Acts relative to Common Schools, passed since the Revised Statutes, have, so far as the same applied to the city of New York, been, in a great measure, modified or repealed by the Act entitled An Act, "More effectually to provide for Common School Education in the City and County of New York," passed May 7, 1844. The Acts of 1842 and 1843 appear not to have been constitutional, not having been passed by a two-third vote; but such parts of them as have not been repealed by the Act of 1844, are recognized by that Act. I am of opinion that those parts which remain are thereby made constitutional.

The Act passed May 7, 1844, was passed by a two-third vote, and is therefore constitutional. The Act of 1844 directs the Clerk of the City and County of New York, whenever he shall receive notice from the Superintendent of Common Schools of the amount of moneys apportioned to the City and County, for the support and encouragement of Common Schools, he shall immediately lay the same before the Board of Supervisors of the City and County; it then directs the Chamberlain, as is directed by the Revised Statutes, to apply for and receive the school moneys ap-

portioned, as soon as the same become payable, and place the same to the credit of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, for the benefit of Common Schools. By this Act the Board of Supervisors are directed to annually raise and collect by tax upon the inhabitants of the City and County, a sum of money equal to the sum specified in the notice (of the Superintendent of the Common Schools,) at the same time, and in the same manner, as the contingent charges of the City and County are levied and collected; also, a sum of money equal to one-twentieth of one per cent. of the value of the real and personal estate liable to be assessed thereon, to be applied exclusively to the purposes of Common Schools in the City of New York. Also, to raise and collect such further sum as may be necessary for the erecting, purchase, or leasing of School-houses, and procuring sites for and fitting same up, to be raised, levied, and collected in like manner, which is to be in lieu of all taxes and assessments for the support of Common Schools for the City and County; and the Corporation are thereby authorized and directed to raise by loan, in anticipation of the taxes, when necessary, the moneys so to be raised, levied, and collected.

The Act then directs that the Common Council shall, upon the application of the Board of Education, and at such monthly or quarterly periods subsequent to the first day of May in every year, as they (the Common Council) may determine, direct that a sum or sums of money, equal in the aggregate to the amount last received by the Chamberlain from the Common School Fund, together with the sum so received from the School Fund, and the one-twentieth of one per cent., be deposited by the Chamberlain in one of the Incorporated Banks of the City, (the Common Council to designate the Bank,) to the credit of the Commissioners of Common Schools in each of the several Wards, and of the several Societies and Schools hereafter mentioned, in the proportions to which they shall respectively be entitled, subject only to the drafts of the said Commissioners respectively, or of the Treasurer of the Societies or Schools entitled thereto, or

to some person duly authorized by the Trustees of such Societies or Schools to receive the same. The drafts must be countersigned by the President and Clerk of the Board of Education, and made payable to the persons to whom the same shall be paid.

It will be perceived that, in addition to the amount received from the Comptroller, the amount equal thereto to be raised by tax by the Corporation, and the one-twentieth of one per cent. upon the value of the real and personal estate liable to be assessed, the Corporation is directed to raise and collect such further sum as may be necessary for the purpose of erecting, purchasing, or leasing of School-houses, and procuring sites therefor, and fitting up the same ; which last mentioned money shall from time to time, as the same is provided by the Board of Supervisors or by the Common Council, be deposited with the Chamberlain, subject to the disposal of the Board of Education, by appropriation for the establishment and organization of such Schools as shall be organized, pursuant to the directions of the Act, but no portion of said funds shall be drawn without a special appropriation by the Board of Education, and all drafts therefor shall be made by the President of the Board, countersigned by the Clerk, and made payable to the order of the person to whom the same shall be paid.

There appears to be two modes pointed out as to the funds, viz., the amount received from the State, the amount equal thereto to be raised by tax by the Corporation, and the one-twentieth of one per cent., are to be deposited by the Chamberlain in such Bank as the Corporation shall designate, to the credit of the Commissioners of Common Schools in each of the Wards, and of the Societies and Schools hereafter mentioned, and to be subject to their drafts as above mentioned ; and the moneys directed to be raised for erecting, purchasing, or leasing of School-houses, procuring sites therefor, and fitting up the same, are to be deposited with the Chamberlain, subject to the disposal of the Board of Education, as above mentioned.

By this Act the Board of Education are authorized to apply to the Board of Supervisors or to the Common Council, for such sums as they shall require, to hire, purchase sites, and erect buildings, or to fit up and properly organize the same, and the Board of Supervisors or the Common Council are directed to raise and deposit the same in the manner above mentioned.

The Schools entitled to participate in the School Fund, are the Schools of the Public School Society, the New York Orphan Asylum School, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum School, the Schools of the two Half Orphan Asylums, the School of the Mechanics' Society, the Harlaem School, the Yorkville Public School, the Manhattanville Free School, the Hamilton Free School, the Institution for the Blind, the School of the Leake and Watts Orphan House, the School connected with the Alms House of the City of New York, the School of the Association for the benefit of Coloured Orphans, the Normal Schools of the Public School Society for the Education of Teachers employed, or to be employed, in any of the Schools subject to the provisions of the Act.

This act declares that all School Houses to be built, and the fitting up of the same, shall be done by contract, unless the fitting up shall not exceed the sum of \$200, and that the Books and Stationery, and other essentials necessary to organize a school, shall be furnished by contract as far as it is practicable.

By this Act it is the duty of the Board of Education to apportion all the school moneys, except so much as shall have been raised for the purpose of establishing and organizing new schools, to each of the several schools, according to the mode pointed out in Section 12; and this Section declares, that no school shall be entitled to a portion of the school moneys, in which the religious sectarian doctrine or tenet of any particular Christian or other religious sect shall be taught, inculcated, or practised, or in which any book or books containing compositions favourable or

prejudicial to the particular doctrines or tenets of any Christian sect, or which shall teach the doctrine or tenets of any other religious sect, or which shall refuse to permit the visits and examinations provided for in the Act. The Board of Education cannot exclude from the schools the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, or any selections therefrom, nor decide what version (if any) of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment shall be used in any of the schools.

In making the apportionment, no share is to be allotted to any school, from which no sufficient annual reports have been received for the year ending on the last day of January immediately preceding the apportionment; and if any part of the moneys apportioned remains unexpended for one year after the apportionment, by reason of the Trustees or Societies refusing to receive the same, such moneys shall be returned to the Chamberlain and be reported to the Board of Supervisors.

This Act requires the Board of Education, on or before the first Monday of July in each year, to report to the Board of Supervisors an estimate of the probable amount which will be required to be raised during the year to meet the current expenses, and whether more or less than the one-twentieth of one per cent., in addition to an equal amount with the State quota, will be necessary.

The Board of Education are required annually, between the first day of May and the first day of June, to make and transmit to the Clerk of the County, a Report according to the provisions of the Act, and if they neglect to do so, the moneys appropriated may, in the discretion of the Superintendent of Common Schools, be withheld until it is made. There appears to be no provision requiring the Clerk of the County to transmit such Report to the State Superintendent.

The title to all the school property, real and personal, is by

this Act vested in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York.

The Board of Supervisors are directed to appoint a County Superintendent of Common Schools. He shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal by the Board, on complaint for causes stated, and the Clerk of the Board is to transmit a certified copy of the Resolution making the appointment to the State Superintendent. The County Superintendent is to be allowed \$2 for each day he necessarily spends in the discharge of his duties. The amount to be audited and certified by the Board of Supervisors; one half of which is to be a charge upon the County, and raised and paid in the same manner as other charges thereon, and the other half is to be paid by the Treasurer of the State, on the warrant of the Comptroller of the State, out of the annual surplus appropriated to the capital of the Common School Fund, arising from the income of the moneys deposited by the United States. The Common Council are authorized, in case of the death or resignation of any member of the Board of Education, or of any Inspector or Trustee, or of their neglect or refusal to qualify or give the prescribed security, to fill the vacancy until the next annual election, but no provision is made to fill a vacancy occasioned by the removal of either of these officers from the County.

The Commissioners are, within thirty days after their election, to execute and deliver to the Supervisors a bond, with surety or sureties, to be approved by them, in a penal sum double the amount appropriated to their respective Wards the preceding year, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their office, and the proper application of all moneys coming into their hands for Common School purposes. This bond is to be filed by the Supervisors in the County Clerk's office.

The Supervisors are authorized and directed to audit and allow accounts which may be presented to them for the completion of contracts that may have already been made under the provisions of the amended Acts, and to raise and collect, according to law, the sum necessary for that purpose.

From a cursory view of the 6th Section of the Act of 1844, it might be inferred that the Common Council, upon the application of the Board of Education, are required to direct that the sum or sums equal in the aggregate to the amount last received by the Chamberlain from the Common School Fund, together with the sum so received from the School Fund, and also one-twentieth of one per cent., be deposited by him, at one time, to the credit of the Commissioners of Common Schools in each of the several Wards, &c. If this be the true construction of this section, it will not only require a large sum of money to be taken at once from the Treasury of the City, but place it in an unproductive state, to remain subject to the demands that may from time to time be made upon it under the provisions of the Act, thereby causing great loss and inconvenience.

The Counsel, however, does not so understand this section, nor does he believe it was the intention of the Legislature to lock up so large a sum at once. From a careful perusal of this section it appears, that if the Common Council, on the application of the Board of Education, and at such monthly or quarterly periods subsequent to the first day of May in each year as they may determine, direct that a sum or sums, equal in the aggregate to the amount last received, &c., be deposited in Bank, it will be sufficient. If it had been the intention of the Legislature to have it deposited in one sum, they would not have given the Corporation the right to meet monthly or quarterly and direct that a sum or sums equal in the aggregate to the amount last received, &c., be deposited ; thereby showing that, if the money is appropriated and on hand at the time it may be required, it will be a substantial compliance with the Act.

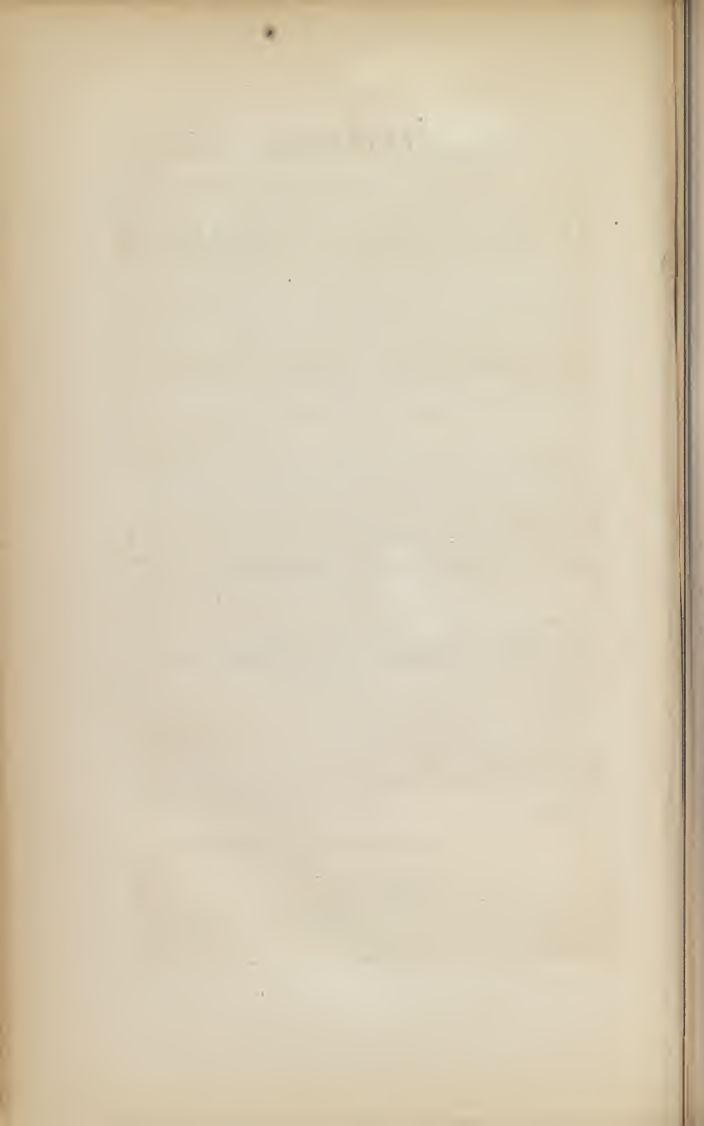
All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN LEVERIDGE.

New York, May 24, 1844.

STATEMENT
OF THE
FUNDS OF THE CORPORATION
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
FROM JANUARY 1st TO MAY 15th, 1844,
INCLUDING ACCOUNTS OF ITS
REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL,
AND OF THE
RECEIPTS AND INVESTMENTS
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND
DURING THE SAME PERIOD,
BY
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK :
JOHN F. TROW & CO., PRINTERS, 33 ANN-STREET.
1844.



DOCUMENT No. 3.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JUNE 5th, 1844.

The following Report from the Comptroller, in answer to a Resolution adopted June 1st, was received and laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
June 5th, 1844.

To the Honorable the Common Council :

GENTLEMEN,

IN answer to a Resolution, adopted 1st instant, as follows :—
“ Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to furnish the Common Council with a detailed statement of the Receipts and Expenditures from 1st January to and including 15th May, together with the appropriations for each item of account for the year 1844 ; also such suggestions as may occur

to him for the improvement of the revenue or the retrenchment of public expenditure," I respectfully present a statement in detail of the Receipts and Expenditures on all the various accounts in relation to this City, from the 1st January to the 15th May, 1844, together with a statement of the City Debt, as it existed the latter day.

By reference to the Abstract of Receipts and Expenditures it will be seen, that the expenditure on the "first class" of accounts, which has already been incurred, and which has to be met by tax, is \$609,486 62

From this should be deducted the amount of revenues received from sources which are applicable to its reduction 28,638 15

Leaving a net expenditure, in a little over one-third of the year, amounting to \$580,848 47

The whole of the above expenditure, and whatever further may be incurred in the balance of the year, has to be met by tax, and it is necessary that the greatest possible economy be practised, as the Act of the Legislature, passed May 2d, 1844, only gives authority for raising by tax the sum of \$1,298,922 21, which will be totally inadequate, if the proportion of expenses for the balance of the year are as large as that already passed, as in $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{4}$ ths of the year, $\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{4}$ ths of the means have been expended, and it is found that in almost every department there is a considerable amount of old bills which cannot at present be brought into this account, and which will increase it greatly.

The expenditure on the second class of accounts is for Interest on the City Debt, and already amounts to \$402,803 46, while the receipts from revenues pledged for the payment of interest so far only amount to \$78,692 41, leaving an amount so far to be raised by tax, of \$324,111 03. The total amount of interest which will probably be paid during the year is \$777,000, and the amount of revenues for the same time is estimated at about

\$320,000. This will leave a deficit on interest, to be raised by tax, of about \$447,000.

The third class of accounts is the only one remaining which affects the taxation of the year, and is one requiring the serious attention of the Common Council. The expenditure on Schools, so far, amounts to \$82,822 92, and the amounts that have been authorized by the Board of Supervisors, for purchase of Land and erection of School-houses, and not yet drawn, are \$46,260 58, and should only the minimum amount authorized for the support of Schools be paid, it will amount to \$151,515 34; and, adding the amount expended last year beyond the amount levied, will make a total for Land, and Buildings, and support of Schools, to be raised by tax, of \$306,782 18. Whatever may be appropriated for erecting buildings in Wards where land has been purchased, and no appropriation yet made—to wit, the 4th, 6th, 13th, and 17th Wards—will be in addition to the foregoing; and, if carried out, will swell the tax for this item to \$360,000, against the sum of \$151,000 raised last year, and, as I verily believe, without corresponding benefit to the cause of education. The amended Act in relation to Common Schools, passed this year, gives to the Board of Education the power of determining on the propriety of establishing new Schools, and, so far, is a beneficial alteration, as it will in future prevent extravagant expenditure in any particular Ward; still, had the power been delegated to the Common Council, as the immediate fiscal agents of the people, it would have appeared more in harmony with our other institutions.

The fourth and last class of expenditures are entirely "Trust Accounts," composed of items which are funded or borrowed on short loans, in anticipation of tax and revenues, and also of assessment accounts.

The detail of expenditures has been made in conformity with the new ordinance making appropriations, and there are no salaries charged in any account except the one bearing that title; conse-

quently, in making comparisons with former years, this fact should be borne in mind.

The City Debt, on the 15th May, amounted in gross to the sum of \$15,192,017 70; of this amount there is \$14,724,736 permanent debt, and \$467,281 70 temporary debt. With the exception of \$12,351, the whole amount for which the City has authority to negotiate permanent loans was exhausted, and in future the actual debt must decrease; for, in 1845 and 1846 there is \$50,000 due each year; in 1847, \$170,305; in 1848, \$50,000; in 1850, \$500,000; in 1851, \$500,000; in 1852, \$890,207; in 1856, \$515,000; in 1857, \$989,488; in 1858, \$3,000,000; and in 1860, \$2,500,000; making an aggregate in sixteen years next to come, of \$9,215,000 to be paid off, and reducing taxation for interest \$501,000 per year.

To accomplish this end it is desirable that the Corporation abstain from all new projects involving expense, and scrupulously avoid lending their credit to any enterprise, and that they maintain inviolable the Sinking Fund, for the redemption of the debt, as at present constituted; otherwise the period for the redemption of the debt will arrive, and the means to meet it be insufficient, and the City of New-York be placed in the humiliating position of having to extend a debt she had pledged herself to pay at maturity.

In making suggestions for the reduction of expenditures, I would first remark on the large cost of the charitable and criminal establishments, under the care of the Commissioners of the Alms House, and suggest, that all supplies should be procured by contract, given to the lowest bidder, who should be bound to furnish them whenever required, and of a quality to be approved by the Superintendent; that all salaried offices that can be dispensed with in the establishment should be abolished, and the duties devolved on the remaining ones; that all able-bodied paupers should be made to work, at least as hard as they would have to if they supported themselves out of the establishment; that the individuals sent to the Penitentiary for punishment, should be

required to perform hard labor, according to the tenor of their sentence. The system of contracting for supplies, would induce competition, and, it is believed, materially lessen the expense, and, at the same time, prevent any favoritism prejudicial to the public interests. Reducing the number of the salaried officers (for they appear to be very numerous) would also lighten the expense; and it is confidently believed, that if many, who use the charity of the city to support them in comparative indolence, were compelled to contribute to their own support, their numbers would be lessened, as they would prefer making greater efforts than they do at present to support themselves out of the place. With regard to the convicts sent to Blackwell's Island, it may be remarked, that, through the leniency of the Courts, many of them are sent there for such short periods that, after passing the necessary examination and medicinal course at the hospital, their term is almost expired, and comparatively little benefit is derived from their labor, and comparatively but little punishment inflicted to cause them to remember where they have been, and make them dread a second incarceration.

This establishment forms one of the largest items of public expenditure, and needs a strict scrutiny, which it is hoped will be given it, by the Commissioners of the Alms House and the appropriate Committee of the Common Council.

The "Lamp and Gas" expenditure is one which has been the subject of many reports from the Common Council, and it is hoped will yet claim their serious attention. That a large saving can and ought to be effected is unquestioned. My opinion is, that if the whole city, below Grand-street, were lighted with gas, the expense would be lessened; for one gas-lamp will give as much or more light than two of oil, and the New-York Gas Company only charge at present as much as the cost of oil is for each lamp; but it is said, and perhaps with reason, that if the Gas Company were compelled to light the whole southern part of the city, on the terms they at present contract for, it would ruin them, as the present prices do not remunerate them; some compromise, how-

ever, could be effected, by which the citizens would obtain more light, and a large saving be made in the expense.

The present pay to the lamp-lighters appears very high : each man who cleans, trims, and lights, eighty-four lamps, receives 1 1-2 cents per night each, and those who perform the same service on seventy-two lamps, receive 1 3-4 cents per night each, or an average of \$8 82 per week, each, for their service, whether the lamps are lighted or not, and there are from six to eight nights in each lunar month that the lamps are not lighted. This pay for a service which cannot average more than two or three hours per day, is higher than it ought to be, as I am confident it can be done by contract for much less.

The system of contracting for oil is good, but I would suggest that when contracts can be made below the average of former years, it should be done for large quantities, instead of making them periodically for about ten thousand gallons at a time.

The present number of men employed in the Watch Department is 1096, at a pay of \$1 25 per night for each night they are on duty ; one-half of the force is on duty each night. If the salary were reduced to \$1 per night, a saving of \$50,005 per year would be effected. The appropriation made for the year is \$266,000, and will be exactly enough to meet the present rates. The question of reducing the pay I leave to your better judgment ; but it strikes me forcibly, that the large tax staring us in the face should induce us all to curtail wherever it can be done with propriety.

The "Public Yard" has been and will be a source of profligate expenditure, and the sooner it is abolished the better, and all the public work, which is necessary, be done by contract. The Committee on Public Offices and Repairs, and the Fire and Water Committee, to be the judges of the expediency of having the work done, to open proposals, and give contracts to the lowest bidder. The Superintendent of Buildings, for his department, and the Chief Engineer for his, to be the judges to determine if the work is done according to contract.

The law, in relation to the duties of the Superintendent of Buildings, was altered in 1839 to suit certain purposes, and I am of opinion that it was altered for the worse, as each officer should be accountable for the expenses of his own department, and not place the whole under the charge of the Superintendent of Repairs.

The whole of the Printing and Stationery, Books and Documents, for the Common Council and the Departments, should be supplied by contract, and I would recommend that the Clerk of the Common Council be authorized to advertise for a supply of such articles, equal to six months' consumption; that each department shall furnish him with an estimate of what will be required for that time; that he shall only furnish such articles on the requisition of the head of each department, and that a specific account be kept of the manner in which it is disposed of; that the estimates shall be opened by the Finance Committee, and the contract consummated by their direction.

In consequence of the decrease of assessments, and the small amount of duties required of the "Collector of Assessments," I would recommend that that office be abolished, and the duties of it transferred to one of the Clerks in the Street Commissioner's Office. This will save \$1200 per year.

The subject of cleaning the streets has already received the attention of the Common Council; and I have no doubt, if the plan proposed is adopted, that the streets will be swept and cleaned at a much lower rate than even the late contract, and entirely to the satisfaction of our citizens. When this is done, the office of Health Wardens can be performed by the Street Inspectors, and some of the time of the latter be employed as a conservative police in their several wards, by a warrant from his Honour the Mayor.

The extension of the plan commenced by you in giving the duties of Dock Master of more than one Ward to one person, is very beneficial, as it saves the number of officers, and gives them full employment.

By the Charter of 1831, sec. 21, it is provided, "The executive business of the Corporation of the City of New-York shall hereafter be performed by distinct Departments, which it shall be the duty of the Common Council to organize and appoint for that purpose." As a matter of course, the duties of the Common Council and their Committees are confined to legislative business. Encroachments, however, have been made on this section of the Charter from 1831 to the present time; and we now find by the City Ordinances, that the Committees on "Fire and Water," "Public Offices and Repairs," "Markets," "Joint Committee on Croton Aqueduct," and Joint Committee on Blackwell's Island, are all clothed with executive powers.

It is no wish of mine to prevent the several Committees of the Common Council scrutinizing, and that severely, the acts of the several heads of Departments or of any officer of the Corporation; but I do wish to prevent their auditing bills incurred by their direction. Let them judge of the expediency of having work done, but not approve the expenditure. The Comptroller and First Auditor can control the heads of Departments; they can fight off or refuse to pay, if they are sure the expenditure is too high or unreasonable; but when matters of expenditure, as well as expediency, are approved by various Committees of the Common Council, it leaves the Finance Department powerless. It may be thought that the Finance Department is seeking power. This is not so. It is much easier to do the business in the present mode; but I am confident it has cost the City much money, and see no reason to believe that it will not, if continued. I do therefore earnestly recommend, that all ordinances giving executive powers to Committees of the Common Council be repealed.

The rentable property of the City is now under lease for the year, and therefore no increase of rent from that quarter can be expected; but a strict accountability will be exacted by this Department over all the receivers of public moneys, and may increase some of the receipts. An alteration in the plan or mode of raising the interest on the City debt, is under con-

sideration, and will in due time be submitted for your consideration. The late sale of Public Property is slowly consummating; and the amount received from it and a further sale, will absorb, I trust, all the Temporary Water Loan now afloat.

Some embarrassment may probably be felt from the suits commenced for damages sustained when the great freshet in 1841 swept away the Croton Dam, should they eventually be decided against the City; but it is a persecution (for I cannot call it prosecution) so unrighteous on the City Funds, that if there is any probability of escaping from it, by appealing to the higher Courts, I would recommend going on to the end.

The authority already granted to borrow in anticipation of the revenues will, I trust, be sufficient to meet all ordinary demands on the Treasury, until we shall be in the receipt of the taxes for 1844.

I have endeavored thus, plainly to place the situation of the City Finances before you, and to recommend such measures as, if carried out, will curtail the expenses of the City.

As much has been said of late in relation to the expenditures of the City Government, and also that tax-paying citizens have not the opportunity of knowing, except by the Annual Report, what those expenditures are, and although the Comptroller's office is open during office hours, to the inspection of all respectable citizens, and all questions that are asked are answered as promptly as possible, yet it is exceedingly embarrassing to the clerks and officers to be much interrupted. To obviate this difficulty, I propose, that in addition to the Annual Report, two Reports in form similar to this be made during the year: one as soon as possible after the new Common Council take their seats, and the other about the first of October, and be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council for public inspection.

Respectfully submitted.

D. D. WILLIAMSON,

Comptroller.

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Receipts in Detail.

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### INTEREST.

|                                             |             |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Received from Commissioners of Sinking Fund |             |
| to pay Interest on Fire Loan Stock . .      | 12,500 00   |
| “ from Interest on Manure Note . .          | 13 12       |
|                                             | <hr/>       |
|                                             | \$12,513 12 |
|                                             | <hr/>       |

### COMMUTATION OF ALIEN PASSENGERS.

|                                       |          |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Received from S. McAllister, Clerk in |          |
| Mayor's Office, as per returns . .    | \$746 00 |
|                                       | <hr/>    |

### MAYORALTY FEES.

|                                       |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Received from S. McAllister, Clerk in |         |
| Mayor's Office, as per returns . .    | \$42 00 |
|                                       | <hr/>   |

### FINES AND PENALTIES.

|                                                 |            |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Rec'd from Clerk Superior Court, as per returns | 390 00     |
| “ “ “ Upper Police, “                           | 487 22     |
| “ “ “ Lower Police, “                           | 153 01     |
| “ “ Corporation Attorney, “                     | 147 14     |
| “ “ Clerk Court of Sessions, “                  | 745 72     |
| “ “ Marshal's fees uncalled for . . .           | 18 00      |
|                                                 | <hr/>      |
|                                                 | \$1,941 09 |
|                                                 | <hr/>      |

## JUSTICES' COURTS.

|                                           |                        |    |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------|----|
| Received from Clerk of 1st District Court | 514                    | 42 |
| “ “ 2d “                                  | 243                    | 75 |
| “ “ 3d “                                  | 314                    | 33 |
| “ “ 4th “                                 | 418                    | 19 |
| “ “ 5th “                                 | 457                    | 32 |
|                                           | <hr/> \$1,948 01 <hr/> |    |

## RENTS.

|                                             |                         |    |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----|
| Received from Ground Rent, per Collector of |                         |    |
| City Revenue                                | 7,714                   | 69 |
| “ House “                                   | 2,091                   | 25 |
| “ Common Land “                             | 125                     | 00 |
| “ Ferry “                                   | 7,240                   | 30 |
| “ Dock and Slip “                           | 32,233                  | 00 |
| “ Water Lot “                               | 813                     | 51 |
|                                             | <hr/> \$50,217 75 <hr/> |    |

## TAVERN AND EXCISE LICENSES.

|                                             |          |
|---------------------------------------------|----------|
| Received from Tavern and Cart Licenses, &c. |          |
| from First Marshal . . . . .                | \$602 12 |

## SALES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

|                                             |          |
|---------------------------------------------|----------|
| Received from James A. Coffin, President of |          |
| Croton Aqueduct Board, for pro-             |          |
| ceeds of old steam engine sold . .          | \$800 00 |

## CROTON WATER RENT.

|                                               |            |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------|
| Received from James A. Coffin, President, for |            |
| permits granted for laying in Croton          |            |
| Water . . . . .                               | \$9,882 33 |

## TAX OF 1842, AND PREVIOUS.

|                                              |             |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Received from Receiver of Taxes, collections |             |
| on tax of 1842 and previous, as per          |             |
| daily returns . . . . .                      | \$37,642 42 |



## TAX OF 1843.

|                                              |                     |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Received from Receiver of Taxes, collections |                     |
| on tax of 1843, as per daily returns         | 278,675 99          |
| “ from Ward Collectors . . . . .             | 577,271 17          |
|                                              | <u>\$855,947 16</u> |

## VENDUE SALES.

|                                              |                   |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Received from Treasurer of State, city quota |                   |
| of Auction duties assigned city for          |                   |
| support of foreign poor . . . . .            | <u>\$7,500 00</u> |

## WATER PIPES.

|                                             |                 |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Received from James A. Coffin, President of |                 |
| Croton Aqueduct Board, for old pipes        |                 |
| sold . . . . .                              | <u>\$336 01</u> |

## WATER LOAN STOCK.

|                                              |                    |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Received from Commissioners of Sinking Fund, |                    |
| for an equal amount of Stock payable         |                    |
| in 1880 . . . . .                            | <u>\$90,000 00</u> |

## TEMPORARY WATER LOAN.

|                                                |                       |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Received from sundry persons for an equal      |                       |
| amount of Temporary Water Loan,                |                       |
| with interest varying from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 |                       |
| per cent. . . . .                              | <u>\$2,149,028 00</u> |

## BONDS PAYABLE.

|                                           |                     |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Received from sundry persons for an equal |                     |
| amount of bonds in anticipation of        |                     |
| Tax and Revenues of 1844 . . . . .        | <u>\$336,700 00</u> |

## ALMS HOUSE.

|                                             |                   |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Received from Superintendent of Alms House, |                   |
| as per monthly returns . . . . .            | <u>\$5,540 66</u> |

## COUNTY CONTINGENCIES.

|                                                                                  |                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Received from Deputy Comptroller, returns of costs in case of I. V. Aguiar . . . | 40 00             |
| “ from Clerk C. C. amount sent to late Sheriff, in case of John C. Colt . .      | 1,000 00          |
|                                                                                  | <u>\$1,040 00</u> |

## CLEANING STREETS.

|                                                                              |                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Received from Superintendent of Streets, for manure and garbage sold . . . . | <u>\$4,416 85</u> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|

## INTEREST ON TAXES.

|                                                  |                   |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Rec'd from interest on tax of 1842, and previous | 6,148 43          |
| “ “ “ “ 1843, . . . .                            | 2,548 55          |
|                                                  | <u>\$8,696 98</u> |

## CHARGES ON ARREARS OF ASSESSMENTS.

|                                                                        |                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Received from Collector of Assessments . . .                           | 205 15          |
| “ “ Street Commissioner for advertising notice to owners to redeem . . | 292 00          |
|                                                                        | <u>\$497 15</u> |

## DOCKS AND SLIPS.

|                                                                            |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Received from Collector of Assessments, collections on assessments . . . . | <u>71</u> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|

## FENCING LOTS.

|                                                                           |                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Received from Collector of Assessments collections on assessments . . . . | <u>\$222 82</u> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|

## ASSESSMENT INTEREST.

|                                                 |                   |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Rec'd from Collectors Interest on Liens or Lots | 34 02             |
| “ “ “ “ Streets Opening                         | 4,624 16          |
| “ “ “ “ Paving                                  | 657 42            |
| “ “ “ “ Wells and Pumps                         | 6 24              |
|                                                 | <u>\$5,321 84</u> |

**LIENS ON LOTS.**

|                                                                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Received from Collector of Assessments, collections on liens for filling lots . . | \$782 42 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|

**LANDS PURCHASED FOR ASSESSMENTS.**

|                                                                                                                                 |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Received from Street Commissioner, for redemption and assignments of lots purchased in by Corporation for assessments . . . . . | \$9,010 60 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|

**STREETS OPENING.**

|                                                                                         |                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Received from Collector of Assessments . .                                              | 12,923 98          |
| “ “ J. L. Sharpe, late Collector .                                                      | 178 61             |
| “ “ J. Green, “ “                                                                       | 3,213 35           |
| “ “ Street Commissioner, expenses of closing Old Post Road .                            | 877 77             |
| “ “ Assessment on 30th street, from Jones and Graham, per resolution Common Council . . | 1,792 00           |
|                                                                                         | <u>\$18,985 71</u> |

**STREETS PAVING, SEWERS, &c.**

|                                             |                    |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Received from Collectors of Assessments . . | 25,326 74          |
| “ “ J. L. Sharpe, late Collector .          | 756 23             |
|                                             | <u>\$26,082 97</u> |

**WELLS AND PUMPS.**

|                                             |          |
|---------------------------------------------|----------|
| Received from Collectors of Assessments . . | \$107 75 |
|---------------------------------------------|----------|

**FUEL.**

|                                                                  |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Received from Courts in City Hall for Public Fuel used . . . . . | \$67 18 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|

## WATCH.

|                                           |               |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Received from Capt. Webb, amount drawn in |               |
| error . . . . .                           | <u>\$4 00</u> |

## STATE MILL TAX.

|                                               |                   |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Received from City Treasurer, fees allowed by |                   |
| State for collecting Mill Tax . .             | <u>\$9,733 45</u> |

## Expenditures in Detail.

### WATCH DEPARTMENT.

|                           | Expenditure. | Appropriation. |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Paid 12 Captains of Watch | 1,890 00     | 4,914 00       |
| “ 24 Assistants do. “     | 2,940 00     | 7,644 00       |
| “ 1096 Men                | 94,850 00    | 248,315 00     |
| “ Cleaning 1st District   |              |                |
| Watch House               | 89 20        | 231 92         |
| “ “ 2d “                  | 120 00       | 312 00         |
| “ “ 3d “                  | 120 00       | 312 00         |
| “ “ 4th “                 | 89 20        | 231 92         |
| “ “ 5th “                 | 140 00       | 364 00         |
| “ “ 6th “                 | 89 20        | 231 92         |
| “ Extra Watch . . . .     | 2,180 75     | 3,443 24       |
|                           | \$102,508 35 | \$266,000 00   |

### LAMPS AND GAS.

|                            |           |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Salary of Superintendent . | 500 00    | 1,000 00  |
| Oil . . . . .              | 26,336 40 | 43,110 00 |
| Lighting Street Lamps . .  | 16,354 38 | 42,282 00 |
| Lamp Wick . . . . .        | 111 47    | 125 00    |
| Spinning Lamp Wick . . .   | 18 00     | 36 00     |
| Turpentine . . . . .       | 85 98     | 224 00    |

|                                                           | Expenditure.       | Appropriation.      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Measuring oil for lighters . .                            | 80 00              | 240 00              |
| Discharging oil and cleaning<br>cisterns . . . . .        | 56 88              | 175 00              |
| New oil frames . . . . .                                  |                    | 375 00              |
| “ “ cans . . . . .                                        |                    | 60 00               |
| Repairing old lamps . . .                                 | 1,414 09           | 1,500 00            |
| Painting, glazing, and solder-<br>ing lamps . . . . .     | 1,688 85           | 2,500 00            |
| Lighting City Hall . . .                                  | 180 00             | 468 00              |
| Setting posts & fastening irons                           | 139 25             | 400 00              |
| N. Y. Gas Co., for supply .                               | 3,493 80           | 8,419 34            |
| “ “ “ lighting .                                          | 3,417 52           | 6,871 12            |
| “ “ C. C. Chambers                                        | 60 00              | 120 00              |
| “ supply to new lamps                                     |                    | 440 00              |
| “ “ “ lighting .                                          |                    | 410 62              |
| Paid Manhattan Gas Co., for<br>supplying and lighting . . | 4,060 29           | 8,220 00            |
| “ “ to do. new lamps                                      |                    | 1,125 00            |
| Repairing Gas posts . . .                                 | 37 28              | 250 00              |
| New Gas Frames . . . . .                                  |                    | 550 00              |
| Lighting Essex Market . .                                 | 28 44              | 36 28               |
| Cartage for Department . .                                | 143 00             | 450 00              |
| Setting and fitting new Gas<br>Lamps . . . . .            | 326 90             | 1,500 00            |
|                                                           | <u>\$58,532 53</u> | <u>\$120,887 36</u> |

## AQUEDUCT REPAIRS BY STATE COMMISSIONERS.

|                             |                 |                    |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Paid on general repairs . . | <u>\$828 43</u> | <u>\$12,000 00</u> |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|

## ALMS HOUSE.

|                                                                                       |                    |                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Paid Superintendent and Com-<br>missioners on account of<br>general disbursements . . | <u>\$92,068 37</u> | <u>\$204,000 00</u> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|

## BOARD OF HEALTH.

|                               | Expenditure.    | Appropriation.  |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Paid for removing nuisances . | 141 40          | 200 00          |
| “ “ other contingencies .     |                 | 300 00          |
|                               | <u>\$141 40</u> | <u>\$500 00</u> |

## CORONER'S FEES.

|                                                |                    |                   |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Paid for holding Inquests .                    | 1,575 00           |                   |
| “ summoning and swear-<br>ing jurors . . . .   | 117 74             |                   |
| “ subpoenaing and swear-<br>ing jurors . . . . | 293 44             |                   |
| “ room hire . . . .                            | 76 75              |                   |
| “ labor . . . . .                              | 33 00              |                   |
|                                                | <u>\$2,095 93.</u> | <u>\$4,500 00</u> |

## CLEANING CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS.

|                                                |                   |                   |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Cleaning Slip between Jay and<br>Duane streets | 1,041 60          | 1,041 60          |
| “ “ at Red Fort . .                            |                   | 1,000 00          |
| “ “ at Clarkson-st.                            |                   | 1,500 00          |
| “ other Slips . . . .                          | 458 76            | 4,000 00          |
|                                                | <u>\$1,500 36</u> | <u>\$7,541 60</u> |

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF COMMON COUNCIL.

|                                                    |                   |                    |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Paid Tea Room Supplies .                           | 1,925 31          | 2,500 00           |
| “ Carriage hire . . . .                            | 671 75            | 3,000 00           |
| “ Maps, Books, and articles<br>for members . . . . | 303 57            | 1,000 00           |
| “ City hospitalities . .                           |                   | 3,000 00           |
| “ Celebration of Holidays                          | 419 10            | 1,500 00           |
|                                                    | <u>\$3,319 73</u> | <u>\$11,000 00</u> |

|                                                  | Expenditure.       | Appropriation.      |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| <b>CLEANING STREETS.</b>                         |                    |                     |
| Paid travelling expenses of Superintendent . . . |                    | 400 00              |
| " Freight for removing ashes, &c. . . . .        | 990 84             | 1,000 00            |
| " Men at dumping grounds and ash carts . .       | 4,305 00           | 8,000 00            |
| " " removing ashes, rubbish, &c. . . . .         | 7,746 26           | 12,000 00           |
| " " sweeping streets .                           | 15,986 79          | 44,000 00           |
| " " carting manure .                             | 13,973 28          | 35,000 00           |
|                                                  | <u>\$43,002 17</u> | <u>\$100,400 00</u> |

**DONATIONS.**

|                           |                   |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Paid Fire Department Fund | 1,000 00          | 1,000 00          |
| " City Dispensary . . .   | 500 00            | 1,000 00          |
| " Eastern do. . . . .     | 500 00            | 1,000 00          |
| " Northern do. . . . .    | 500 00            | 1,000 00          |
| " House of Refuge . . .   |                   | 4,000 00          |
|                           | <u>\$2,500 00</u> | <u>\$8,000 00</u> |

**DOCKS AND SLIPS.**

|                                                    |                   |                    |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Paid Street Commissioner on account of repairs . . | 8,500 00          | 10,000 00          |
| " rebuilding and extending (ordered)               |                   | 6,200 00           |
| " " " (contingent)                                 |                   | 13,800 00          |
|                                                    | <u>\$8,500 00</u> | <u>\$30,000 00</u> |

**ELECTIONS.**

|                           |        |          |
|---------------------------|--------|----------|
| Paid Inspectors . . . . . | 900 00 | 2,025 00 |
| " Clerks . . . . .        | 450 00 | 1,350 00 |
| " Marshals . . . . .      | 450 00 | 1,350 00 |



|                              | Expenditure.      | Appropriation.    |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Paid Extra Police services . | 243 00            | 900 00            |
| “ Room-hire and fixtures     | 1,125 00          | 3,375 00          |
| “ Supervisors as canvassers  | 122 00            | 600 00            |
|                              | <u>\$3,290 00</u> | <u>\$9,600 00</u> |

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

|                                                 |                    |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Paid Election Chief and Assistant Engineers . . | 68 19              | 200 00             |
| “ Rent of lots . . . .                          | 2,022 50           | 2,800 00           |
| “ Superintendent on disbursements . . . .       | 14,775 98          | 20,000 00          |
|                                                 | <u>\$16,866 67</u> | <u>\$23,000 00</u> |

## INTESTATE ESTATES.

|                                                |         |          |
|------------------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Paid return of proceeds to next of kin . . . . | \$55 17 | \$750 00 |
|------------------------------------------------|---------|----------|

## LANDS AND PLACES.

|                                                      |            |            |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Paid Street Commissioner on account of labour, &c. . | \$1,375 25 | \$2,730 00 |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|

## OFFICERS' FEES. (CONTINGENT.)

|                                                |          |           |
|------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Paid Judges Common Pleas attendance            | 306 00   | 1,200 00  |
| “ “ drawing Jurors                             | 48 00    | 150 00    |
| “ Aldermen as Judges                           | 1,592 00 | 3,000 00  |
| “ “ “ Commissioners of Excise                  |          | 800 00    |
| “ “ “ Supervisors                              | 962 00   | 600 00    |
| “ County Clerk for official services . . . . . | 300 00   | 300 00    |
| “ Marshals and Constables, at Courts, .. . .   | 5,000 25 | 12,000 00 |
| “ “ serving subpoenas,                         | 1,078 49 | 1,500 00  |

|                                                                                       | Expenditure.               | Appropriation.             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Paid extra services of police of-<br>ficers, . . . . .                                | 10,114 36                  | 14,000 00                  |
| “ contingent expenses police<br>offices . . . . .                                     | 368 15                     | 400 00                     |
| “ Assessors making jury list,<br>“ “ attending Board<br>of Assessors, . . . .         |                            | 850 00                     |
| “ “ revising assess-<br>ment rolls, . . . . .                                         |                            | 850 00                     |
| “ “ making returns,<br>“ calculating and entering<br>tax, . . . . .                   |                            | 800 00                     |
| “ Watchmen as witnesses,<br>“ awards for poor witnesses,<br>“ Acting Dist. Attorneys, | 157 00<br>185 00<br>136 00 | 300 00<br>500 00<br>400 00 |
|                                                                                       | <u>\$20,247 25</u>         | <u>\$48,500 00</u>         |

## PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

|                                         |          |
|-----------------------------------------|----------|
| Paid print'g,&c., for Manual of Corp'n, | 339 00   |
| “ “ “ Receiver of taxes, .              | 236 90   |
| “ “ “ Police offices, . .               | 437 51   |
| “ “ “ Board of Assistants,              | 1,574 84 |
| “ “ “ “ Aldermen,                       | 5,923 25 |
| “ “ “ Common Council,                   | 2,175 62 |
| “ “ “ City Treasurer, . .               | 21 50    |
| “ “ “ Corporation Attorney,             | 35 75    |
| “ “ “ Mayor's office, . .               | 147 25   |
| “ “ “ Street Commissioner,              | 415 44   |
| “ “ “ Superintend't of Streets,         | 104 88   |
| “ “ “ Counsel to Corporation,           | 206 29   |
| “ “ “ Comptroller's Office,             | 678 77   |
| “ “ “ City Inspector, . .               | 78 62    |
| “ “ “ District Attorney,                | 159 03   |

|                                        | Expenditure.       | Appropriation.     |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Paid Prin'g, &c. for Court of Sessions | 127 42             |                    |
| " " " Croton Aqueduct Board,           | 47 50              |                    |
| " " " Public Administrator,            | 35 82              |                    |
| " " " Cl'k B'd of Assistants,          | 7 90               |                    |
| " " " Watch Houses, . .                | 23 80              |                    |
| " " " Sup't of Buildings, .            | 53 64              |                    |
| " " " Levying Tax, . . .               | 175 00             |                    |
| " " " Sundry, . . . .                  | 7 18               |                    |
| " " " Price Current, . .               | 2 82               |                    |
| " " " Ev. Post subscrip'n,             | 100 00             |                    |
| " " " Commercial, . . .                | 100 00             |                    |
| " " " Tribune, . . . .                 | 83 33              |                    |
| " " " American, . . . .                | 100 00             |                    |
| " " " Plebeian, . . . .                | 50 00              |                    |
|                                        | <u>\$13,449 06</u> | <u>\$20,000 00</u> |

**REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.**

|                                                             |                    |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Paid Superintend't on account<br>of work and materials, . . | <u>\$21,337 87</u> | <u>\$34,750 00</u> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|

**RENTS.**

|                              |                 |                  |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Paid rent of Upper Police, . | \$275 00        | \$550 00         |
| " " " Just. Court Rooms,     | 175 00          | 675 00           |
|                              | <u>\$450 00</u> | <u>\$1225 00</u> |

**ROADS AND AVENUES.**

|                                                             |                   |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Paid Street Commissioner on<br>account of repairs to roads, | <u>\$1,000 00</u> | <u>\$11,275 00</u> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|

**REAL ESTATE.**

|                                            |          |  |
|--------------------------------------------|----------|--|
| Paid tax on L. Island Farms,               | \$119 25 |  |
| " " " Hallet Cove pro-<br>perty, . . . . . | 7 95     |  |

|                                | Expenditure.    | Appropriation.    |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Paid assessment on property in |                 |                   |
| West-street, . . . . .         | 139 28          |                   |
| " taxes on line of aqueduct,   | 193 74          |                   |
| " for transfer of part of Old  |                 |                   |
| Road sold, . . . . .           | 101 83          |                   |
| " assessment on property on    |                 |                   |
| Washington-street, . . .       | 64 21           |                   |
|                                | <u>\$626 26</u> | <u>\$5,000 00</u> |

## STREET EXPENSES.

|                               |                   |                    |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Paid Street Commissioner on   |                   |                    |
| account of repairs, . . .     | 8,000 00          |                    |
| " assessment on Fulton-st.,   | 32 98             |                    |
| " repaving Broadway be-       |                   |                    |
| tween Bleeker and 8th sts.,   | 35 00             |                    |
| " repaving at intersection of |                   |                    |
| Thompson-street, . . .        | 3 78              |                    |
| " repaving at intersection of |                   |                    |
| 14th-street, . . . . .        | 17 97             |                    |
|                               | <u>\$8,089 73</u> | <u>\$25,000 00</u> |

## ARREARS OF SALARIES.

|                             |                 |                   |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Paid to Police, . . . . .   | 27 00           |                   |
| " " Messenger of Common     |                 |                   |
| Council, . . . . .          | 25 00           |                   |
| " " late Deputy Receiver    |                 |                   |
| of taxes, . . . . .         | 307 58          |                   |
| " " Sunday officers, . . .  | 19 50           |                   |
| " " Dock Master 12th Ward,  | 255 91          |                   |
| " " Keeper of Tompkins      |                 |                   |
| Square, . . . . .           | 97 50           |                   |
| " " Sup't of aqueduct w'ks, | 120 68          |                   |
| " " sundry, . . . . .       | 105 50          |                   |
|                             | <u>\$958 67</u> | <u>\$1,390 00</u> |

## DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

|                              | Expenditure. | Appropriation. |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Paid expenses of 1st Ward,   | 4,266 50     |                |
| “ “ 4 “                      | 20,003 09    |                |
| “ “ 6 “                      | 11,708 73    |                |
| “ “ 7 “                      | 7,381 95     |                |
| “ “ 10 “                     | 5,325 99     |                |
| “ “ 11 “                     | 6,861 67     |                |
| “ “ 12 “                     | 3,004 29     |                |
| “ “ 13 “                     | 5,250 00     |                |
| “ “ 14 “                     | 8,158 59     |                |
| “ “ 16 “                     | 2,805 00     |                |
| “ “ 17 “                     | 7,175 55     |                |
| “ Institution for Blind, . . | 440 00       |                |
| “ “ “ Deaf and               |              |                |
| Dumb, . . . . .              | 325 00       |                |
| “ expenses for Board of Ed-  |              |                |
| ucation, . . . . .           | 116 56       |                |
|                              | <hr/>        | <hr/>          |
|                              | \$82,822 92  | \$131,261 88   |

## WATER PIPES.

|                                                      |          |           |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Paid for repairs on city line of aqueduct, . . . . . | 999 44   | 750 00    |
| “ “ “ to stop-cocks and fire-hydrants, . . . . .     | 932 86   | 4,000 00  |
| “ “ “ public hydrants, . . . . .                     | 790 87   | 2,250 00  |
| “ “ tools and repairing, . . . . .                   | 327 66   | 900 00    |
| “ “ brass cocks, . . . . .                           | 146 60   | 2,400 00  |
| “ “ Water Purveyor's company of men, . . . . .       | 4,187 44 | 9,000 00  |
| “ “ arrears of pipe contracts, . . . . .             | 6,497 55 | 13,500 00 |
| “ “ excavating trenches, . . . . .                   | 1,314 02 | 1,556 80  |
| “ “ purchase of water pipes, . . . . .               | 8,961 80 | 30,704 00 |
| “ “ “ “ fire hydrants, . . . . .                     | 896 74   | 2,000 00  |

|                                                         | Expenditure.       | Appropriation.     |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Paid for purchase of fire boxes,                        | 329 43             | 583 00             |
| “ “ “ “ stop cocks,                                     | 1,433 84           | 1,495 00           |
| “ “ “ “ “ boxes,                                        | 138 87             | 225 50             |
| “ “ “ “ branches, bevils, &c.                           | 460 81             | 825 00             |
| “ “ “ “ lead and yarn,                                  | 2,148 13           | 3,000 00           |
| “ “ contingencies, . .                                  | 3,635 58           | 9,437 66           |
| “ “ expenses of paving<br>yard, and cartage, . . .      | 925 99             | 1,985 50           |
| “ “ “ “ two com-<br>panies of men, . . . .              | 2,000 50           | 5,200 00           |
| “ “ extra digging per res-<br>olution Common Council, . | 33 80              |                    |
| “ “ damages by water per<br>resolution of Com. Council, | 10 00              |                    |
| “ “ paving per resolution<br>of Common Council, . .     | 1,143 55           |                    |
| “ “ ways and boxes, .                                   | 280 72             |                    |
|                                                         | <u>\$37,596 20</u> | <u>\$89,812 46</u> |

## FLOATING DEBT.

|                                                               |                    |                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Paid for redemption of an equal<br>amount of Floating debt, . | <u>\$50,000 00</u> | <u>\$50,000 00</u> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

|                                                                                                  |                 |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Paid for building, house and sta-<br>ble, for keeper of Potter's<br>Field, on Randel's Island, . | <u>\$763 00</u> | <u>\$800 00</u> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|

## SALARIES.

*Mayor's Office.*

|                             |            |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
| Mayor, . . . . .            | \$1,500 00 | \$3,000 00 |
| Clerk to Mayor, . . . . .   | 450 00     | 900 00     |
| Messenger to Mayor, . . . . | 250 01     | 500 00     |

|                                     | Expenditure. | Appropriation.  |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Clerks to Commis'rs of Excise,      |              | 400 00          |
| First Marshal, . . . . .            | 375 00       | 750 00          |
| Superintendent of stages, . .       | 300 00       | 600 00          |
| "    " hacks, . .                   | 400 01       | 800 00          |
| "    " carts, . .                   | 312 50       | 750 00          |
| <i>Common Council.</i>              |              |                 |
| Clerk of Com. Council, . .          | 850 00       | 1,700 00        |
| "    "    "    " as Cl'k B'd Sup.   | 100 00       | 200 00          |
| "    "    "    " for prepar'g Min.  | 75 00        | 150 00          |
| Ass't Clerk of Com. Council, .      | 800 00       | 1,600 00        |
| Reader to Board of Aldermen,        | 109 15       | 200 00          |
| Messenger to Common Council,        | 233 33       | 600 00          |
| Serg't-at-Arms and High Const.      | 400 00       | 800 00          |
| Clerk to Board of Assistants, .     | 499 99       | 1,000 00        |
| Sergeant-at-Arms to do. . .         | 208 35       | 500 00          |
| Reader to Board of Ass't Ald.       | 104 15       | 250 00          |
| Deputy Keeper of City Hall,         | 499 99       | 1,000 00        |
| Two Assist. Keepers of Hall,        | 456 00       | 1,098 00        |
| First Waiter, } <i>All these</i>    |              | 276 00          |
| Second " } <i>have been</i>         |              | 216 00          |
| Cook, } <i>paid by</i>              |              | 120 00          |
| Laundress, } <i>Conting't.</i>      |              | 96 00           |
|                                     |              | <i>Common</i>   |
| Clerk to Ass't Clerk Com. Coun.     | 208 35       | 500 00          |
|                                     |              | <i>Council.</i> |
| <i>City Inspector's Department.</i> |              |                 |
| City Inspector, . . . . .           | 499 99       | 1,000 00        |
| Assistant do. . . . .               | 349 99       | 700 00          |
| Superintend't of Potter's Field,    | 300 00       | 600 00          |
| Physicians vaccinating Poor, .      |              | 400 00          |
| Scavenger to Public Privies, .      | 25 00        | 192 00          |
| Health Warden 1st Ward, . .         | 83 33        | 200 00          |
| "    "    2d    "                   | 41 70        | 100 00          |
| "    "    3d    "                   | 41 70        | 100 00          |
| "    "    4th    "                  | 41 70        | 100 00          |
| "    "    5th    "                  | 41 70        | 100 00          |

|               |     |        | Expenditure. | Appropriation. |
|---------------|-----|--------|--------------|----------------|
| Health Warden | 6th | Ward   | 260 00       | 628 00         |
| "             | "   | 7th "  | 41 70        | 100 00         |
| "             | "   | 8th "  | 41 70        | 100 00         |
| "             | "   | 9th "  | 41 65        | 100 00         |
| "             | "   | 10th " | 260 00       | 628 00         |
| "             | "   | 11th " | 41 70        | 100 00         |
| "             | "   | 12th " | 16 66        | 100 00         |
| "             | "   | 13th " | 41 70        | 100 00         |
| "             | "   | 14th " | 260 00       | 628 00         |
| "             | "   | 15th " |              | 100 00         |
| "             | "   | 16th " | 41 65        | 100 00         |
| "             | "   | 17th " | 260 00       | 628 00         |

*Day Police Officers.*

|            |      |      |        |          |
|------------|------|------|--------|----------|
| 2 Officers | 1st  | Ward | 456 00 | 1,098 00 |
| 1 "        | 4th  | "    | 138 00 | 549 00   |
| 1 "        | 5th  | "    | 228 00 | 549 00   |
| 1 "        | 7th  | "    | 228 00 | 549 00   |
| 1 "        | 11th | "    | 228 00 | 549 00   |
| 1 "        | 12th | "    | 228 00 | 549 00   |
| 2 "        | 6th  | "    | 456 00 | 1,098 00 |

*Sunday Officers.*

|            |      |      |        |        |
|------------|------|------|--------|--------|
| 6 Officers | 1st  | Ward | 234 00 | 468 00 |
| 6 "        | 2d   | "    | 198 00 | 468 00 |
| 6 "        | 3d   | "    | 234 00 | 468 00 |
| 6 "        | 4th  | "    | 234 00 | 468 00 |
| 6 "        | 5th  | "    | 252 00 | 468 00 |
| 6 "        | 6th  | "    | 234 00 | 468 00 |
| 6 "        | 7th  | "    | 234 00 | 468 00 |
| 6 "        | 8th  | "    | 156 00 | 468 00 |
| 6 "        | 9th  | "    | 234 00 | 468 00 |
| 6 "        | 10th | "    | 210 00 | 468 00 |
| 6 "        | 11th | "    | 234 00 | 468 00 |
| 12 "       | 12th | "    | 463 50 | 936 00 |
| 6 "        | 13th | "    | 178 50 | 468 00 |



|            |           | Expenditure. | Appropriation. |
|------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| 6 Officers | 14th Ward | 214 50       | 468 00         |
| 6 "        | 15th "    | 234 00       | 468 00         |
| 8 "        | 16th "    | 312 00       | 624 00         |
| 6 "        | 17th "    | 232 50       | 468 00         |

*Dock Masters.*

|                      |        |        |
|----------------------|--------|--------|
| 1st Ward, North side | 166 65 | 400 00 |
| 1st " South "        | 166 65 | 400 00 |
| 2d "                 | 166 65 | 400 00 |
| 3d "                 | 166 65 | 400 00 |
| 4th "                | 166 65 | 400 00 |
| 5th "                | 166 65 | 400 00 |
| 7th "                | 166 65 | 400 00 |
| 8th "                | 166 65 | 400 00 |
| 9th "                | 199 99 | 400 00 |
| 11th "               | 166 65 | 400 00 |
| 12th "               | 100 00 | 400 00 |
| 13th "               | 166 65 | 400 00 |
| 16th "               | 83 35  | 200 00 |

*Courts and Police.*

|                                    |          |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Recorder . . . . .                 | 1,250 00 | 2,500 00 |
| 3 Judges Superior Court . .        | 3,750 00 | 7,500 00 |
| 5 Assistant Justices . . . .       | 4,000 00 | 8,000 00 |
| 4 Justices Lower Police . .        | 3,200 00 | 6,400 00 |
| 2 " Upper " . .                    | 1,600 00 | 3,200 00 |
| Clerk of Sessions . . . . .        | 750 00   | 1,500 00 |
| do preparing returns to State      | 120 00   | 120 00   |
| Deputy Clerk of Sessions . .       | 625 00   | 1,250 00 |
| 5 Clk's to Asis't Justice's Courts | 2,734 79 | 5,600 00 |
| 3 " Lower Police . .               | 1,499 97 | 3,000 00 |
| 2 " Upper " . .                    | 999 98   | 2,000 00 |
| Criers of Courts . . . . .         | 805 50   | 1,400 00 |
| District Attorney, incl'ing clerk  | 1,750 00 | 3,500 00 |

|                                  | Expenditure. | Appropriation. |
|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Public Administrator, . . .      | 625 00       | 1,250 00       |
| Counsel to Corp'n, includ. Cl'k, | 1,800 00     | 3,600 00       |
| Corporation Attorney, . . .      | 1,550 00     | 3,100 00       |

*Street Department.*

|                                |        |          |
|--------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Superintendent of Streets, . . |        | 1,200 00 |
| Clerk to do., . . . . .        | 250 01 | 500 00   |
| Street Inspector, 1st Ward, .  | 250 00 | 600 00   |
| " " 2 " .                      | 250 00 | 600 00   |
| " " 3 " .                      | 250 00 | 600 00   |
| " " 4 " .                      | 250 00 | 600 00   |
| " " 5 " .                      | 250 00 | 600 00   |
| " " 6 " .                      | 250 00 | 600 00   |
| " " 7 " .                      | 250 00 | 600 00   |
| " " 8 " .                      | 250 00 | 600 00   |
| " " 9 " .                      | 250 00 | 600 00   |
| " " 10 " .                     | 250 00 | 600 00   |
| " " 11 " .                     | 250 00 | 600 00   |
| " " 12 " .                     | 250 00 | 600 00   |
| " " 13 " .                     | 250 00 | 600 00   |
| " " 14 " .                     | 250 00 | 600 00   |
| " " 15 " .                     | 250 00 | 600 00   |
| " " 16 " .                     | 250 00 | 600 00   |
| " " 17 " .                     | 250 00 | 600 00   |
| Seven Manure Inspectors, . .   | 791 63 | 2,800 00 |

*Market Department.*

|                               |        |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Superintendents of Markets,   | 208 35 | 500 00 |
| Dep. Clerk Washington Market, | 208 35 | 500 00 |
| Ass't " " "                   | 208 35 | 500 00 |
| Dep. " Fulton "               | 208 35 | 500 00 |
| Ass't " " "                   | 208 35 | 500 00 |
| Dep. " Centre "               | 240 82 | 578 00 |
| " " Catherine "               | 152 00 | 366 00 |

|                            | Expenditure. | Appropriation |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Dep. Clerk Clinton Market  | 174 15       | 418 00        |
| “ “ Jefferson “            | 214 50       | 516 00        |
| “ “ Essex “                | 208 35       | 500 00        |
| “ “ Franklin “             | 152 00       | 366 00        |
| “ “ Tompkins “             | 152 00       | 366 00        |
| “ “ Monroe and Gouv.       | 152 00       | 366 00        |
| “ “ Union “                | 152 00       | 366 00        |
| Sweeping Washington Market | 304 00       | 732 00        |
| “ Fulton “                 | 304 00       | 732 00        |
| “ Catherine “              | 304 00       | 732 00        |
| “ Centre “                 | 200 00       | 480 00        |
| “ Clinton “                | 200 00       | 480 00        |
| “ Essex “                  | 125 00       | 300 00        |
| “ Jefferson “              | 80 00        | 192 00        |
| “ Franklin “               | 38 00        | 91 50         |
| “ Tompkins “               | 60 00        | 144 00        |
| “ Monroe and Gouv.         | 75 00        | 180 00        |
| “ Union, “                 | 60 00        | 144 00        |

*Croton Aqueduct Board.*

|                                 |          |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| President . . . . .             | 1,000 00 | 2,000 00 |
| Water Purveyor . . . . .        | 499 99   | 1,000 00 |
| Register of Rents . . . . .     | 333 32   | 800 00   |
| 1st Assistant to Register . . . | 166 68   | 500 00   |
| 2d “ “ . . . . .                | 150 56   | 400 00   |
| Accountant . . . . .            | 344 29   | 750 00   |
| Office Messenger . . . . .      | 131 00   | 313 00   |
| Superintend. of Aqueduct Yard   |          | 780 00   |
| Superintendent of Tapping .     | 237 14   | 600 00   |
| Keeper of Distribut'g Reservoir | 280 00   | 730 00   |
| “ “ Receiving “                 | 280 00   | 730 00   |
| “ “ Park Fountain               | 151 25   | 456 00   |

|                                      | Expenditure. | Appropriation. |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| <i>Water Commissioners.</i>          |              |                |
| Chairman . . . . .                   |              | 1,000 00       |
| Chief Engineer . . . . .             | 625 00       | 2,500 00       |
| Resident " . . . . .                 | 375 00       | 1,500 00       |
| Assistant Engineer, Harlaem          | 249 99       | 1,000 00       |
| Inspector " . . . . .                |              | 540 00         |
| Rodman . . . . .                     |              | 240 00         |
| Clerk to Board of Commiss'rs         | 180 00       | 720 00         |
| Resident Engineer Sing-Sing          | 450 00       | 1,800 00       |
| Keeper of Croton Dam . . .           |              | 600 00         |
| Overseer Sing-Sing Waste Weir        |              | 392 00         |
| " Mill River "                       |              | 392 00         |
| " Dobb's Ferry "                     |              | 392 00         |
| " Yonkers "                          | 31 25        | 392 00         |
| " Tibbets's Brook                    | 31 25        | 392 00         |
| <i>Street Commissioner's Office.</i> |              |                |
| Street Commissioner, . . .           | 1,250 00     | 2,500 00       |
| Assistant " . . . . .                | 499 99       | 1,000 00       |
| First Clerk . . . . .                | 424 99       | 850 00         |
| Second Clerk . . . . .               | 300 00       | 600 00         |
| Third Clerk . . . . .                | 250 01       | 500 00         |
| Draftsman and Redemption Clerk       | 458 33       | 1,000 00       |
| Collector of Assessments . .         | 600 00       | 1,200 00       |
| Superintendent of Wharves .          | 375 00       | 750 00         |
| " of Roads . . . . .                 | 500 00       | 1,000 00       |
| " of Pavements . . . . .             | 400 00       | 800 00         |
| " of Lands and Places                | 242 00       | 732 00         |
| Keeper of Battery . . . . .          | 228 00       | 549 00         |
| Assistant do. . . . .                |              | 229 00         |
| Keeper of Park . . . . .             | 228 00       | 549 00         |
| " of Washington Square               | 228 00       | 549 00         |
| " of Union Place . . . . .           | 181 50       | 549 00         |
| " of Tompkins Square . . .           | 228 00       | 549 00         |
| Porter to Hall of Records . .        | 195 00       | 470 75         |

*Fire Department.*

|                                | Expenditure. | Appropriation. |
|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Chief Engineer . . . . .       | 500 00       | 1,000 00       |
| Fire-Watch, City Hall . . .    | 608 00       | 1,464 00       |
| “ Centre Market . . .          | 570 00       | 1,372 50       |
| “ Essex “ . . .                | 570 00       | 1,372 50       |
| “ Reservoir . . .              | 570 00       | 1,372 50       |
| “ Jefferson Market . . .       | 570 00       | 1,372 50       |
| Bell Ringer St. Peter's Church | 25 00        | 50 00          |
| “ “ Third Dist. Watch          |              |                |
| House . . .                    | 66 88        | 101 04         |
| “ “ Spring-st. Church          | 37 50        | 75 00          |
| Foreman of Hose Shop . .       | 209 62       | 510 00         |
| “ “ Engine Shop . .            | 290 25       | 700 00         |

*Finance Department.*

|                                |          |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Comptroller . . . . .          | 1,250 00 | 2,500 00 |
| Clerk to Comptroller . . .     | 416 65   | 1,000 00 |
| Deputy Comptroller . . .       | 625 00   | 1,250 00 |
| Clerk to Deputy . . . . .      | 333 35   | 800 00   |
| Treasurer . . . . .            | 250 00   | 500 00   |
| Clerk to Treasurer . . . .     | 200 00   | 400 00   |
| Stock Clerk . . . . .          | 416 65   | 1,000 00 |
| 1st Auditor . . . . .          | 416 65   | 1,000 00 |
| 2d “ . . . . .                 | 333 35   | 800 00   |
| Redemption Clerk . . . .       | 375 00   | 900 00   |
| Collector of City Revenue .    | 750 00   | 1,500 00 |
| Receiver of Taxes . . . .      | 1,000 00 | 2,000 00 |
| Deputy Receiver . . . . .      | 750 00   | 1,500 00 |
| Clerks to Receiver . . . .     | 900 00   | 1,800 00 |
| Regulator of Public Clocks .   | 184 99   | 370 00   |
| Extra Clerk hire in departm'ts |          |          |
| per order of Finance Com.      | 771 29   | 2,000 00 |

*Repairs and Supplies.*

|                             |        |          |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------|
| Superintendent of Buildings | 500 00 | 1,000 00 |
| Clerk to do. . . . .        | 250 00 | 500 00   |

|                             | Expenditure. | Appropriation. |
|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Gate Keeper . . . . .       | 177 37       | 432 00         |
| Foreman . . . . .           | 290 25       | 700 00         |
| Foreman of Carpenter's Shop | 258 00       | 628 00         |
| "    " Blacksmith's " .     | 290 25       | 700 00         |
| "    " Paint " .            | 258 00       | 628 00         |
| Stable Keeper . . . . .     | 161 25       | 471 00         |

*Alms House, Bellevue.*

|                              |        |          |
|------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Superintendent . . . . .     | 416 65 | 1,000 00 |
| Clerk . . . . .              | 312 50 | 750 00   |
| Steward . . . . .            | 208 30 | 500 00   |
| Assistant Steward . . . . .  | 166 65 | 400 00   |
| Assistant Clerk . . . . .    | 145 80 | 350 00   |
| Carpenter . . . . .          | 208 30 | 500 00   |
| Shoemaker . . . . .          | 208 30 | 500 00   |
| Baker . . . . .              | 166 65 | 400 00   |
| Superintendent of Factory .  | 166 65 | 400 00   |
| Gate Keeper . . . . .        | 83 30  | 200 00   |
| Matron . . . . .             | 83 30  | 200 00   |
| Assistant Matron . . . . .   | 62 50  | 150 00   |
| Resident Physician . . . . . | 625 00 | 1,500 00 |
| Apothecary . . . . .         | 104 15 | 250 00   |
| Steward to Hospital . . . .  | 166 65 | 400 00   |
| Nurse to Hospital . . . . .  | 41 65  | 100 00   |
| " in Small Pox Hospital      | 20 00  | 48 00    |

*House of Detention.*

|                              |          |          |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Keeper . . . . .             | 416 60   | 1,000 00 |
| Nine Deputy Keepers . . . .  | 1,874 70 | 4,500 00 |
| Keeper of Upper Police . . . | 208 30   | 500 00   |
| " at Harlaem . . . . .       | 166 65   | 500 00   |
| Engineer . . . . .           | 208 30   | 500 00   |
| Physician . . . . .          | 166 65   | 500 00   |
| Watch Female Prison . . . .  | 226 50   | 547 60   |
| " Male " . . . . .           | 302 00   | 768 00   |

*Penitentiary (Blackwell's Island.)*

|                               | Expenditure. | Appropriation. |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Keeper . . . . .              | 416 65       | 1,000 00       |
| 2 Deputies . . . . .          | 416 60       | 1,000 00       |
| Quarry Master . . . . .       | 166 65       | 400 00         |
| Carpenter . . . . .           | 166 65       | 400 00         |
| Shoemaker . . . . .           | 166 65       | 400 00         |
| Blacksmiths . . . . .         | 166 65       | 400 00         |
| Mason . . . . .               | 166 65       | 400 00         |
| Engineer . . . . .            | 166 65       | 400 00         |
| Apothecary . . . . .          | 125 00       | 300 00         |
| 12 Under Keepers . . . . .    | 1,500 00     | 3,600 00       |
| 6 Guards . . . . .            | 750 00       | 1,800 00       |
| Assistant Carpenter . . . . . | 83 30        | 200 00         |
| Coxswain . . . . .            | 83 30        | 200 00         |
| Locksmith . . . . .           | 65 00        | 106 50         |
| Matron . . . . .              | 83 30        | 200 00         |

*Lunatic Asylum (Blackwell's Island.)*

|                            |        |        |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Physician . . . . .        | 208 30 | 500 00 |
| Steward . . . . .          | 125 00 | 300 00 |
| Keepers . . . . .          | 208 30 | 750 00 |
| Gardener . . . . .         | 125 00 | 300 00 |
| Matron . . . . .           | 41 65  | 100 00 |
| Assistant Matron . . . . . | 41 65  | 100 00 |
| 2d do. . . . .             | 36 25  | 87 00  |

*Long Island Farms.*

|                                             |        |        |
|---------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Physician . . . . .                         | 208 30 | 500 00 |
| Superintendent of Nurseries . . . . .       | 166 65 | 400 00 |
| Steward . . . . .                           | 125 00 | 300 00 |
| Matron . . . . .                            | 83 30  | 200 00 |
| Nurse . . . . .                             | 30 00  | 72 00  |
| Assistant Matron . . . . .                  | 30 00  | 72 00  |
| Assistant Super'dent of Nurseries . . . . . | 41 65  | 100 00 |
| Farmer . . . . .                            | 166 65 | 400 00 |

|                                          | Expenditure. | Appropriation. |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| <i>Alms House Commissioners' Office.</i> |              |                |
| Agent to Commissioners . . . . .         | 416 65       | 1,000 00       |
| 3 Clerks . . . . .                       | 610 30       | 1,465 00       |
| 3 Visitors . . . . .                     | 416 60       | 1,500 00       |
| Hearse Driver . . . . .                  | 208 30       | 500 00         |
| Deputy do. . . . .                       | 90 00        | 216 00         |
|                                          | <hr/>        | <hr/>          |
|                                          | \$97,645 48  | \$227,757 39   |
|                                          | <hr/>        | <hr/>          |

## INTEREST ON CITY DEBT.

|                                |              |              |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Paid Interest on City Stock of |              |              |
| 1820 and 1829                  | 12,500 00    |              |
| " " Public Building            |              |              |
| Stock                          | 12,875 00    |              |
| " " Fire Indemnity "           | 9,377 20     |              |
| " " Floating Debt "            | 7,000 00     |              |
| " " Fire Loan "                | 12,500 00    |              |
| " " Water Loan, 5 p.c.         | 225,950 00   |              |
| " " " " 7 p.c.                 | 70,000 00    |              |
| " " " Temporary                | 39,693 86    |              |
| " " Revenue Bonds              | 12,907 40    |              |
|                                | <hr/>        | <hr/>        |
|                                | \$402,803 46 | \$777,000 00 |
|                                | <hr/>        | <hr/>        |

## COUNTY CONTINGENCIES.

|                                              |        |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|
| Paid Commissary General for                  |        |
| Ammunition . . . . .                         | 120 70 |
| " Marshals attending dog-killers             | 720 00 |
| " Cleaning Hall of Records                   | 64 32  |
| " " City Hall . . .                          | 208 00 |
| " Surveys, resetting monuments, &c. . . .    | 155 00 |
| " Postage Mayor's Office                     | 29 15  |
| " Judgment and costs in case of "Jarvis" . . | 143 00 |



|                                                                          | Expenditure. | Appropriation. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Paid Refreshment to Jurors<br>in case of "Williams<br>and Leister" . . . | 96 50        |                |
| " Posting bills, &c. . .                                                 | 89 00        |                |
| " Cleaning Court Rooms, &c.                                              | 153 19       |                |
| " Lodgings for Jurors . .                                                | 24 00        |                |
| " Recording Deeds . .                                                    | 22 73        |                |
| " Supplying deficiencies in<br>Journal of Board of<br>Assistants . . . . | 400 00       |                |
| " Donations to injured<br>Firemen . . . .                                | 200 00       |                |
| " Costs in case of "Whit-<br>ney ads. Mayor," &c.                        | 41 25        |                |
| " Damage by overflow of<br>Hydrant in Green-<br>wich-street . . .        | 40 00        |                |
| " Postage, searches, &c.,<br>for Counsel . . .                           | 234 21       |                |
| " Retaining fee in case of<br>"T. Lloyd" . . .                           | 50 00        |                |
| " Cleaning cells in Watch<br>Houses . . . .                              | 90 00        |                |
| " Surveying Lot . . .                                                    | 5 00         |                |
| " Ice for City Hall . .                                                  | 161 16       |                |
| " Fuel . . . . .                                                         | 5 75         |                |
| " Services of Chemist in<br>case of J. C. Colt .                         | 120 00       |                |
| " Watching manure heaps                                                  | 257 25       |                |
| " Retaining fees in suit on<br>Street Contract . .                       | 500 00       |                |
| " Carriage hire for Grand<br>Jury . . . . .                              | 27 50        |                |
| " Costs in case of "Ar-<br>buckle ads. Mayor," &c                        | 35 12        |                |

|                                                                                                              | Expenditure. | Appropriation. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Paid Candles for City Hall<br>and Departments . . . .                                                        | 159 60       |                |
| “ Expenses of Committee<br>to Albany . . . .                                                                 | 240 75       |                |
| “ Watering Pots . . . .                                                                                      | 5 00         |                |
| “ Damage for horse falling<br>in trench . . . .                                                              | 80 00        |                |
| “ Sundries for Court Rooms<br>and Police . . . .                                                             | 132 55       |                |
| “ Exp’ses of County Court                                                                                    | 16 50        |                |
| “ Taxed costs in case of<br>Charles S. Oakley .                                                              | 110 00       |                |
| “ Official Services of Coun-<br>ty Clerk . . . .                                                             | 317 18       |                |
| “ Costs in case of “ Kellogg<br>vs. Mayor” . . . .                                                           | 50 05        |                |
| “ Costs in case of “ Swe-<br>ney vs. Mayor” . . .                                                            | 54 54        |                |
| “ License money received<br>per resolution C. C.                                                             | 10 00        |                |
| “ For searching for infor-<br>mation in relation to<br>Street Contractors .                                  | 15 00        |                |
| “ Making plans for altera-<br>tion of old Alms House                                                         | 30 00        |                |
| “ Rewards for arrest of<br>Prize Fighters . .                                                                | 800 00       |                |
| “ Postage, &c. Comptrol-<br>ler’s Office . . . .                                                             | 41 00        |                |
| “ Settlement in full of all ac-<br>counts with Mechanics’<br>Bank in relation to for-<br>mer Treasury Acc’ts | 10,045 00    |                |
| “ Counsel fees and expen-<br>ses in above case . .                                                           | 450 00       |                |

|                                                                                                                          | Expenditure.       | Appropriation.     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Paid Costs in case of W. Beard<br>per res. C. C.                                                                         | 776 14             |                    |
| " Costs in case of Howe &<br>Gibbs per res. C. C.                                                                        | 222 25             |                    |
| " Expenses on Police Re-<br>port . . . . .                                                                               | 55 50              |                    |
| " Night Watch on Black-<br>well's Island . . . .                                                                         | 35 25              |                    |
| " To Collector of City<br>Revenue, discount on<br>uncurrent money, &c.                                                   | 231 60             |                    |
| " Fees and costs in suit<br>brought against Street<br>Commissioner, by J.<br>B. Elmendorf, per re-<br>solution . . . . . | 261 75             |                    |
| " Street Commissioner for<br>extra services, per re-<br>solution C. C. . . .                                             | 2,300 00           |                    |
| " Acting Mayor, per reso-<br>lution C. C. . . . .                                                                        | 250 00             |                    |
| " Removing ice and snow,<br>per resolution C. C.                                                                         | 56 25              |                    |
|                                                                                                                          | <u>\$20,738 74</u> | <u>\$30,030 00</u> |

# TRUST ACCOUNTS.

|                                   | Expenditure.          | Appropriation.        |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>WATER COMMISSIONERS.</b>       |                       |                       |
| Paid Incidental Exp'ses of En-    |                       |                       |
| gineers . . . . .                 | 64 86                 | 1,000 00              |
| “ Incidental Expenses of          |                       |                       |
| Commissioners . . . .             |                       | 30 00                 |
| “ On Contracts . . . . .          | 24,950 00             | 194,570 00            |
|                                   | <u>\$24,014 86</u>    | <u>\$195,600 00</u>   |
| <b>TEMPORARY WATER LOAN.</b>      |                       |                       |
| Paid for redemption of Loan       | <u>\$1,797,929 00</u> | <u>\$1,924,183 00</u> |
| <b>REVENUE BONDS.</b>             |                       |                       |
| Paid for redemption of Bonds      |                       |                       |
| in anticipation of Tax            |                       |                       |
| of 1843 . . . . .                 | 260,000 00            | 260,000 00            |
| “ For redemption of bonds,        |                       |                       |
| issued to cover advance           |                       |                       |
| of Treasury to Water              |                       |                       |
| Fund . . . . .                    | 260,000 00            | 260,000 00            |
|                                   | <u>\$520,000 00</u>   | <u>\$520,000 00</u>   |
| <b>STATE MILL TAX.</b>            |                       |                       |
| Paid on acc't of Mill Tax of 1842 |                       | 26,656 00             |
| “ “ “ “ 1843                      | 100,000 00            | 129,000 00            |
|                                   | <u>\$100,000 00</u>   | <u>\$155,656 00</u>   |

## STREETS OPENING.

Expenditure.

Appropriation.

|                                  |        |             |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| Paid on acc't of Collecting Fees | \$3 38 | \$50,000 00 |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------------|

## REGULATING AND PAVING STREETS, SEWERS, &amp;C.

|                                                     |                    |                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Paid Contractors . . . .                            | 21,833 99          |                     |
| " Surveyors . . . .                                 | 1,074 25           |                     |
| " Collectors' Fees . . . .                          | 691 62             |                     |
| " Inspectors . . . .                                | 166 25             |                     |
| " Collectors' return of am'ts<br>overpaid . . . .   | 68 51              |                     |
| " Printing for assessments<br>and posting bills . . | 129 75             |                     |
|                                                     | <u>\$23,964 37</u> | <u>\$110,000 00</u> |

## WELLS AND PUMPS.

|                            |                 |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Paid Contractors . . . .   | 384 53          |                 |
| " Surveyors . . . .        | 30 00           |                 |
| " Collectors' Fees . . . . | 16 00           |                 |
|                            | <u>\$430 53</u> | <u>\$750 00</u> |

## FENCING VACANT LOTS.

|                            |                |                   |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Paid Contractors . . . .   | 68 54          |                   |
| " Collectors' Fees . . . . | 20 74          |                   |
|                            | <u>\$89 28</u> | <u>\$1,500 00</u> |

## INTEREST ON ASSESSMENTS.

|                                                    |        |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Paid Contractors, interest on<br>Street Paving . . | 320 47 |
| " Contractors, interest on<br>Fencing Lots . . .   | 10 86  |

|                                  | Expenditure.    | Appropriation.     |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Paid Collectors' Fees, int'st on |                 |                    |
| Street Paving . . .              | 129 07          |                    |
| " Collectors' Fees, int'st on    |                 |                    |
| Wells and Pumps .                | 39              |                    |
|                                  | <u>\$460 79</u> | <u>\$14,000 00</u> |

**CHARGES ON ARREARS OF ASSESSMENT.**

|                                |                 |                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Paid for advertising notice to |                 |                   |
| owners to redeem . .           | <u>\$596 02</u> | <u>\$1,000 00</u> |

## Abstract of Receipts and Expenditures

*On City Account, from January 1st to May 15th, 1844.*

| ON ACCOUNT OF                                     |  | Expenditure. | Receipts. |
|---------------------------------------------------|--|--------------|-----------|
| 1st Class. Watch . . . . .                        |  | 102,508 35   | 4 00      |
| Lamps and Gas . . . . .                           |  | 58,532 53    |           |
| Aqueduct repairs by<br>State Commissioners        |  | 828 43       |           |
| Alms House . . . . .                              |  | 92,068 37    | 5,540 66  |
| Board of Health . . . . .                         |  | 141 40       |           |
| Coroner's Fees . . . . .                          |  | 2,095 93     |           |
| Cleaning Corporation<br>Docks and Slips . . . . . |  | 1,500 36     |           |
| Contingent expenses<br>Common Council             |  | 3,319 73     |           |
| Cleaning Streets . . . . .                        |  | 43,002 17    | 4,416 85  |
| Donations . . . . .                               |  | 2,500 00     |           |
| Docks and Slips . . . . .                         |  | 8,500 00     |           |
| Elections . . . . .                               |  | 3,290 00     |           |
| Fire Department . . . . .                         |  | 16,866 67    |           |
| Intestate Estates . . . . .                       |  | 55 17        |           |
| Lands and Places . . . . .                        |  | 1,375 25     |           |
| Officers' Fees (contingent)                       |  | 20,247 25    |           |
| Printing and Stationery                           |  | 13,449 06    |           |
| Repairs and Supplies                              |  | 21,337 87    |           |
| Rents . . . . .                                   |  | 450 00       |           |
| Roads and Avenues . . . . .                       |  | 1,000 00     |           |

|                         | Expenditure.        | Receipts.          |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Real Estate . . .       | 626 26              |                    |
| Street Expenses . .     | 8,089 73            |                    |
| Arrears of Salaries . . | 958 67              |                    |
| Water Pipes . . .       | 37,596 20           | 336 01             |
| Floating Debt . . .     | 50,000 00           |                    |
| Special Appropriation   | 763 00              |                    |
| Salaries . . . . .      | 97,645 48           |                    |
| County Contingencies    | 20,738 74           | 1,040 00           |
| Vendue Sales . . .      |                     | 7,500 00           |
| Fuel . . . . .          |                     | 67 18              |
| State Mill Tax . .      |                     | 9,733 45           |
|                         | <u>\$609,486 62</u> | <u>\$28,638 15</u> |

|                                 |                     |                    |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 2d Class. Interest on City Debt | 402,803 46          |                    |
| Interest . . . . .              |                     | 12,513 12          |
| Commutation of Alien            |                     |                    |
| Passengers . . . .              |                     | 746 00             |
| Mayoralty Fees . .              |                     | 42 00              |
| Fines and Penalties .           |                     | 1,941 09           |
| Justices' Courts . .            |                     | 1,948 01           |
| Rents . . . . .                 |                     | 50,217 74          |
| Tavern and Excise               |                     |                    |
| Licenses . . . . .              |                     | 602 12             |
| Sales of Pers'l Property        |                     | 800 00             |
| Croton Water Rent .             |                     | 9,882 33           |
|                                 | <u>\$402,803 46</u> | <u>\$78,692 41</u> |

|                                |                    |                     |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 3d Class. District Schools . . | <u>\$82,822 92</u> | <u>\$131,261 88</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|

## TRUST ACCOUNTS.

|                                  |              |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 4th Class. Water Commissioners . | 24,014 86    |              |
| Temporary Water Loan             | 1,797,929 00 | 2,149,028 00 |



|                           | Expenditure.          | Receipts.             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Water Loan Stock . .      |                       | 90,000 00             |
| Revenue Bonds . .         | 520,000 00            | 336,700 00            |
| State Mill Tax . .        | 100,000 00            |                       |
| Tax of 1842, and previous |                       | 37,642 42             |
| Tax of 1843 . . .         |                       | 855,947 16            |
| Interest on Taxes . .     |                       | 8,696 98              |
| Streets Opening . .       | 3 38                  | 18,985 71             |
| Regulating and Paving     |                       |                       |
| Streets, &c. . . .        | 23,964 37             | 26,082 97             |
| Wells and Pumps . .       | 430 53                | 107 75                |
| Fencing vacant Lots .     | 89 28                 | 222 82                |
| Interest on Assessments   | 460 79                | 5,321 84              |
| Charges on Arrears of     |                       |                       |
| Assessment . . .          | 596 02                | 497 15                |
| Docks and Slips . .       |                       | 71                    |
| Liens on Lots . . .       |                       | 782 42                |
| Lands purchased for       |                       |                       |
| Assessment . . .          |                       | 9,010 60              |
|                           | <u>\$2,467,488 23</u> | <u>\$3,539,026 53</u> |

## SUMMARY.

|                                  |                       |                       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1st Class of Accounts            | \$609,486 62          | \$28,638 15           |
| 2d   "   "   "                   | 402,803 46            | 78,692 41             |
| 3d   "   "   "                   | 82,822 92             |                       |
| 4th   "   "   "                  | 2,467,488 23          | 3,539,026 53          |
|                                  | <u>\$3,562,601 23</u> | <u>\$3,646,357 09</u> |
| Warrants Outstanding Jan. 1st    | 218,086 76            |                       |
| "       "       "       May 15th |                       | 130,581 70            |
| Balance in Bank, Jan. 1st        |                       | 140,396 02            |
| "       "       "       May 15th | 136,646 82            |                       |
|                                  | <u>\$3,917,334 81</u> | <u>\$3,917,334 81</u> |

## Statement of the City Debt,

*After the Close of Business, May 15th, 1844.*

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|                                     |             |              |    |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----|
| 5 per cent. City Stock, of 1820 and |             |              |    |
| 1829, payable in . . . . .          | 1850        | \$500,000    | 00 |
| “ Public Building Stock,            |             |              |    |
| payable in . . . . .                | 1856        | 515,000      | 00 |
| “ Fire Loan Stock, 'paya-           |             |              |    |
| ble in . . . . .                    | 1851        | 500,000      | 00 |
| “ Fire Indemnity Stock,             |             |              |    |
| payable in . . . . .                | 1868        | 375,088      | 00 |
| 5 and 6 per cent. Floating Debt     |             |              |    |
| Stock, payable in . . . . .         | 1 to 4 y'rs | 200,000      | 00 |
| 5 per cent. Water Loan Stock, pay-  |             |              |    |
| able in . . . . .                   | 1858        | 3,000,000    | 00 |
| “ “ “ “ . . . . .                   | 1860        | 2,500,000    | 00 |
| “ “ “ “ . . . . .                   | 1870        | 3,000,000    | 00 |
| “ “ “ “ . . . . .                   | 1880        | 635,500      | 00 |
| 7 per cent. “ “ “ “ . . . . .       | 1847        | 120,305      | 00 |
| “ “ “ “ . . . . .                   | 1852        | 890,207      | 00 |
| “ “ “ “ . . . . .                   | 1857        | 989,488      | 00 |
| Temporary Water Loan, 4, 5 and 6    |             |              |    |
| per cent., 1 to 3 years . . . . .   |             | 1,499,148    | 00 |
| Revenue Bonds of 1844, 4 1-2, 5 and |             |              |    |
| 6 per cent. . . . .                 |             | 336,700      | 00 |
| Warrants on Treasury outstanding .  |             | 130,581      | 70 |
| Carried forward,                    |             | \$15,192,017 | 70 |

---

Brought forward      \$15,192,017 70  
 Less amount of Stocks in Sinking Fund, as  
 follows:

|                                                   |                |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| New York City Stock of 1820<br>and 1829 . . . . . | \$107,400 00   |
| Public Building Stock . . .                       | 15,000 00      |
| Fire Indemnity Stock . . .                        | 141,188 00     |
| Floating Debt Stock . . .                         | 100,000 00     |
| Water Loan Stock . . . .                          | 988,847 00     |
|                                                   | <hr/>          |
|                                                   | \$1,352,435 00 |

|                                                                                                                                                                                  |            |                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Balance in Sinking Fund for<br>redemption of Debt . . .                                                                                                                          | 14,503 59  |                 |
| Balance in Sinking Fund for<br>payment of Interest . . .                                                                                                                         | 48,947 06  |                 |
| Balance in Treasury . . .                                                                                                                                                        | 136,646 82 |                 |
| Amount of Fire Loan Securities,<br>in Bonds and Mortgages<br>and Property, being difference<br>between Stock out and<br>investments of proceeds in<br>Stocks in Sinking Fund . . | 317,190 00 | 1,869,722 47    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                  | <hr/>      | <hr/>           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                  |            | \$13,322,295 23 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                  |            | <hr/>           |

## Detail of Receipts

*In the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Debt, from  
January 1st to May 15th, 1844.*

### BUTCHER STANDS.

|                               |             |            |            |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Washington Market             | . . . . .   | \$1,407 85 |            |
| Fulton                        | " . . . . . | 1,713 87   |            |
| Catherine                     | " . . . . . | 703 48     |            |
| Centre                        | " . . . . . | 681 84     |            |
| Clinton                       | " . . . . . | 426 74     |            |
| Essex                         | " . . . . . | 363 66     |            |
| Jefferson                     | " . . . . . | 215 69     |            |
| Franklin                      | " . . . . . | 162 24     |            |
| Monroe and Gouverneur Markets |             | 86 56      |            |
| Union Market                  | . . . . .   | 143 85     |            |
| Tompkins                      | " . . . . . | 171 36     |            |
|                               |             | <hr/>      | \$6,077 14 |

### MARKET CELLARS.

|               |             |            |            |
|---------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Fulton Market | . . . . .   | \$2,920 50 |            |
| Washington    | " . . . . . | 573 50     |            |
| Franklin      | " . . . . . | 500 00     |            |
| Centre        | " . . . . . | 231 00     |            |
|               |             | <hr/>      | \$4,225 00 |

## MARKET FEES.

|                               |           |                  |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| Washington Market             | . . . .   | \$3,847 46       |
| Fulton                        | " . . . . | 1,796 88         |
| Catherine                     | " . . . . | 661 82           |
| Centre                        | " . . . . | 795 39           |
| Clinton                       | " . . . . | 320 85           |
| Essex                         | " . . . . | 245 34           |
| Jefferson                     | " . . . . | 196 97           |
| Franklin                      | " . . . . | 127 98           |
| Monroe and Gouverneur Markets |           | 137 43           |
| Union Market                  | . . . .   | 82 78            |
| Tompkins                      | " . . . . | 142 98           |
|                               |           | <hr/> \$8,355 88 |

## WATER LOT RENT.

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Received from Collector of City |          |
| Revenue . . . . .               | \$193 82 |

## COMMUTATION OF WATER LOT RENT.

|                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Rec'd from Commutation of Grant to |                                |
|                                    | Oliver Delancey \$91 66        |
| "                                  | " James Lowey 114 50           |
| "                                  | " E. Underhill & others 416 66 |
| "                                  | " Thomas Barnes 305 16         |
| "                                  | " S. L. Mitchell 659 66        |
| "                                  | " S. D. Beekman 1,571 52       |
| "                                  | " E. Rutgers & others 312 50   |
| "                                  | " W. James 3,298 70            |
| "                                  | " A. Messier 38 83             |
|                                    | <hr/> \$6,809 19               |

## GROUND AND HOUSE RENT.

|                                 |          |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Rec'd from Randel's Island Rent | \$400 00 |          |
| “ Fulton Market House           | 50 00    |          |
| “ Greenwich “                   | 50 00    |          |
| “ Harlaem “                     | 112 50   |          |
|                                 | <hr/>    | \$612 50 |

## FIRE LOAN STOCK.

|                                                   |                  |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Received from principal of Bonds<br>and Mortgages | \$3,000 00       |
| “ “ sale of Lots on<br>13th-street                | 2,000 00         |
|                                                   | <hr/> \$5,000 00 |

## INTEREST.

|                                    |                   |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Rec'd Int'st on City Stock of 1820 | \$3,205 00        |
| “ “ “ 1829                         | 480 00            |
| “ Floating Debt Stock              | 2,500 00          |
| “ Public Building “                | 375 00            |
| “ Fire Indemnity “                 | 3,529 70          |
| “ Water Loan “                     | 17,713 46         |
|                                    | <hr/> \$26,803 16 |

## LICENSESES.

|                                  |                  |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Rec'd from Hack and Cab Licenses | \$321 00         |
| “ Stage “                        | 300 00           |
| “ Junk Shops “                   | 60 00            |
| “ Intelligence Offices           | 25 00            |
| “ Meat Shops                     | 1,120 00         |
|                                  | <hr/> \$1,826 00 |

## REAL ESTATE.

|                                                                                                                                                               |                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Received from sale of lot at Brook-<br>lyn, to Carman & Watrous                                                                                               | \$4,200 00        |
| Received for sale of lot corner of<br>Pike Slip and South-street, to<br>R. Lewis                                                                              | 6,500 00          |
| Received from sales of Real Es-<br>tate at auction on 12th, 13th,<br>15th, and 16th April, under the<br>direction of the Commissioners<br>of the Sinking Fund | 40,319 00         |
|                                                                                                                                                               | <hr/> \$51,019 00 |

## STREET VAULTS.

Received from Street Commissioner, for permits granted to build vaults

467 55

Total Receipts

\$111,389 24

Balance in Sinking Fund, Jan. 1, 1844

4,258 70

\$115,647 94

## CR.

By amount drawn from Fund by Commissioners, and invested in the Water Loan Stock of 1880, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum

\$90,000 00

By amount paid to redeem an equal amount of Fire Loan Stock, due in 1841, but not called for till February, 1842

10,500 00

By amount paid auctioneer for expenses of maps, advertising, &c., for sale of real estate in April

644 35 \$101,144 35

Balance in Fund May 15, 1844

\$14,503 59

## Detail of Receipts

*In the Sinking Fund for the payment of Interest, from May 1st  
to May 15th, inclusive.*

### FROM TREASURY.

Received an amount equal to the interest on  
City Stocks, due and payable 1st May . \$157,295 34

### COMMUTATION OF ALIEN PASSENGERS.

Received from Clerk in Mayor's Office, per  
returns . . . . . 229 00

### MAYORALTY FEES.

Received from Clerk in Mayor's Office, per  
returns . . . . . 16 00

### FINES AND PENALTIES.

|                                       |     |            |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Received from Clerk of Superior Court | 96  | 75         |
| "          "        Upper Police      | 664 | 44         |
| "          "        Lower "           | 367 | 58         |
| "          Corporation Attorney       | 4   | 06         |
| "          Clerk of Sessions          | 519 | 34         |
| "          District Attorney          | 168 | 25         |
|                                       |     | \$1,820 42 |

### FEES AND FINES.

|                                    |      |          |
|------------------------------------|------|----------|
| Received from Clerk 2d Dist. Court | \$75 | 16       |
| "          "        3d "           | 108  | 31       |
| "          "        4th "          | 131  | 65       |
| "          "        5th "          | 134  | 64       |
|                                    |      | \$449 76 |

|                 |  |              |
|-----------------|--|--------------|
| Carried forward |  | \$159,810 52 |
|-----------------|--|--------------|



Brought forward \$159,810 52

RENTS (SPECIAL).

|                                 |            |             |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Received from Collector of City |            |             |
| Revenue, Ground and Rent        | \$3,796 98 |             |
| Received from Collector of City |            |             |
| Revenue, House Rent             | 1,277 50   |             |
| Received from Collector of City |            |             |
| Revenue, Com. Land Rent         | 44 50      |             |
| Received from Collector of City |            |             |
| Revenue, Ferry Rent             | 3,835 30   |             |
| Received from Collector of City |            |             |
| Revenue, Dock and Slip Rent     | 4,887 50   |             |
| Received from Collector of City |            |             |
| Revenue, Water Lot Rent         | 3,728 18   |             |
|                                 | <hr/>      | \$17,569 96 |

TAVERN AND EXCISE LICENSES.

|                                            |        |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|
| Received from 1st Marshal (Mayor's Office) | 123 50 |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|

SALES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

|                                            |       |        |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Received from President Croton             |       |        |
| Aqueduct Board, for old materials sold     | 97 50 |        |
| Received from Chief Engineer               |       |        |
| Fire Department, for old engine house sold | 50 00 |        |
|                                            | <hr/> | 147 50 |

CROTON WATER RENT.

|                                                          |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Received from President Croton Aqueduct Board, for Water | 28,590 92 |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|

Total Receipts \$206,242 40

CR.

|                                                                                                     |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| By amount drawn from Fund by Commissioners, for the payment of Interest on Stocks due May 1st, 1844 | 157,295 34 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|

Balance in Fund May 15th, 1844 \$48,947 06

## Remarks on the Sinking Fund.

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UNTIL the 22nd of February last, when the amended ordinance in relation to the Sinking Fund became a law, the only purpose of the Fund was, for the redemption of the debt. Since that time its character has been two-fold : for the redemption of the debt, and for the payment of the interest on the debt ; but on account of the period of the passage of the ordinance being in the middle of a quarter, it was not deemed prudent to change the accounts until the close of the quarter ; consequently all the revenues pledged for the payment of interest were deposited, as formerly, in the Treasury until the 30th April, and on the 1st May a warrant was drawn on the Treasury for an amount equal to the interest due on that day ; this was deposited in the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest, and used that day to pay such interest.

Since that time the revenues pledged for interest have been paid into the Sinking Fund, and kept separate from City Expenditure accounts.

The amount of Stocks purchased by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and held by them, and which are equal to the cancellation of so much debt, amount to \$1,352,435, and will be largely increased during the remainder of the year by the proceeds of the late sale of Real Estate belonging to the Corporation, as, except in a few cases, only ten per cent. of the amount of purchase money was paid on the 15th May, 1844.

DOCUMENT No. 4.

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## BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JUNE 17, 1844.

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*The following Annual Report was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board, with an account of moneys received by the President of said Board for Water Rents, &c., and paid over to C. W. Lawrence, Treasurer, from the 1st May 1843, to 1st May 1844, which was laid on the table and directed to be printed for the use of the members..*

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

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*To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York :*

In compliance with the ordinance to regulate the Water Works of the City of New-York, the Croton Aqueduct Board respectfully

### REPORT.

That the exterior line of the Aqueduct, from the High Bridge to the Receiving Reservoir, is now in good order. Small repairs are, however, constantly required, and the heavy flood of August

last caused considerable damage to portions of the embankment ; but as its care is intrusted to a person living at Manhattanville, with directions to report immediately at the office of this Board, in case of any accident, it is believed that but little expense will be necessary for the ensuing year.

There have been two examinations made of the interior of the Aqueduct since the last Annual Report, on both of which occasions, the water having been let out, Messrs. Jervis and Hastie, the Chief and Assistant Engineers having charge of the work from the High Bridge to the Dam, volunteered to make a critical examination of the portion included within the limits of the City. They accordingly, accompanied by the President of this Board, in November, 1834, and April, 1844, carefully examined the interior, and ascertained that the appearance of the work fully justified the anticipations which they indulged when watching its construction, as to its permanency and durability.

The Common Council may form some opinion of the correctness of their judgment from the fact, that the cost of repairs for the interior of the Aqueduct within the City will not exceed twenty-five dollars.

Since the last Annual Report, there have been laid about sixteen miles of pipe, leaving only one and a half miles to be put down to supply the densely populated portions of the City. Pipes are now laid through nearly all the streets of the City south of Twenty-third-street, including the Eighth Avenue to Twenty-fifth-street, and the Third Avenue to Thirty-third-street, and several of the cross streets between the Third and Fourth Avenues as far north as Twenty-eighth-street.

The Report made to the Board by the late Water Purveyor, Mr. Wilson Small, on the first of February last, stated that at that time the water-pipes south of the Distributing Reservoir in Forty-second-street consisted of

|               |         |          |       |              |           |
|---------------|---------|----------|-------|--------------|-----------|
| 36 inch pipe, | 22,300  | feet, or | 4     | miles, 1,180 | feet.     |
| 30    "       | 6,025   | "        | 1     | "            | 745   "   |
| 24    "       | 5,375   | "        | 1     | "            | 95   "    |
| 20    "       | 21,125  | "        | 4     | "            | 5   "     |
| 16    "       | 11,925  | "        | 2     | "            | 1,365   " |
| 12    "       | 210,080 | "        | 39    | "            | 4,160   " |
| 6     "       | 518,865 | "        | 98    | "            | 1,425   " |
|               |         |          | <hr/> |              |           |
|               |         |          | 150   | "            | 3,695   " |

Since that period, there have been put down about five and a quarter miles, making in all a total line of one hundred and fifty-five miles and three-fourths. The residue will be finished by the first of August next. To this large extent of pipe no accident of consequence has occurred during the past year.

The Board wish they could render a statement equally favorable as to the condition of other structures connected with the work ; but they regret to inform the Common Council, that the condition of the free and fire hydrants requires their prompt interposition. Owing to the want of a proper preventive force, these structures are virtually abandoned to all classes of our citizens, to be used, or rather abused, at their free will and pleasure. The consequence has been, that during the last year many of them have been broken and so much injured that upwards of eight thousand dollars has been expended in their repair, nearly all of which might have been saved if the property had been treated with proper care. The number of free hydrants is about six hundred, and of fire hydrants about fifteen hundred ; the latter have large orifices with a copious discharge, and were not intended to be opened except in case of fire. The extent of their capacity will be understood, when it is stated that two hundred of them constantly flowing, being less than one-seventh of the whole number, are capable of discharging all the water which the single pipe now laid across the Harlem River is competent to bring into the City. It will therefore be obvious, that the moment when the lawless individuals who now resort to these

hydrants shall see fit to open more than two hundred, more water will run out of the City than runs in, and that the Reservoirs will speedily be emptied. In fact, this danger has already been encountered to some extent, for on several occasions, when the waste of water could not be prevented, the surface of the Reservoir has subsided three or four feet. Unless a strong system of restraint is imposed on the excessive use and needless waste of the water, the hazard of a deficient supply will continue to increase.

In this connection it may be proper to remark, that when a former Common Council contracted for sweeping the streets, the contractors were authorized to use the water from the fire hydrants at their own discretion. The necessary consequence of surrendering such a liberty to bodies of men subject to no proper control was, that much water was wasted, and large quantities of dirt carried into the sewers and slips; in the first-mentioned instance impairing their usefulness, and in the second occasioning a large expenditure to clean them out. It is not perceived why such contractors should not pay for the water as well as other persons using it, and be referred to the Water Board on the subject, so that its delivery may be subjected to some regulation.

Another subject which deserves the serious attention of the Common Council is, the interference with the pipes by contractors for laying sewers. Contracts have been made by the Street Commissioner for constructing a number of sewers in the eastern section of the city, which it is claimed must be laid through the centre of the streets; but if so laid, will in almost every instance cause a removal and relaying of water-pipes at an enormous expense, and the loss of the use of the water to a great number of inhabitants for some months. It is desirable that the pipes should not be removed, as the shutting off the water from a large district will subject the city to the dangers of extensive disaster. The Board see no sufficient reason why sewers should be laid in the centre of the streets, and immediately under the water-pipes. If sewers are to be introduced throughout the City, (as they probably will be,) and the whole of this extensive line of one hundred and fifty-five miles of pipe is to be undermined

and weakened, a very large outlay will be necessary to repair the damages, which can only be met by heavy taxation or an increase of the public debt. These evil consequences would far exceed any amount of inconvenience our citizens could experience in having the sewers laid a few feet from the middle of the street. The Board therefore recommend, that in all future contracts for sewers the contractors be prohibited from constructing them on the same line with the water-pipes; and that suitable clauses be inserted in their contracts, requiring the expense of repairing any pipes that may be injured, to be deducted from the amount payable to the contractor; and furthermore, that his contract should not be deemed to be performed, until he should obtain a certificate from the Water Board that none of the water-pipes had been injured.

The Report of the President of the Board shows the revenue received from water, commencing May 1st, 1843, and ending April 30th, 1844, to be eighty-seven thousand two hundred and eleven dollars twenty-two cents, (\$87,211 22,) and from scrap iron, lead dross, &c., two thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars ninety-seven cents, (\$2,751 97;) making the aggregate receipts of the Department \$89,963 19.

The number of Permits granted to 1st May, 1843, was 3053; the number discontinued at that date was 65; leaving for renewal 2988. The number granted to 1st May, 1844, was 6855, for which the full rent per annum will amount to \$92,626 31. The table subjoined will show that of these 6855 water-takers, 4932 are by private dwellings, paying \$50,479 58; and from other miscellaneous sources, paying \$41,811 98.

During the last year the sum of \$223,198 76 has been expended, under the direction of the Joint Croton Aqueduct Committee, in completing the pipes throughout the City, in repairing the work already laid, and in the expenses of the department. By the Report of the Comptroller it will appear that, up to the 1st of January last, this amount was taken from the principal of the moneys borrowed for the water loan, and thus forms



part of the water debt. As the work of laying the pipes is now virtually finished, it would seem to be proper hereafter to deduct the expense of repairs, and of any new pipes to be laid to keep pace with the growth of the City, from the current annual revenue, and avoid increasing any further the permanent water debt of the City. The amount of annual repair which the work will require will not probably exceed \$20,000, including all salaries and incidental expenses, but excluding the cost of new pipes. As the pipes are now extended north as far as Twenty-third-street, and in some instances beyond that line, it is not believed that, for the next two or three years, any great outlay in extending the work will be requisite. It may be fairly calculated that, on an average, from three to five miles of new pipe may be annually required, with hydrants and other necessary appurtenances, the cost of which would probably amount to twenty or thirty thousand dollars per annum. It is seen that the 155 miles of pipe now laid suffice to accommodate the existing population south of Twenty-third-street, amounting to about 310,000 in number, being, in round numbers, one mile of pipe to every 2,000 inhabitants. The same ratio would require five additional miles of pipe for each successive increase of 10,000 inhabitants. It will of course be borne in mind that no considerable increase under this head could become necessary, unless occasioned by a corresponding increase of our population, which very increase would operate to swell the annual revenue out of which the expense of extending the pipe would be defrayed.

For the purpose of furnishing the Common Council with the means of comparison between the distribution of water in New York and Philadelphia, the Board deem it proper to state that the length of pipe laid in the city of Philadelphia, including the suburbs, up to 1st January, 1844, was  $117\frac{1}{2}$  miles, the number of water-takers was 26,549, including 3,300 families drawing water from the public hydrant pumps; that the gross revenue for the last year was \$153,458, being an increase of \$5,133 from the year preceding; and that the daily supply of water varied,



in different seasons, from 3,700,000 to 5,304,000 gallons. When it is thus seen that a supply not exceeding one-fourth the quantity brought into our own city nevertheless suffices for the supply of nearly four times as many water-takers, it will be obvious that the waste of water with us is excessive.

The estimate made in the report of this Board, Dec. 27th, 1842, and known as Document No. 58, Board of Aldermen, at page 556, states that the rents for the full year, commencing May 1, 1843, might probably reach \$150,000. The same report further anticipated that the water rents, at the expiration of five or six years, might reach the sum of four or five hundred thousand dollars. It appears, however, that so far as the result has been tested, by actual experience, it has not fully realized their expectations, and it is more than probable that the estimated increase in the revenue will not be entirely realized within the time specified in that report. The variance of the result from the estimates of that report, is attributable mainly to the excessive use of the free hydrants, and to the multiplication of them by their liberal distribution throughout the City, by orders from the Aldermen and Assistants, far beyond the limits proposed or intended when the plan of introducing the Croton river was first projected and submitted to the people for their approval. That limit was, that the free hydrants were to be placed only at the *corners of streets* or in *poor neighborhoods*; but under the present system they will be found throughout the City, and in very many places where they ought not to be. It is to be remarked, however, that it recently became the practice of the Common Council to refer petitions for free hydrants to this department. If it is thereby intended that this Board is to be responsible for the exclusive and judicious exercise of the power of selecting the location of these free hydrants, they will cheerfully assume the duty, and, to the best of their ability, will regulate the matter with a due regard as well to the comforts of the poor as the general interests of the city.

But it must be understood that a strict limitation of the

hydrants to the extent originally proposed, and above described, is deemed indispensably necessary, so as to avoid interposing an insurmountable obstacle to the proper increase of the number of water-takers, and the augmentation of the income to arise from its extensive introduction into private houses.

In accounting for the difference between the estimates of revenue and that actually received, it must also be remembered that not only are all the Public Institutions of the City supplied with water free of charge, but that many Establishments, claimed to be exclusively of a charitable character, are supplied at the nominal rent of \$10 per annum. It is also to be observed, that constant efforts are being made by water-takers to procure a reduction of the rate, some of which succeed whenever an apparent reason can be assigned to warrant it. Besides, the Common Council has deemed it proper to grant the water as an equivalent for work and materials, (as in the case of Castle Garden,) and to throw it into a bargain as a make-weight, as in the case of the contract for sweeping the streets, thus depriving the water of its income. It is by these and similar methods, as also from the want of an adequate number of officers, enabling this department to exercise a more vigilant inspection over the amount of water used, that the increase in the income of the work has been retarded, and that the aggregate of receipts has failed to fairly represent the sums to which the revenue is really entitled.

The Board would also remark that they expressly predicted the probability of considerable delay in the general introduction of the water, and therefore that they are not surprised or discouraged by the delay which has actually occurred from persevering in the plan of operations as originally commenced, and they entertain the confident expectation that the general revival of trade and industry will speedily enable our householders to take the water and secure its general introduction throughout the City.

The Board are aware that some inequality exists between those citizens who pay the water tax and also pay a water rent, and those who only pay the tax and refuse to take the

water; but it is believed that this inequality is more seeming than real, because the full enjoyment of so great a luxury as pure water in families in unrestricted quantities affords an ample equivalent for the sum charged for its use; and those who choose to dispense with its enjoyment, for the sake of saving a little money, are not to be envied by water-takers..

The preceding facts sufficiently account for the difference between the estimate and the income, and from them it may be also inferred that the water taken for public establishments, and furnished to markets and other places, that granted to charitable institutions at a nominal rent, and that thrown away in the streets, above what was required for the poor, would have yielded an amount of revenue nearly as large as has been received from the portions for which payment has been made according to the rates established. It must also be remarked that if the Sinking Fund or the Treasury is to derive a revenue from the water rents at all adequate to the extinguishment of the debt, a greater degree of rigor in its free distribution throughout the City will be indispensable, and that it must be managed with the same degree of prudence and care which distinguish the operations of successful individuals.

The Board cannot but hesitate in recommending any alteration of the present system, involving, as it would, points of immense magnitude connected with the whole debt of the City, as exhibited in previous reports made by them, of date respectively 26th September and 27th December, 1842, in which the whole subject was fully canvassed.

The Board would respectfully refer the Common Council to those reports, leaving it to their combined wisdom to make such changes as their experience or judgment may dictate, always bearing in mind that when the subject was passed on by the electors at the ballot-box, authorizing the borrowing of the money necessary to construct the work, the faith of the City was distinctly pledged to those who invested their capital in our Water Stock, that reasonable rents should be collected for the use of the water, and that

those rents should stand as security for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt. Whatever differences of opinion may exist among the members of this Board as to the propriety of some alteration of the present rates, they are entirely unanimous in their desire to keep unsullied the credit of the City, which would be injuriously affected by the total abandonment of the revenues, and that no change should be thought of which should shake the confidence of the public in the stability of legislation on matters connected with the hitherto unbroken faith of our municipal government. The Board would earnestly recommend that no alteration be made in the present system without the fullest and most careful deliberation.

In regard to those portions of the Twelfth and Sixteenth Wards which were exempted by an Act of the Legislature from the water tax, the Board would recommend that pipes should be laid down, even in those districts, as fast as the comfort and safety of their increasing population require; but that, in relation to water-takers in those localities, the rule should be adopted of charging them, in addition to the rent, so much as the water tax would amount to if levied on their property in the same manner as on property in the other sections of the city.

By communications from the Water Commissioners appointed by the State, this Board are informed that the High Bridge over the Harlem River is in steady progress. When completed, it will evidently become expedient to place the whole line of the work, both in New York and Westchester County, under the charge of a single department, directly and solely amenable to the Common Council. In that event, some changes in its organization may be advantageously effected. The duties of the Department might be confided to a single executive officer, (as is the case in Philadelphia,) subject to the supervision of the Joint Croton Aqueduct Committee of the two Boards. Under that officer there could be appointed a Chief Engineer, with such subordinate Engineers as may be necessary for the constant inspection of the work, both in this City and Westchester County, including the Croton Dam,

the whole line of the Aqueduct, the High Bridge, the Reservoirs, pipes, and hydrants, and every part of the structure, now become so important and extensive, that no duty relating to its perfect preservation can be neglected without danger of the most serious consequences. It will, of course, be obvious, that the Chief Engineer should be an officer of experience and fidelity, and adequate to any emergency which may arise; and the Board would venture to add, that, for the purpose of conferring on the Department that degree of vigor and regularity which the great importance of the interests it has in charge renders indispensable, it would be exceedingly desirable that some provision should be made, or understanding had, that the subordinate officers, at least, should not be subject to removal except for official misconduct, and that the permanency of their situations should solely depend on their fitness and fidelity, and on the diligence and success with which they manage the works and protect the public interests.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. COFFIN,  
MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK,  
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,  
HARVEY HUNT.

*New-York, June 17, 1844*

**Account of Moneys**  
*Received by the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, for Water Rents, &c., and paid to C. W. Lawrence, Treasurer, from the 1st of May, 1843, to the 1st of May, 1844.*

| Date.  |            | Amount Paid. | Date.   | Amount brought forward      | Amount Paid. |
|--------|------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 1843   |            |              | 1843    |                             | \$77,123 87  |
| May 1  | For Water  | \$4,497 95   | Nov. 13 | Pipe sold                   | 31 09        |
|        | Lead Dross | 60 00        | 20      | Water                       | 498 18       |
| 8      | Water      | 7,190 23     | 27      | Cutting pipe, and pipe sold | 20 10        |
| 15     | do.        | 9,717 97     |         | Water                       | 224 57       |
| 22     | do.        | 11,353 73    |         | Scrap Iron sold             | 100 00       |
| 29     | do.        | 6,452 13     | Dec. 4  | Water                       | 200 44       |
| June 6 | do.        | 11,607 82    |         | Lead Dross                  | 82 00        |
|        | Scrap Iron | 288 00       | 11      | Water                       | 195 05       |
| 12     | Water      | 5,774 57     |         | Supplying Shipping          | 79 41        |
| 19     | do.        | 1,387 62     |         | Moving Fire Hydrants        | 35 50        |
| 26     | do.        | 2,103 34     | 18      | Water                       | 107 87       |
| July 3 | do.        | 2,322 50     |         | Scrap Iron sold             | 100 00       |
| 10     | do.        | 1,560 10     | 1844    | Water                       | 146 77       |
| 17     | do.        | 2,076 94     | Jan. 2  | do.                         | 135 60       |
| 24     | do.        | 765 95       |         | Scrap Iron sold             | 100 19       |
| 31     | do.        | 850 69       | 8       | Water                       | 83 42        |
| Aug. 3 | do.        | 526 59       |         | Supplying Shipping          | 58 91        |
| 7      | do.        | 339 19       | 15      | Water                       | 34 71        |



|        |    |                        |             |       |                    |             |        |
|--------|----|------------------------|-------------|-------|--------------------|-------------|--------|
| Aug 14 | 21 | do.                    | 701 32      | Jan.  | 22                 | do.         | 40 50  |
|        | 28 | Supplying Shipping     | 93 96       | 29    | do.                | 78 25       |        |
|        | 4  | Scrap Iron             | 128 00      | 5     | do.                | 50 25       |        |
|        | 11 | Water                  | 600 32      | 12    | do.                | 49 25       |        |
| Sept.  |    | do.                    | 1,022 84    |       | Supplying Shipping | 27 60       |        |
|        |    | do.                    | 562 15      | 19    | Water              | 90 08       |        |
|        |    | do.                    | 601 01      | 26    | do.                | 157 22      |        |
|        | 18 | Supplying Shipping     | 79 60       | Mar.  | 4                  | do.         | 153 11 |
|        | 25 | Water                  | 383 13      | 11    | do.                | 231 05      |        |
|        |    | do.                    | 592 10      |       | Supplying Shipping | 33 82       |        |
| Oct.   | 2  | Pipe sold              | 17 10       |       | Scrap Iron sold    | 40 00       |        |
|        |    | Water                  | 560 49      | 18    | Water              | 383 33      |        |
|        |    | Pipe Sold              | 20 85       | 25    | do.                | 411 52      |        |
|        | 9  | Water                  | 337 25      |       | Steam Engine       | 800 00      |        |
|        |    | Supplying Shipping     | 78 74       | April | 1                  | Water       | 427 73 |
|        | 16 | Water                  | 361 18      | 8     | do.                | 909 97      |        |
|        |    | Pipe sold              | 306 00      |       | Supplying Shipping | 73 87       |        |
|        | 23 | Water                  | 363 96      |       | Iron Pipe sold     | 115 82      |        |
|        |    | Pipe sold              | 108 00      | 15    | Water              | 1,192 10    |        |
|        | 30 | Water                  | 198 17      | 22    | do.                | 2,581 99    |        |
|        |    | Scrap Iron             | 296 00      |       | Iron Pipe sold     | 80 00       |        |
| Nov.   | 6  | Water                  | 272 37      | 29    | Water              | 2,678 05    |        |
|        |    | Branches sold          | 23 32       |       |                    |             |        |
|        | 13 | Water                  | 540 69      |       | Whole Amount       | \$89,963 19 |        |
|        |    | Amount carried forward | \$77,123 87 |       |                    |             |        |

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## A Tabular Statement

*Of the Different Purposes for which the Water is Used.*

| No. of Private Dwellings. | Rate per Annum.     | Amount.     | Amount carried out. |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 61                        | \$5 00              | 305 00      |                     |
| 63                        | 6 00                | 378 00      |                     |
| 13                        | 6 66                | 86 58       |                     |
| 137                       | 7 00                | 959 00      |                     |
| 698                       | 8 00                | 5,584 00    |                     |
| 550                       | 9 00                | 4950 00     |                     |
| 1,512                     | 10 00               | 15,120 00   |                     |
| 4                         | 10 50               | 42 00       |                     |
| 155                       | 11 00               | 1,705 00    |                     |
| 1,597                     | 12 00               | 19,164 00   |                     |
| 27                        | 13 00               | 350 00      |                     |
| 33                        | 14 00               | 462 00      |                     |
| 34                        | 15 00               | 510 00      |                     |
| 14                        | 16 00               | 224 00      |                     |
| 4                         | 17 00               | 68 00       |                     |
| 17                        | 18 00               | 306 00      |                     |
| 12                        | 20 00               | 240 00      |                     |
| 1                         | 25 00               | 25 00       |                     |
| — will give per annum }   |                     | —           |                     |
| 4,932                     | to 1st May, 1844, } | \$50,479 58 | \$50,479 58         |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

| No.                                                                                         | Amount.     | Amount carried out. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 88 Steam Engines, per annum,                                                                | 4,600 50    |                     |
| 94 Stables,                                                                                 | 1,452 00    |                     |
| 17 Bathing Establishments,                                                                  | 1,235 00    |                     |
| 259 Dwellings and Stores,                                                                   | 3,421 25    |                     |
| 59 Public Houses,                                                                           | 3,467 50    |                     |
| 125 Bar Rooms,                                                                              | 1,405 50    |                     |
| 77 Refectories,                                                                             | 1,594 00    |                     |
| 62 Public Institutions,                                                                     | 1,380 00    |                     |
| 210 Boarding Houses,                                                                        | 3,569 00    |                     |
| 45 Slaughter Houses,                                                                        | 592 00      |                     |
| 527 Stores and Offices,                                                                     | 6,654 00    |                     |
| 235 Manufacturing purposes,                                                                 | 6,254 00    |                     |
| 75 Mechanical,                                                                              | 1,124 00    |                     |
| 14 Fountains,                                                                               | 297 00      |                     |
| 43 Steam Boats,                                                                             | 3,628 47    |                     |
| 5 Hair Dressing Rooms,                                                                      | 33 00       |                     |
| 18 Street Sprinklers, Filling Ships,<br>&c.,                                                | 1,104 76    |                     |
| 34     "     "     "     "                                                                  | 334 75      |                     |
| <hr/>                                                                                       |             |                     |
| 1987 Miscellaneous will give per                                                            | \$42,146 73 |                     |
| annum, to May 1, 1844,                                                                      |             | \$42,146 73         |
| <br>Total amount of revenue derived<br>from private dwellings per<br>annum, to May 1, 1844, |             |                     |
|                                                                                             |             | 50,479 58           |
|                                                                                             |             | <hr/>               |
|                                                                                             |             | \$92,626 31         |
|                                                                                             |             | <hr/>               |

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }  
New York, May, 1844. }

Report of Expenditures,

*From 1st of May, 1843, to 1st of May, 1844, inclusive.*

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WATER PIPES AND BRANCHES.

Paid Ellicott & Brothers	37,306 48	
" West Point Foundry Association	30,547 78	
" Joseph W. Brick	24,799 78	
" T. & G. Rowe	2,047 04	
" John Cummings	1,233 91	
" Hixon & Green	1,154 33	
" Wintersteen & Myers . . .	361 92	
" H. R. Dunham & Co. . . .	204 94	
" John Ely	174 97	
" Stephen Colwell	153 83	
" Stillman, Allen & Co. . . .	91 89	
" W. G. & T. Browning . . .	87 92	
" Morgan Morgan, Jr. . . .	37 50	
" Peter Morris	28 80	
" John Dunham	24 48	
" S. H. Davies	24 37	
		98,279 95
Carried forward	\$98,279 94	

Brought forward \$98,279 94

EXCAVATING TRENCHES AND REPAVING STREETS.

Paid Bartlett Smith	8,539 12	
“ E. R. Sherman	3,753 62	
“ Robert Pettigrew	1,986 11	
“ Charles Hill	901 98	
“ Patrick M'Cafferty	807 17	
“ John Arbuckle	281 60	
“ Thomas Scott	245 50	
“ Patrick Dawson	80 14	
“ Hugh Smith	49 50	
	<hr/>	\$16,644 74

LEAD FOR JOINTS.

Paid Charles Hillsburgh	16,326 23	
“ John Dunham	2 00	
	<hr/>	\$16,328 23

YARN FOR JOINTS.

Paid Joseph Wragg	152 77	
“ William Maxwell	147 39	
“ William J. Omberson	33 57	
	<hr/>	\$333 73

STOPCOCKS.

Paid Crandell Rich	2,212 00	
“ John Dunham	1,454 75	
“ H. R. Dunham	1,584 96	
	<hr/>	\$5,251 71

Carried forward \$136,838 35

Brought forward \$136,838 35

HYDRANTS.

Paid J. R. Walters	6,793 54	
" Thomas A. Davies	2,707 50	
" Crandell Rich	705 00	
" Morgan Morgan, Jr.	137 50	
" H. R. Dunham & Co.	120 00	
" Thomas Charlock	43 37	
" S. C. Higbee	42 50	
" P. & F. W. Stillman	36 00	
" Stillman & Co.	140 35	
" Sweet & Williams	19 90	
" John A. Brush	11 00	
	<hr/>	\$10,756 66

REPAIRING STOPCOCKS.

Paid H. R. Dunham & Co.	1,207 19	
" Crandell Rich	998 57	
" A. & G. W. Brady	19 53	
" John Dunham	9 31	
	<hr/>	\$2,234 60

REPAIRING HYDRANTS.

Paid Crandell Rich	2,341 00	
" S. H. Davies	1,156 00	
" A. & G. W. Brady	556 07	
" Thomas Charlock	377 09	
" Thomas A. Davies	295 31	
" James R. Walters	270 45	
" John Ely	261 53	
" H. R. Dunham & Co.	176 43	
" Wm. Welch	150 00	
" John Green	163 10	
" Henry M'Kee	76 00	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward		\$149,829 61

Brought forward \$149,829 61

Paid Wood, Folger & Messer	57 63	
" Stillman & Co.	36 09	
" Chamberlin & Edick	33 63	
" Edgar & Adams	4 34	
" William Robinson	4 00	
" Enoch Dean	3 30	
" H. A. Nelson	3 00	
	<hr/>	\$5,964 97

HYDRANT BOXES.

Paid John Green	567 38	
" Daniel Cogger	110 31	
" H. Kelsey	2 50	
	<hr/>	\$680 19

STOPCOCK BOXES.

Paid John Green	763 59	
" Daniel Cogger	402 69	
" John J. Moffat	27 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,193 28

BRASS STOPCOCKS.

Paid A. & G. W. Brady	1,306 51	
" Henry May	1,154 80	
" Louis S. Dodd	271 25	
" William Buckley	175 00	
" Samuel S. Wandell	155 00	
	<hr/>	\$3,062 56

TAPPING PIPES.

Paid S. S. Wandell	5,650 58	
" Daniel A. Webster	849 00	
" Mix & Bancker	100 12	
	<hr/>	\$6,599 70

Carried forward \$167,330 31

Brought forward \$167,330 31

AQUEDUCT TOOLS.

Paid John Ely	1,072 62	
" H. R. Dunham & Co.	576 76	
" John Green	203 19	
" Williams & Kenman	168 74	
" F. R. Lee	135 42	
" Richard Moore	112 43	
" Stillman & Co.	88 93	
" Burdell & Hyatt	46 71	
" V. W. Many	44 45	
" Crandell Rich	24 59	
" Daniel Coger	12 79	
" John Coger	10 25	
" Wilson Small	8 25	
" Samuel Waddell	5 06	
" A. & G. W. Brady	5 00	
" Wenman & Wyckoff	2 44	
		<hr/>
		\$2,517 63

BED PIECES, WEDGES, ETC

Paid Hockman, Martin & Menzies	790 53	
" Colyer & Dugard	168 70	
" Chilsom & Williams	14 22	
" Gardner & Wells	6 40	
		<hr/>
		\$979 85

TAPPING MACHINE.

Paid Stillman & Co.	159 57
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REPAIRING SEWERS AND MANHATTAN LOGS.

Paid Francis Cassidy	48 75
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Carried forward \$171,036 11

Brought forward \$171,036 11

PATTERNS.

Paid H. R. Dunham & Co.	16 94	
“ T. & G. Rowe	11 50	
“ John Cummings	6 43	
	<hr/>	\$34 87

STATIONERY.

Paid J. & H. G. Langley	172 01	
“ George F. Nesbitt	134 77	
“ Sherman and Smith	2 50	
“ C. C. Wright & Co.	1 25	
	<hr/>	\$310 53

TAPPER'S BOXES.

Paid Peter Morris	178 80
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RENT OF LOTS.

Paid John Jacob Astor	400 00	
“ Wm. C. Rhinelanders	100 00	
“ George Richmond	85 92	
	<hr/>	\$585 92

WOOD AND COAL.

Paid Samuel Walker	629 98	
“ H. Sillock	61 50	
“ John Terbell	60 00	
“ Williams & Ferguson	40 44	
“ Richard Daly	31 25	
“ Samuel Hart	25 63	
	<hr/>	
	Carried forward	\$172,146 23

	Brought forward	\$172,146 23
Paid P. S. Bogert & Co.	21 25	
“ W. & W. Brady	20 00	
“ Thomas Connor	18 75	
“ E. E. Livingston	2 00	
		<hr/>
		\$910 80

CARTAGE OF PIPES.

Paid Nicholas Secor	671 75
“ Darius Johnson	624 78
“ Wm. H. Evers	609 75
“ Thomas H. Allaire	536 23
“ Whitfield Case	527 25
“ Thomas James	521 62
“ Jacob Smith	478 86
“ John McDonald	325 86
“ James Sherridan	323 62
“ Washington Ryer	312 31
“ John Hoff	289 53
“ James A. Patterson	288 01
“ John Martin	284 25
“ Michael Cain	263 63
“ Isaac Sawin	241 11
“ Peter Smith	240 57
“ Peter Hammill	235 50
“ John Grover	173 06
“ John H. Coon	159 10
“ Thomas Ketchum	152 00
“ George Armstrong	151 38
“ Michael Conklin	149 55
“ Dennis Kehoe	143 39
“ Henry Wylie	132 12
“ Michael Brawley	130 80

Carried forward \$173,057 03

	Brought forward	\$173,057 03
Paid Wm. C. Ryder	127 17	
“ Daniel H. Reade	97 74	
“ Michael Donovan	70 00	
“ Michael Kolla	44 00	
“ Martin Somers	41 30	
“ Timothy Slatery	39 37	
“ Hugh Arbuckles	8 62	
“ Lary O. Moore	7 44	
	<hr/>	\$8,401 67

FOUNTAIN IN THE PARK.

Paid H. R. Dunham & Co.	14 44
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CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

P'd H. L. Moses, .	bill exp's on line	3 84
“ John Sickley, .	“ Sand, Stone, and Brick	8 83
“ H. J. Marks, .	“ Wash'g towels	57
“ David M'Guin, .	“ Rep'g sewers	5 00
“ L. F. Hickley, .	“ Rep'rs at res- ervoir	1 21
“ N. Y. Herald, .	“ Advertising	15 00
“ John Laborn & Co	“ Leather	7 45
“ Wm. Plumb, .	“ Petty Exp's	15 19
“ Thomas Wardell,	“ White Lead	5 00
“ Abner Mills, .	“ Plumbing	24 44
“ Edgar & Adams	“ do	92 66
“ H.R.Dunham & Co	“ Fitting cock in Pipe	3 00
“ A. A. Denman,	“ Cem't & lime	26 13
“ John Sickley, .	“ Sand, stone &c	18 99
“ T. Bell, . .	“ Repaving	26 00
“ C. Corlius, . .	“ Clay	20 50

Carried forward \$181,473 14

Brought forward			\$181,473 14
P'd Morning Chronicle, bill	Advertising	16 50	
" Evening Tatler,	" do	16 50	
" H. L. Moses, .	" Rep'g Lamps	38	
" Wm. Plumb, .	" Stage Fare,		
	Oil, &c.	4 44	
" George Watson	" Rep'g inside		
	Aqueduct	14 26	
" Robt. Lovett, .	" Engraving	3 00	
" C. Pape, . .	" Barrels, &c.	13 22	
" Henry Deal, .	" Oil	4 75	
" Mich'l Coady, .	" Light'g lamps	4 48	
" James St. John	" Work on hyd'ts	10 81	
" Joseph Oliver, Jr.,	" Light'g lamps	2 08	
" Joseph Thompson,	" do do	2 24	
" Henry Kelly, .	" Watch'g tools	3 50	
" Horatio Allen, .	" Sundry Exp's	10 02	
" John Hof, . .	" Barrels	7 00	
" T. F. Wenman,	" Rep'g press, &c.	4 25	
" D. Kripps, . .	" Cartage Hyd'ts	16 56	
" C. J. Gale, . .	" Oil	2 31	
" Wm. Syms, . .	" Lighting Lamps	3 52	
" Ira Goodnow, .	" Oil, &c.	2 25	
" Isaac C. Woolley,	" do.	1 50	
" Jacob Moore, .	" do.	2 07	
" P. Monhollen, .	" do.	1 00	
" P. S. Chamberlin,	" do.	4 29	
" Wm. F. Dana,	" do.	5 12	
" H. J. Marks, .	" Washing Tow-		
	els, &c.	70	
" John Sickly, .	" Sand, Stone,		
	and Brick	9 20	

Carried forward \$181,473 14

			Brought forward	\$181,473 14
P'd	J. E. Wooley, .	bill Oil	88	
"	A. A. Denman,	" Bricks	9 50	
"	C. Pope, . .	" Brushes, Pails, &c.	3 50	
"	Thomas Wardle,	" White Lead	5 00	
"	Thos. M ^c Clusker,	" Sand	0 37	
"	Cornelius Smith,	" Rep'g Hyd'nt Trench	2 20	
"	Morning Chronicle,	" Advertising	1 50	
"	Cozzens & Howell,	" Plumbing	8 25	
"	James Foster, .	" Gravel and Cart- age	2 25	
"	Patrick Tracy,	" Nails	1 40	
"	Cornl's Schenck, Jr.	" Oil	5 59	
"	V. J. Yale, . .	" do.	81	
"	John Houghland,	" do.	3 28	
"	P. S. Chamberlin,	" do.	2 55	
"	John Sickly, .	" Sand, Stone, &c.	1 86	
"	True Sun, . .	" Advertising	16 50	
"	H. J. Marks, .	" Stage Fare, &c.	1 28	
"	R. C. Voorhis,	" Carpenter Work	1 37	
"	Wm. Plumb, .	" Steel Pens, &c.	2 88	
"	Timothy Slattry,	" Cartage	3 50	
"	Chilson & Williams,	" Rigging Foun- tain	17 00	
"	Wm. Hendrick,	" Drilling Hyd'ts	4 15	
"	W. H. Lasher, .	" Fix'g Stopcocks	1 50	
"	A. T. Goodrich,	" Map	3 50	
"	Morning Chronicle,	" Advertising	4 50	
"	Aurora, . . .	" do.	20 50	
"	True Sun . . .	" do.	2 00	
			Carried forward	\$181,473 14

		Brought forward	\$181,473 14
P'd Atlas . . .	bill do.	1 00	
" Courier & Enquirer, "	do.	22 44	
" Journal Commerce, "	do.	3 81	
" E. Wainwright, "	Brushes, &c.	18 75	
" J. L. Brown, .	" Tapping Hyd's	12 06	
" H. J. Marks, .	" Stage Fare,		
	Sand, &c.	1 10	
" Wilson Small, .	" Printing Tickets	2 00	
" Wm. Plumb, .	" Stage Fare,		
	Postage, &c.	4 72	
" John A. Kennedy, "	Oil	1 80	
" Robert Voorhies, "	Carpenter work	5 62	
" H. L. Moses, .	" Expen's on Line	4 63	
" Wm. C. Bryant, "	Adver'g notices	20 00	
" D. M. Laughlin, "	Removing earth	93 75	
" Edgar & Adams, "	Plumbing	25 86	
" U. Wenman, .	" do.	129 59	
" John Green, .	" Rep'ing wagon	23 34	
" H. J. Marks, .	" Washing Tow-		
	els, &c.	50	
" John Devarell, .	" Exp's at Reser-		
	voir, cleaning		
	stopcocks, oil,		
	&c.	6 59	
" E. E. Livingston	" Oil	1 09	
" Samuel Tyler, .	" Postage	11 69	
" James E. Hyde, "	Exp's at Yard	10 09	
" Wm. Plumb, .	" Cab hire, cart		
	age, &c	9 56	
" E. Wainwright, "	Brushes and		
	Pails	33 00	
" P. Mulholland, .	" Oil	2 38	

Carried forward \$181,473 14

		Brought forward	\$181,473 14
P'd	Washington Smith, bill Clay	4	50
"	Nelson & Brown, " Lime	10	63
"	H. J. Marks, . " Washing towels	0	75
"	Alex. M. Scott, " Work at Reser-		
	voir	18	96
"	J. B. Smith, . " Brick	38	75
"	John Ely, . . " Rep'g Engine	5	01
"	U. Wenman, . " Plumbing	43	75
"	Hatfield & Amrant, " Making Extra		
	Tap	5	00
"	H. J. Marks, . " Stage Fare, &c.	28	
"	Wm. Shafer, . " Gate for fountain	50	
"	Andrew Riley, " Lighting Lamps	2	50
"	Samuel Tyler, . " Postage	3	98
"	Wm. Plumb, . " Petty expenses	1	83
"	Alex. Cochran, " Barrels and Pails	1	25
"	John Ely, . . " Drilling Hyd'ts	14	17
"	Geo. Endicott, . " Lithogr'ic Map,		
	Stopcocks	34	00
"	Crandell Rich, " Plate for Fount.	5	00
"	E. E. Livingston, " Exp's at Reser-		
	voir	2	75
"	Peter Smith, . " Wheelbarrow	5	50
"	A. Gerald, . . " Repair'g Scale	11	37
"	Edgar & Adams, " Brass Caps	6	00
"	S. P. Bushnell, " Flagging	9	99
"	James R. Waters, " Plumbing	13	42
"	Aurora, . . . " Advertising	2	50
"	True Sun, . . " do.	2	00
"	T. Casey, . . " Oil	2	50
"	Oliver Venevery, " Stove-pipe, &c	2	64
"	Samuel Tyler, . " Postage, &c.	5	38

Carried forward \$181,473 14

		Brought forward	\$181,473 14
P'd R. J. Richards,	bill	do.	35 00
" John Green,	"	Work on Foun- tain	6 16
" M. Y. Beach,	"	Advertising	36 50
" Jas. G. Bennett,	"	do.	5 75
" Jas. E. Hyde,	"	Exp's at Yard	6 86
" E. E. Livingston,	"	do. Reser'r	3 38
" Samuel Tyler,	"	Postage	1 86
" R. W. Baker,	"	Muslin for Maps	1 00
" Officer Dunshee,	"	Recovering caps	5 00
" L. F. Hinckley,	"	Scraper for aque.	75
" Bale & Smith,	"	Cutting Figures on Copper	9 38
" E. Wainwright,	"	Pails	13 00
" Joseph Fletcher,	"	Making Gutters	1 00
" Nelson & Brown,	"	Lime	15 81
" H. S. Williams,	"	Washing towels	2 25
" John Ely, . .	"	Repair'g Press	3 13
do. . .	"	Drilling Hyd'ts	18 13
do. . .	"	Covers for Park Fountain	4 25
do. . .	"	Repairing engine	3 00
" J S. Whigham,	"	Making Connec- tions	120 67
" A R. Welch .	"	Plugs	33 00
" Bernard Ford, .	"	Carting Stone, &c.	32 62
" J. B. Smith, .	"	Brick	26 25
" John Green, .	"	Rep'g Fence at Aque't yard	27 07
do. . .	"	Fence at Green- wich-lane and 12th-street	54 98

Carried forward \$181,473 14

Brought forward \$181,473 14

P'd Edwin Nichols,	bill Lanterns, Oil	
	Cans, &c.	17 44
" Peter Morris, .	" Sand	3 25
" H. P. Robertson,	" Expen's on line	3 73
" A. Winham, .	" Lumber for skids	3 47
" Thomas James,	" Making Gasket	6 28
" Jesse Delano, .	" Repairing Lock	
	to Safe	2 00
" A. & G. W. Brady,	" Repairing Press	3 75
" John Pettigrew,	" Stone and Dirt	29 84
" John Green, .	" Repairs at Yard	8 58
do.	Drawing Board	12 51
" John Kirkman .	" Examining Brass	
	Cocks	10 25
" John J. Moffat,	" 1 Stamp	5 50
" E. E. Livingston,	" Oil, &c.	2 75
" Barmore, Leonard		
& Co., . .	" Ice	9 36
" Bartlett Smith,	" Sand	3 12
" M. McLeod, .	" Rep'g pump &c	2 25
" Washington Smith,	" Clay	3 00
" Nicholas Ray, .	" Work at res-	
	ervoir	13 45
" John Green, .	" Signs, Fence,	
	Gutter, &c.	16 72
" J. B. Smith, .	" Brick	36 00
" Jas. E. Hyde, .	" Exp's at yard	2 85
" J. S. Whigam, .	" Rep'g Pipe	8 00
" A. Gerald, . .	" do Scale	12 25
" Saml. Tyler, .	" Postage	45
" George Adams,	" Rep'g Door	63
" Wm. J. Omberson,	" Hatchet	1 25

 Carried forward \$181,473 14

		Brought forward	\$181,473 14
P _d	H. S. Williams, bill Wash'g Towels	1 63	
"	John A. Kennedy, " Oil, &c.	59 22	
"	N. Y. Tribune, " Advertising	20 25	
"	Morning Chronicle " do	4 00	
"	S. H. Davis, . " Hydrant Caps	19 37	
"	L. K. Osborn, . " Lime, sand, &c.	7 50	
"	Wm. Plumb, . " Rec'g lead, &c.	3 19	
"	Thos. D. Howe, " Masonry	62 50	
"	Edward Sullivan " Light'g Lamps	2 00	
"	N. R. Eldert, . " Hay for Hyd'ts	17 50	
"	Jas. Harriott, . " Rep'g fountain	3 84	
"	Law, Roberts & Mason, . . " Cement	10 39	
		Expenses at	
"	E. E. Livingston, " reservoir	11 69	
"	John R. Baker, " Stove, &c.	9 56	
"	John Green, . " Buildings for re- servoir, and sundry rep's	74 15	
"	J. & S. Vanderback, " Rep'g Truck	18 95	
"	Campbell & Moody, " Scale	32 00	
"	N. R. Eldert, . " Hay for Hyd'ts	25 80	
"	James E. Hyde, " Exp's at yard	4 69	
"	Mackrell & Rich- ardson, . . . " Key, and pick- ing lock at reservoir	2 00	
"	Bernard Ford, . " Cartage, &c.	4 45	
"	Hockman, Martin & Menzies, . " Pine	5 67	
"	John Turner, . " Plank	4 06	

Carried forward \$181,473 14

Brought forward \$181,473 14

P'd Alex'r Smith, .	bill Rec'g Hydrant	
	Caps	3 00
" Wm. Plumb, .	" Postage and	
	Matches	51
" T. B. Huse, .	" Stove-pipe	1 25
" H. S. Williams, .	" Wash'g Towels	2 00
" Jno. H. Bowie & Co.	" Leather	4 63
" Wm. Plumb, .	" Postage, &c.	1 09
" Whitmore & Co.,	" Shovels	13 00
" N. D. Eldert, .	" Hay for Hyd'ts	18 40
" John Pryer, .	" Candles	6 36
" Wm. Kehoe, .	" Oil	2 13
" John Robinson,	" Grate Stones	7 00
" Wm. Plumb, .	" Wood, &c.	2 28
" Nicholas Ray, .	" Masonry	5 25
" John Devarell, .	" Exp's at reserv'r	5 44
" Chas. Galligher,	" Cab hire	5 50
" S. P. Bushnell & Co	" Flagging	12 73
" John Pettigrew,	" Dirt	1 96
" Robt. Pettigrew,	" Paving	28 82
" Wm. Plumb, . .	" Cab hire	13 19
" Wm. Plumb, . .	" Cleaning office	3 25
" E. E. Livingston,	" Oil	4 37
" H. S. Williams, .	" Wash'g Towels	
	&c.	2 50
" Robt. Pettigrew, .	" Extra work in	
	6th Avenue	33 80
" Stephen R. Clark,	" Damage by Cro-	
	ton water	10 00
" Aqueduct workmen,	" Exten'n works	78 00
" Henry Jones, .	" Altering band	1 25
" Thos. Killoran, .	" Labor at res'v'r	14 00

Carried forward \$181,473 14

Brought Forward \$181,473 14

P'd Henry Badeau,	Bill Water pails, &c.	8	27
" James Smith,	" Loan of engine	22	50
" Nelson & Brown,	" Lime	47	50
" A. L. Lounsbury,	" Cement	2	00
" Pryer & Co.,	" Sperm Candles	9	37
" John A. Blackledge	" Serv's in office	22	00
" Peter A. Badeau,	" do do	45	00
" M. Souza,	" do do	20	00
" H. S. Williams,	" Wash'g Towels	2	50
" Jaques Ruden,	" Exp's Comm's exam'g aqdt.	10	86
" John McArthur,	" Oil, &c.	1	12
" Thos. H. Allaire,	" Cartage	6	00
" E. E. Livingston,	" Lamp oil, pails, &c.	10	43
" Wilson Small,	" Rep'rs to water pipes	15	00
" Courier & Enquirer,	" Advertising	6	50
" Sun,	" do	6	00
" N. Y. Citizen,	" do	3	50
" Aurora,	" do	4	65
" Republic,	" do	3	00
" True Sun,	" do	4	25
" N. Y. Herald,	" do	5	00
" Jour. of Commerce,	" do	3	17
" Henry McKee,	" Tapp'g Hyd'ts	34	50
" Joseph Piggot,	" Ord'ces Bills	19	50
" H. Eldred,	" Cab hire	27	50
" Isaac M. Wooley,	" Rent of house	20	00
" Horatio Allen,	" Fee and appl'n for patent	60	00
" Charles Davis,	" Lighting lamps	2	24

Carried forward \$181,473 14

		Brought Forward \$181,473 14	
P'd Joseph Oliver, Jun.	Bill Lighting lamps	2 72	
" Mich'l Condry, . "	do do	2 56	
" P. S. Chamberlin, "	Oil, &c.	3 78	
" Tweed & Bonnell, "	High Stool	1 75	
" Joseph Thompson, "	Lighting lamps	3 36	
" Henry Kelly, . "	Watch'g tools	4 50	
" H. S. Meeks, . . "	Labor William		
	Ash	6 56	
" J. H. Clark, . . "	Repairing press		
	house	2 66	
		<hr/> \$3,089 51	
Less Munholland's bill for Oil, De-			
cember last		5 37	
		<hr/> 3,084 14	
Paid Chief Engineer, Assistant Superintendent,			
Register, and Clerks in Office		5,538 78	
" Foremen, Inspectors, and Laborers on the			
Croton Aqueduct Works		43,102 70	
		<hr/> <hr/> \$233,198 76	

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DOCUMENT No. 5.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JUNE 24th, 1844.

The Committee on Cleaning Streets presented the following Report, and draft of an Ordinance in relation to the department of cleaning streets, which was on motion laid on the table and ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

The Committee on Cleaning Streets, present the following Ordinance on the subject of cleaning streets, wharves, piers, and around public markets and places, &c.

WM. S. MILLER,

JOHN A. BUNTING.

AN ORDINANCE

Of the Department of Cleaning Streets.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows :

1. The City of New-York shall be divided into six contract districts, and that all manure, filth, rubbish, and all other substances which shall be found in the paved streets, and the streets

whereof the carriage-way only is or shall be paved in each of the said districts in the said city, and all cinders, ashes, rubbish, manure, offals, garbage, and filth, which shall be brought out from the houses, cellars, alleys, yards, and lots, in each of the said districts in the said city, shall be granted by the Corporation of the said city to such fit and proper person or persons as shall contract for the same for either of the said districts as hereinafter provided ; which contract may be made for one year, or for a longer period, (not exceeding three years,) as to the Corporation shall seem expedient, and the least expensive and most beneficial to the city ; and also the free use of the Croton water, under such regulations as may be made by the Croton Aqueduct Board, for all necessary purposes connected with or growing out of the performance of the stipulations and agreements in the contracts referred to in this ordinance.

2. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller to advertise in all the papers employed by the Corporation, and in such other manner as he shall deem best calculated to give public notice, for sealed proposals for contracts, pursuant to this ordinance, and any resolution or other ordinance relating thereto, which sealed proposals shall be submitted by him, unopened, to the Mayor and the Finance Committees of both Boards of the Common Council, who shall determine which of the said proposals shall be accepted, and shall give such contracts severally to such fit and proper persons for the performance of the duties in the said contracts specified, who shall offer to take the same upon terms the most advantageous to the Corporation ; and the said persons taking said contracts, shall furnish to the said Mayor and Finance Committee sureties that shall be satisfactory to them, for the faithful performance of such contracts : which determination of the said Mayor and Finance Committees as to each of the said contracts, shall be expressed in writing and signed by them or by a majority of them, and filed in the office of the said Comptroller ; and the Comptroller shall thereupon cause such contracts, together with

bonds for the faithful performance thereof, to be made and executed by the respective parties and their sureties, pursuant to such determination so to be expressed as aforesaid; which contracts may be made upon such terms and conditions as the said Mayor and Finance Committees or a majority of them shall deem proper.

3. The first contract district shall comprise all the several streets, wharves, piers, heads of slips, public lands and places, public markets, and the limits thereof included within the following subdivisions, that is to say :

DISTRICT No. 1 shall include the First Ward, and the whole of Liberty-street and Maiden-lane, together with the heads of slips at each end thereof, and of Broadway to the north line of Maiden-lane.

No. 2 shall include the 2d, 4th and 6th Wards, excepting such parts as are included in the 1st and 5th Districts; and shall also include the whole of Catherine-street, the Bowery, Walker, and Elm and Canal streets, so far as they bound the said several Wards or District.

No. 3 shall include the 7th, 10th and 14th Wards, excepting such parts as are included in the 2d, 4th and 5th Districts, and the whole of Division and Norfolk streets, so far as they bound the said several Wards or District.

No. 4 shall include the whole of the 11th, 13th and 17th Wards, and also the part of 16th Ward which lies easterly of Broadway and 4th Avenue, excepting such streets and avenues as are not paved; and shall also include the whole of Grand, Rivington, Bowery and Houston streets, so far as they bound the said several Wards or District.

No. 5 shall include the 3d, 5th and 8th Wards, not included

in other Districts, and the whole of Broadway, so far as the same shall bound the said several Wards or District.

No. 6 shall include the whole of the 9th and 15th Wards, and also the 16th Ward, (excepting such part thereof as is included in District No. 4, and also excepting the streets and avenues not paved,) and shall also include the whole of Hammersley and Houston streets, so far as they bound the said several Wards or District.

4. The said Contractors shall, severally, at their own expense, cause all the dirt, filth, and rubbish of all and every kind, and manure, to be removed from each of the public markets, and such other public markets as may be hereafter erected, and the limits thereof, within their respective districts, every Sunday before the hour of ten o'clock in the morning, and every other day, excepting Saturday, before the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon.

5. The said Contractors shall, severally, at their own expense, cause a cart once in every day, except Sundays, from the first day of May to the first day of November, in each year, inclusive, and twice in each week during the residue of the year, and on such days as the Superintendent of Streets shall direct, to pass through each of the streets, within the limits of their respective districts, for the purpose of receiving and carrying away, and shall receive and carry away, all vegetables, garbage, and offals of every kind that may be delivered to such carts, or placed in vessels upon the side-walks, or in the area of, or upon the upper cellar step of, any dwelling-house, store, office, or public building.

6. The said Contractors shall, severally, at their own expense, provide a sufficient number of horses and carts, which shall pass through each of the several streets of the said city, within their respective Districts, on such days as the Superintendent of Streets shall direct, at least three times in each week, from the

first day of November in each year, to the first day of May, then next following, and twice in each week during the residue of the year, for the purpose of carrying away, and shall carry away, all cinders and ashes, shells, scraps and rubbish, of every kind, which may have been made, or which have accumulated, in the several public buildings, stores and dwelling-houses, within the limits of their respective Districts, and which shall be delivered to them, or placed in vessels upon the side-walks, or in the area of, or upon the upper cellar step of, any dwelling-house, store, office, or public building, or found in the street.

7. The said Contractors shall, severally, at their own expense, cause each of the several gutters, streets, wharves, piers, heads of slips, public lands and places, and the limits of the public markets, within their respective Districts, to be thoroughly and properly sprinkled and swept, collected in heaps, and cleansed at least twice in each week, and on such days as the Superintendent of Streets shall direct, when the same, from the state of the weather, shall be practicable ; and they shall also employ a sufficient number of cartmen to remove, and shall remove, all the filth, garbage, offals, manure, rubbish of all and every kind, and dirt, from the public lands and places, and from the streets, wharves and piers, within their respective Districts, and thoroughly and properly cleanse the same, at least twice in each week, and on the days designated by the Superintendent of Streets ; and if the weather will not permit the same to be removed on any of the days so designated, the same shall be removed by the Contractor on the next day thereafter, (the weather permitting.)

8. That such of the Contractors, whose contracts shall include the whole or any part of the two great thoroughfares, Broadway and Chatham-street, shall on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday in each week, and before 8 o'clock in the morning of those days between the first day of May and the first day of No-

vember, and before 12 o'clock meridian of those days between the first day of November and the first day of May, cause the same, and the several gutters thereof, together with the cross-walks thereof, and the cross-walks of the streets intersecting the same, to be thoroughly and properly sprinkled and cleaned, and employ a sufficient number of cartmen to remove, and shall remove, all the filth, garbage, vegetables, offals, manure, ashes, cinders, rubbish of all and every kind, and dirt therefrom, and the same shall be so removed before the hours above mentioned.

If the weather be such as to prevent the same being done, the same shall be done on the next day, if the weather permit.

The said Contractors shall also, at their own expense, keep the cross-walks on the aforesaid streets, and on the streets intersecting the same, clear of snow, ice, and every other obstruction.

The said Contractors shall severally examine, from time to time, the receiving basins of the several sewers within the limits of their respective districts, and shall at their own expense, as often as may be necessary, and as often as the Superintendent of Streets shall direct, take out, carry away, and remove forthwith, the dirt, filth or other things that may have collected or been deposited in them, and shall, in like manner, thoroughly cleanse the same.

9. The said Contractors shall, at their own expense, severally provide a sufficient number of sloops, scows or vessels, to receive as fast as collected, all the manure, filth, garbage, offal, dirt, cinders, ashes, and rubbish of whatever nature or description, from their respective districts; and as fast as the same shall be taken up or collected into the carts, they shall, at their own expense, carry away to their respective dumping grounds, and forthwith deposit, or in the course of each and every day, from the 1st day of May to the 1st day of November in each year, shall put the same on board of such vessel or vessels, and at their own expense remove

the same from the city, or to the north of Thirtieth-street, as often as once in every three days ; and during the residue of the year the said Contractors respectively shall, at their own expense, remove from the city, or to the north of Thirtieth-street, all the aforesaid described articles of every nature and description, once at least in every month, whenever the weather shall permit, or as often as the Aldermen and Assistants of the respective districts, together with the Superintendent of Streets shall direct.

10. The said Contractors shall severally, at their own expense, remove all the snow and ice from the side-walks, cross-walks, and gutters opposite the public places and buildings belonging to or occupied by the Corporation, or for their use, within their respective districts ; and also such walks, cross-walks, and gutters within such public place or places, as the Superintendent of Streets shall direct, and all public schools, within their respective districts ; and shall cause the snow in the streets opposite such public ground or building to be levelled, and the side-walks thereof to be strewed with sand or ashes, in case the snow or ice shall become congealed thereon, and shall perform such other duties respecting the removal of snow or ice, as has been customary to be done by the Superintendent of Streets.

11. Every cart employed by the said several Contractors, shall be provided with a tight box, and every garbage cart, and ash and cinder-cart, shall be covered, and be provided with a lid ; such carts, so provided, to be approved of by the Superintendent of Streets, before being used by the Contractor ; and it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Streets to examine all carts used by the Contractors, and see that they are kept in good order and repair, and the Superintendent of Streets is hereby authorized to reject and not to permit any cart to be used for any of the purposes above mentioned, that shall not be in good order and repair, or that shall not conform to the requirements of this section. Whenever the Superintendent of Streets shall order that a cart

be not used by reason of the same not being in good order and repair, or by reason of the same not conforming to the requirements of this section, it shall be the duty of the Contractors not to employ such carts, or use the same.

12. The drivers of all carts, employed by the said several Contractors, for the collection and receiving of vegetables, offals, and garbage, shall give notice of their approach by ringing a hand-bell, and shall receive all vegetables, offals or garbage, which shall be delivered at such carts, or found in vessels on the side-walks, or in the area of, or upon the upper cellar step of any dwelling house, store, office or public building; and the drivers and persons attending the ash-carts, to be employed by such Contractors, shall be provided with a horn, and such drivers shall give notice of their approach by blowing the same from time to time.

13. The said several Contractors shall not, at any time, or in any manner, assign, transfer, convey, part with, underlet, mortgage, pledge, or in any way encumber any contract made in pursuance of this Ordinance, without the consent in writing of the Comptroller, first had and obtained; and in case any such Contractor shall so assign, transfer, convey, part with, underlet, mortgage, pledge, or in any way encumber any such contract, without such consent, then and from thenceforth such contract shall cease, and be of no force or effect, at the option of the Corporation; and such Contractor shall thereupon forfeit all and every sum and sums of money which he may have earned, or become entitled to, under and by virtue of such contract, and which may remain unpaid from and after the last preceding instalment or time of payment; and which is to be as liquidated damages, in case any of the said Contractors shall violate the provisions of this section, and a claim to such effect shall be inserted in such contract.

14. In case any person shall, in violation of any of the ordi-

nances of the Corporation, cast or place any garbage, offals, filth, dirt, manure, cinders, ashes, shells, rubbish, or any other substance whatever, or obstruction, in any of the streets, public lands or places, public markets, or the limits thereof, wharves, piers, or heads of slips, unless such obstruction shall be so placed for the purpose of any public work, it shall be the duty of the Contractor, in whose District it may be, to remove the same, as above is intended to be provided; and such Contractor may recover from the person so casting or placing the same, or from the person in whose employ such person shall be acting, severally and respectively, double the usual and ordinary expense of removing the same, with costs of suit, in any court having cognizance thereof; such suit to be brought in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, for the benefit of the said Contractor, and at his risk, cost and expense.

15. If any Contractor shall not remove the dirt or manure on the day designated by the Superintendent of Streets for that purpose, weather permitting, it shall be lawful for any person to take up, carry away, and convert to his own use, any such dirt or manure, from any of the streets, wharves, piers, or heads of slips, at any time during the next day after the day on which the Contractors are required to remove the same as above provided. And if any Contractor shall neglect to perform any duty which he is required to perform by this Ordinance, weather permitting, for the space of twenty-four hours after he shall be notified so to do, in writing, at his usual place of business, by the Superintendent of Streets, it shall be lawful for such Superintendent to cause such duty to be performed, and shall certify the expense thereof, in writing, to the Comptroller, who shall deduct the amount of such expense, so certified, from the next succeeding payments, otherwise due to such Contractor, and such Contractor shall lose the amount thereof.

16. It shall be the special duty of the several Street Inspect-

tors, and of the Superintendent of Streets, to examine into and inspect the faithful performance of the several duties herein required of the Contractors; and the said Inspectors shall, severally, twice in every month, make a report in writing, to be signed by them respectively, to the Superintendent of Streets, who shall make an entry of such reports in a book to be kept by him for that purpose; and no payment shall be made to any such Contractor unless, upon the certificate of the Superintendent, that such Contractor has performed his contract; and if the Superintendent shall refuse any such certificate, he shall report to the Comptroller his reasons therefor, who shall immediately communicate the same to the Common Council. The Contractor shall at all times during his contract, leave one half of a month's pay under his contract, in the hands of the Comptroller.

17. The Superintendent of Streets shall cause printed notices to be left at each and every house and store, by the several Street Inspectors of each Ward, designating the several days upon which the garbage and ash-carts shall go through the streets thereof, and requiring all garbage, cinders, and ashes, and every other offal, article or thing prohibited by the Ordinances of the Corporation from being cast or placed in the streets, to be kept and delivered to the said carts.

18. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive the Corporation of any remedy or defence which they may have under and by virtue of any contract herein referred to for any violation thereof.

19. The dumping places or berths for the manure-boats, scows, or vessels, for the respective Districts, shall be as follows, viz.:

District No. 1, at Pier No. 1, East River.

"	"	2,	"	"	30, foot of Roosevelt-street.
"	"	3,	"	"	foot of Jefferson-street.

- District No. 4, at Pier foot of Rivington-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.
- “ “ 5, “ foot of Hubert-street, and also foot of Watt-street.
- “ “ 6, “ at White Fort, or foot of Amos-street.

And the Alderman and Assistant of the respective Districts may, in conjunction with the Street Commissioner and the Superintendent of Streets, select and designate such other berths for the manure-boats, scows, or vessels, to lie at, and not less convenient to the Contractor, as shall hereafter be deemed advisable by them, exclusively for the reception of manure, which shall be reserved in the leases of the public docks and slips.

20. The 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th sections of Title 2d, and the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th sections of Title 3d, and the whole of Titles 4th and 5th of Chapter XI. of the Department for Cleaning Streets, are hereby repealed.

21. In case any Contractor shall neglect or refuse to comply with his contract in any particular, after having been duly notified by the Superintendent of Streets to comply with the same, he shall forfeit his contract, and all moneys due thereupon at the time of such neglect or refusal, and all benefit and advantage to be had and derived therefrom ; and it shall be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to thereupon annul such contract, and to contract the same out to any other person or persons ; and in addition thereto, the said Contractor shall be liable to pay to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, such damages as they may have sustained, or have been put unto, by reason of such neglect or refusal.

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DOCUMENT No. 6.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JUNE 24, 1844.

The Committee on Police, Watch, and Prisons, to whom was referred the Resolution of inquiring into the expediency of the immediate establishment of a Work House at Bellevue, presented the following Report thereon, which was laid on the table and directed to be printed for the use of the members, and made the special order for Monday week.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Police, Watch, and Prisons, to inquire into the expediency of the immediate establishment of a Work House at Bellevue.

The Committee on Police, Watch, and Prisons, to whom was referred a resolution by Alderman Emmans, (hereunto annexed,)

inquiring into the expediency of the immediate establishment of a Work House at Bellevue, respectfully

REPORT.

That they deem it inexpedient to establish a Work House at the above place, but would recommend that the Alms House and grounds at Bellevue be sold at auction, on or before the first day of April next, reserving to the city the main buildings, with the grounds in front to the East River, and that a work house, and other suitable buildings for the accommodation of the able-bodied paupers of our city, be immediately erected on the public grounds known as Randal's Island; and that the farming lands of said Island be worked or cultivated by pauper labor; and to carry the same into effect, your Committee offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, (if the Board of Assistants concur,) That the City Poor House and lands known as the Bellevue Establishment, with the exception of the main buildings, and the grounds in front thereof to the East River, be sold at auction, on or before the first day of April next, under such restrictions as will allow sufficient time to prepare another place or places for the Poor.

Resolved, (if the Board of Assistants concur,) That a Work House, and other suitable buildings for the accommodation and employment of the able-bodied poor of our city, be immediately erected on the public grounds known as Randal's Island; and that the farming lands of said island be cultivated by pauper labor.

WM. GALE,
W. C. SEAMAN.

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DOCUMENT No. 7

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JULY 1, 1844.

Petition

TO AUTHORIZE THE USE OF SEWERS FOR WATER-CLOSETS,
&c., AND TO EXTEND AND REGULATE THE SEWERS.

*Presented by Alderman Gale, referred to the Committee on
Roads and Canals, and directed to be printed.*

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY
OF NEW YORK.

The Petition of the undersigned respectfully sheweth, that previous to the introduction into the city of the Croton water, sundry ordinances were passed by the Common Council in relation to sewers: affixing heavy penalties on their use to carry off

the contents of water-closets, (p. 224 §4,) or swill, or other vegetable fluid, (p. 203 §18,) which ordinances still remain in force.

That a petition was presented to the last Common Council to modify those laws, so as to permit the use of sewers for such purposes, and the same was referred, and the question maturely considered, but not acted on for want of time, although the policy of the measure was assented to, as well by the late Street Commissioner, (who had extensively examined the subject,) as by members of the two boards.

Your Petitioners now pray, that the subject may speedily be acted on, and proper regulations in regard to the matter adopted, such as the introduction of the Croton water into the city renders expedient; and having in view also the extending of sewers to places now without them.

The use of sewers to carry off the contents of cess-pools and water-closets, has been well tried in various large cities, and where water is abundant has been found greatly to promote the health and comfort of the inhabitants.

Should your honorable body deem it expedient to refer the subject to a Committee, such evidence will be laid before it, as will be conclusive to show the safety and propriety, under proper restrictions, of using the sewers for those purposes. Their use in that way may also be made a subject of revenue to the city, at least to such an extent as to defray all possible expense attending their purification and repair.

In the City of London and its suburbs, the erection and management of the sewers is confided to seven trusts or commissions, and so important was the subject deemed to the public health, that in 1834 a committee was appointed by the House of Com-

mons, " to inquire into the state of the law respecting sewers in and near the City of London, and into the administration of the same by the various boards, or commissioners of sewers, with a view to suggest such amendments in both as should be deemed advisable."

In two of the seven districts it was ascertained that there were 83 miles of main sewers, 16 miles of sewers connected with them for surface drainage, and 254 miles of drains leading from houses into the main sewers. Most of the latter carried off the contents of water-closets and cess-pools.

Where sewers did not exist, "the contaminated atmosphere and filthy condition of the houses" was found to "produce the worst effects on the health and morals of the people."

The committee reported among the testimony, that of an eminent physician of London, who stated, that "if you were to take a map, and mark out the districts which are the constant seats of fevers in London, as ascertained by the records of the fever hospitals, and at the same time compare it with a map of the sewers of the metropolis, you would be able to mark out with absolute certainty where the sewers are and where they are not, by observing where fever exists, so that we can always tell where the commissioners of sewers have *not been* at work, by the track of a fever."

In this city some objection was made to the use of the sewers for water-closets, on the ground that the termination of the sewers at the rivers, would injure the commerce of the city. This objection proceeded for the most part from those engaged in cleansing privies, and not at all from the commercial interest, excepting so far as it was founded on the experience of the Canal-street sewer, before the means of purification by the use of the Croton water existed. Much of that sewer was on a dead level, and

parts of it had sunk for several inches, and it was the general receptacle of filth from factories, gas works, and other places, the motion of which was slow in its progress to the river. The *occasional* use of the Croton water has rendered it far less offensive than formerly, and shown that it may be entirely purified by the habitual use of the Croton.

The sewers at London empty into the Thames chiefly above the place occupied by the shipping, and not at all to the detriment of that interest. The water of the Thames being used for drinking, some hurt was experienced by the filth returned by the incoming tide, but no such objection can prevail here.

Abundant evidence can be produced to show that no injury to the shipping can possibly arise from such cause, if the sewers terminate at the end of slips, where the current is swift, and if the flow of water through the sewers is sufficient to prevent the accumulation of any substance in them.

“ It has been ascertained that water flowing at the rate of three inches per second, is sufficient to tear up fine clay ; six inches, fine sand ; twelve inches, fine gravel, and three feet per second will tear up loose stones of the size of an egg.”

In the London sewers, material collected in them is removed by using the water in *flushes* ; that is to say, by damming up the water (the ordinary contents of the sewer) by means of gates, and then suffering it to run. The result of the experiments for this purpose are thus stated :

“ 1st Experiment. Water backed up 70 feet, head 13 inches, quantity 26 hogsheads, cleared away when let off rather more than one and a half inches of deposit from 370 feet of sewer, having a fall of one quarter of an inch in each ten feet, and being the whole length that needed cleaning.

" 2d. Head of water 18 1-2 inches, quantity 45 hogsheads, cleared away one and a half inches of deposit from 300 feet of sewer, part of the sewer on a *dead level*.

" 3d. Head of water 10 inches, quantity 20 hogsheads, deposit heavy, flush carried away one and a quarter inches from 330 feet of sewer."

Mr. Roe, who made these experiments, recommended the procuring of water from the private companies of London, engaged in supplying it, in case the *ordinary* flow through the sewers should be found insufficient.

The surplus water of the Croton, it is easily seen, will be found to be sufficient to cleanse our sewers, (so great is the head and quantity of water,) without the need of using the water in *flushes*.

The shape of the city, with a stream on both sides, and a descent both ways from the central elevation, (which is forty-two feet, at Union Square, above high water mark,) greatly favors the use of sewers for such purposes.

Very little need be said in regard to the supposed difficulty from the effluvia which will arise from sewers, inasmuch as it must be evident that it will be less than under our present arrangements.

Sewers may be ventilated easily, and be freed daily of *all* impurity. Under the plan now in use in the city, no efficient mode of ventilation for the out-houses can be adopted, and impurities accumulate for years in about thirty-five thousand sinks, not more than five thousand of which are cleaned annually, and at an expense of about \$60,000 per annum.

The work is done (except by one establishment) notoriously to the injury of slips and docks, and frequently of goods left on the piers, and to the intense disgust of the inhabitants.

The three objections—

- 1st. That the shipping will be injured ;
- 2d. That offensive substances will collect in the sewers ;
- 3d. That bad effluvia will be increased—

Are thus answered, and it is supposed sufficiently.

On the other hand, the health and comfort of the city will be greatly promoted by the proposed change.

The interior of blocks will be improved by the removal of unsightly edifices from them ; an offensive mode of cleaning the out-houses will be rendered unnecessary ; property in the business portions of the town will be improved in value by enabling persons to build on the ground now devoted to other purposes ; the air purified, and the water in the earth perhaps restored to use for any emergency.

Your petitioners therefore pray,

1. That the ordinances aforesaid may be repealed.
2. That the right so to use the sewers may be granted.
3. That the sewers hereafter to be constructed, may be built on such plan as will best promote those objects.
4. That authority may be given to some Committee of the two Boards (acting jointly), to investigate the subject, with power to take testimony and procure information from other cities in regard to it.

5. That the Street Commissioner be required to make a map of the sewers, showing their position, depth, descent, and size.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE B. BUTLER.

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DOCUMENT No. 8.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JULY 1, 1844.

The Water Commissioners presented the following Semi-Annual Report, which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York :

In accordance with uniform practice, the Water Commissioners respectfully present their semi-annual

REPORT.

We have deposited with the Comptroller our account current of receipts and disbursements from the 1st day of January, 1844, to the 1st day of July succeeding ; of which the following is a brief exhibit :

1st. To balance remaining in our hands, as per our report of January, 1844,	\$1,950 92
2d. To cash received by warrants,	50,628 72
Making a total of	<u>\$52,579 64</u>
3d. By cash disbursed to July, 1844,	\$52,198 20
4th. Balance in our hands,	381 44
Making a total as above,	<u>\$52,579 64</u>

The disbursements were for the following objects, viz. :

1st. For the pay of Contractors on the High Bridge and Eighty-sixth-street,	\$43,209 57
2d. For salaries to engineers and others, including the keepers at the stations and laborers employed on repairs,	3,839 98
3d. For taxes to the several towns through which the aqueduct runs in Westchester,	197 24
4th. For recording deeds and searches of title,	19 12
5th. For repairs in general,	4,631 92
6th. For incidental expenses of engineers and commissioners,	275 37
7th. For pipe department,	25 00
	<u>\$52,198 20</u>

The total sum expended on the work, through the agency of the Commissioners, to the 1st of July instant, is as follows :

1st. From July, 1835, to January, 1836,	\$31,833 02
“ January, 1836, to January, 1837,	40,167 93
“ January, 1837, to January, 1838,	296,459 78
“ January, 1838, to January, 1839,	1,590,212 46

From January, 1839, to January, 1840,	1,959,189	14
“ January, 1840, to January, 1841,	2,073,759	77
“ January, 1841, to January, 1842,	1,118,843	44
“ January, 1842, to January, 1843,	803,013	67
“ January, 1843, to January, 1844,	245,096	39
“ January, 1844, to July, 1844,	52,198	20

\$8,210,773 80

The contract for forming a road over the aqueduct at Eighty-sixth-street, is now finished, and the last payment made the Contractor.

In June, 1843, the construction of the Receiving Reservoir was completed, but the Contractors decline receiving the final payment, amounting to about \$4,500, alleging that they were prevented by the late Commissioners from performing the work as designated by the contract, as they understood it.

There is, therefore, but one of the contracts unfinished, namely, the very expensive undertaking for conducting the Croton water over the Harlem River. The progress of this work is not equal to our expectations. We believed that we should have been enabled to state in this report, that some of the centres were erected and the springing of the arches commenced. The excuse offered by the Contractors, is, that they are unable to obtain a sufficient supply of cut stone, owing in part to the number of large buildings erecting in this city, the increased demand for the labor of stone-cutters, and the great rise in the amount of their compensation.

The following is the present state of the work. Piers number 5, 7, and 8, require but one course of stone to reach their full height; number 6, four courses; number 10 and 11, five courses; number 13, six courses; number 4, seven courses; and num-

ber 3, twelve courses, required to raise them to the spring of the arches; while numbers 1, 2, 12, and 14, with the north and south abutments, require an average of twenty-four courses of stone before they reach the necessary height. We are in hopes, however, before the termination of the season for mason work, to see the whole of the piers and abutments brought up to their full elevation, and, at least, some of the centres erected, with the turning of the arches in progress.

The inside of the Aqueduct was carefully examined by Mr. Jervis, the Chief Engineer, accompanied by Messrs. French and Hastie, Assistants, between the 15th and 20th of April last. These gentlemen travelled through the long range of Aqueduct, and reported no material injury to any part of the work. A small number of checks in the brick arches were observed, and immediately repaired.

In order to carry into effect this examination, the water-gates were shut at the Croton Dam on the 13th of April, and permitted to flow on the 23d, ten days intervening, which diminished the depth in the Reservoirs about ten feet on an average, and leaving, on the 23d, from twelve to fifteen feet of water.

The breaking up of winter, accompanied by copious rains, causes a great run of water through the streams leading to the culverts under the Aqueduct; and during the last season the constant attention of the men at the several stations was required, to keep the culverts from obstruction by ice, and prevent the water from overflowing the banks of the Aqueduct and injuring the body of the work. These occurrences make it necessary that the exterior, as well as the interior, should be frequently examined, and in accordance with this opinion, the Commissioners, in the company of the Engineers, spent from the 24th to the 27th of April, in a close survey of the culverts, the embankments, top filling, and protection walls of the Aqueduct, from the Croton

Dam and Reservoir to and including the work at Harlem River ; and also the Receiving and Distributing Reservoirs on the Island of New York.

The work at the Croton Dam was in excellent condition, and no perceptible damage appeared to have been sustained by the inclemency of the winter, or by the breaking up of the ice, and consequent floods, which so frequently occur on the Croton River.

The top filling of the Aqueduct, and, in a few instances, the protection walls, required some repairs, but generally we found the work in a far better state than it was at our visit of the last year.

The whole work is evidently attaining a state of great solidity, and although it will require frequent inspection, the labor and expense will annually diminish.

It must not be expected, however, that a work of the nature and magnitude of the Croton Aqueduct and Reservoirs, can be kept in necessary preservation without expense. It is in fact just as necessary that continual inspection and repairs should be bestowed on these works, as on our canals and railroads. The canals of this State, and elsewhere, are subjects of continual inspection by the Canal Commissioners, and annual repairs are required ; while railroads have more or less rails replaced almost daily.

The Commissioners, in the course of their examination, observed several encroachments on the Corporation property, adjoining the Aqueduct, in the County of Westchester. In one instance, a large horse-shed was in progress of erection within a few feet of the Croton Reservoir. Fences were erected in many

places, enclosing within the farm premises the ground paid for by the Corporation; and, in one case, fruit-trees were planted on the property occupied by the Aqueduct.

There would be no objection to the land being seeded for grass, as that would rather improve than injure the top filling; but the reploughing the land, and cropping it with grain or roots, is entirely objectionable. We remonstrated against these encroachments, but with little or no effect; and therefore the evils must be continued, unless powers much stronger than those possessed by the Commissioners are exercised. The Corporation should possess plenary powers, by act of the Legislature, to punish the offenders.

The evils arising from encroachments upon the Corporation property, may be remedied by suits of ejectment in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, but the Commissioners possess no power to commence and carry on such suits, except they be authorized by act of the Common Council. Their authority, as defined by the ordinance passed May 24th, 1843, is limited to the construction and taking charge of the Aqueduct, from the Croton Dam to the Harlem River, and any of the work requiring additional strength or amendment, is to be performed under their direction.

The disgraceful acts of casting offensive matter into the Croton Reservoir, can only be remedied, in the opinion of the Commissioners, by an act of the Legislature, making the offence criminal, and subjecting the offender to fine and imprisonment.

The Commissioners *earnestly*, but respectfully, request your honorable body to give this subject immediate attention, as a matter of great importance, both to the safety and preservation of the public property and the health and comfort of our citizens.

At an early stage of the work, the Commissioners purchased of Wilhelmus Garretson his mill-seat and farm of 105 acres of land, for which the sum of \$8,000 was paid him. This appeared necessary, as the land included the site selected for the Croton Dam, and stretched along the margin of the river about 4,800 feet in length, and there being also a great amount of timber growing on the place, very useful in constructing the work, it was deemed of importance that the Corporation should be in possession of the property. The work of this section, however, is now complete, and a large portion of the farm is of no further use to the Corporation, except for renting, the income from which is not much more than what is required for taxes and repairs, and it may therefore be disposed of without the least injury or inconvenience to the works, except so much of the land as may be necessary for a boundary to preserve the unlimited right of the water to the Corporation.

The Commissioners respectfully request, therefore, that they may be authorized, by ordinance for that purpose, to sell and dispose of so much of said farm (late Garretson's) as may not be required for the use and preservation of the New York Water Works.

The Legislature passed an act on the 5th of May, 1837, authorizing the Governor to nominate, and with the consent of the Senate to appoint, three competent and disinterested persons Commissioners, to direct such alterations in the present route of the Croton Turnpike and public highway, which may be covered with water, or otherwise injured by the construction of a dam on the Croton River. They were also to estimate any probable future increased charges and expenses in upholding the said turnpike and bridge over the river. The Governor appointed as Commissioners, Aaron Brown, Joseph R. Hyatt, and Ebenezer Frost.

The public roads or highways which were to be overflowed by damming the river, were laid out long since, and the damage adjusted by the Commissioners to the satisfaction of all parties interested. In December, 1842, the said Commissioners met, and, after due consideration, made a report on the probable future increased charges of upholding that part of the Croton Turnpike and bridges, the route of which had been changed; and they awarded for that object the sum of *one thousand dollars*, to be paid by the Corporation to the Turnpike Company. Both the road and bridge had been constructed with great care at the expense of the City, and was, in the opinion of indifferent persons, far superior to that which had been destroyed by the overflow of the water.

The Directors of the Company, however, objected to the award as insufficient, and they obtained a certificate from two of the State Commissioners, who made the aforesaid award, stating that their award of the 3d of October, 1843, was not satisfactory, and the sum of \$1,000 was insufficient to compensate the Company, and if the damage was again to be assessed, the amount would probably be increased.

Upon the strength of these affidavits, the case was brought before the Chancellor of the second circuit, on a motion to order a new assessment, and the award of \$1,000 was set aside, and a new examination and assessment ordered. For this purpose the State Commissioners met on the 3d of June last, when we attended with counsel. They again assembled on the 10th, and awarded to the Turnpike Company \$3,750, which, with \$250 previously paid them, brought the damage to the round sum of four thousand dollars.

There have been many impositions endured by the City during the progress of this great and important work, but this award

caps the climax. The whole length of the turnpike covered with water, and which it was necessary to reconstruct, including a bridge over the river, (the site of which was changed,) does not exceed one mile in length. The road we left them was better than that of the old road; the bridge is new and substantially built, while the one removed was old and not so well constructed as the new one. There was, therefore, nothing upon which damage could be claimed, at least so far as the new road and bridge was concerned.

The claim authorized under the act could only reach any additional expense which the company might incur, should the new road and bridge cost more to keep them in repair than the old road and bridge would. Now, the only additional expense to the company will arise from the following circumstance: It became necessary, on a part of the new road which runs on the margin of the river, to erect a railing of chestnut posts and string-pieces. This railing was about 570 rods in length, which may be built for \$1 50 per rod, and probably will require rebuilding once in fifteen years. The cost of the present fence of 570 rods in length, at \$1 50 per rod, was \$855 00, and by compounding the sum of \$715, at an interest of six per cent. per annum, for fifteen years, we have the sum of \$1,713 53, which provides an amount sufficient to erect a new fence at each period of fifteen years, and leaves \$858 53, as a capital to accumulate for the next fifteen years. They claim, also, for the destruction of a small building formerly used as a toll-house, which probably cost in its erection \$100. And they claim a loss of toll while the bridge was building, which we are informed was about fifteen days; and if we allow \$150 for this supposed loss, the total of their claims on a liberal scale would only amount to \$965, instead of which the Commissioners have awarded a sum equal to \$4,000!!

Entertaining these views as to the injustice of this award, but doubting whether we ought to carry it up, and appeal to the Chancellor to set it aside, as it would have to come before the same men again who declared it, (they holding their appointment from the authorities of the State,) we sought the advice of counsel, and accordingly had an interview with Mr. Leveridge, the present counsel of the Corporation, and Mr. Cowdrey, the late counsel. Both these gentlemen considered it a duty we owed the public to endeavor to set aside this award, even should the State Commissioners re-affirm it. We accordingly directed the Hon. Aaron Ward, of Westchester, to give the necessary notice that the confirmation of the award would be opposed.

We stated in our report of the first of January last, that, at a trial before the Circuit Court of Westchester, held on the 12th day of June, 1843, the jury gave the Baileys a verdict of \$62,000 for damage by the great flood of the Croton in 1841, and that application had been made to the Supreme Court of this State for a new trial on its merits. The Supreme Court, however, refused the application, and the subject has been carried up, by order of your honorable body, to the Court of Errors, where it is hoped the Corporation will obtain a just and equitable decision.

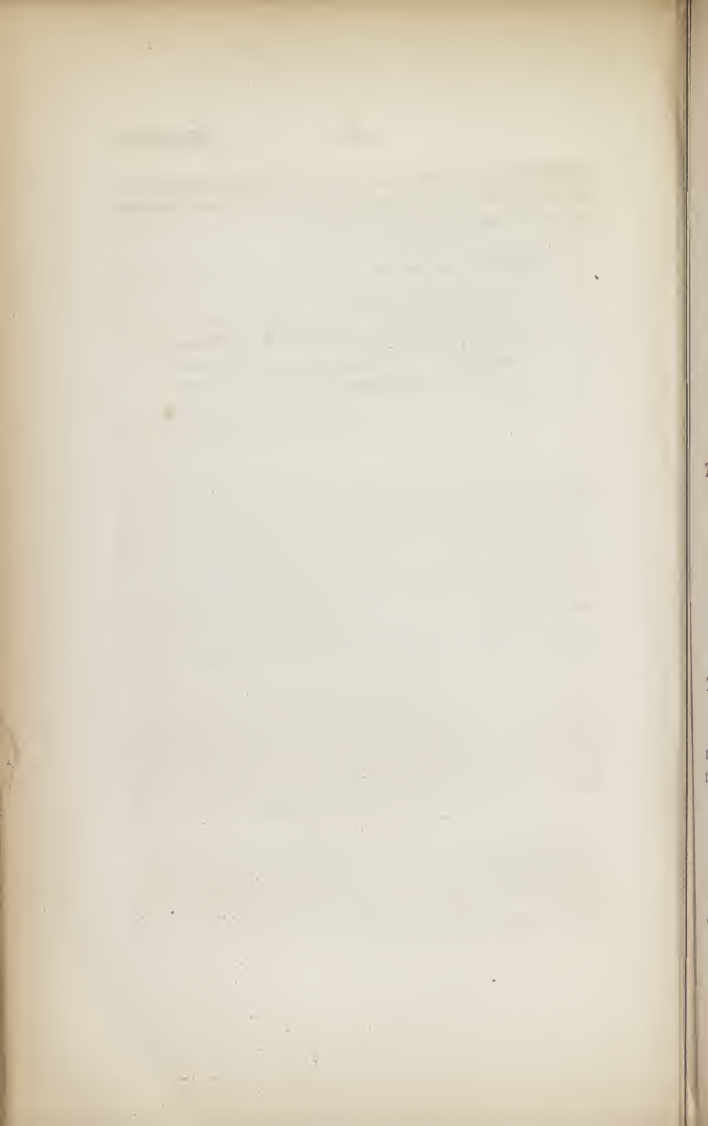
There are a number of other claims for loss by the aforesaid flood still unsettled, some of which are in suit, and others awaiting the decision of the court of last resort. The damage in most of these cases is comparatively small; but what is the amount that will be claimed, we are unable to state.

There are, besides the aforesaid claims, the applications of D. Olmstead, William Vail, William Nelson, and Carpenter Hyatt, for damage to their property by the overflowing of the Croton reservoir, which, at times of freshets, covers a portion of their

land with water. These claims we have deemed ourselves authorized to settle, under the act of May, 1834, either by compromise, or through the agency of appraisers.

Respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN ALLEN, SAUL ALLEY, WILLIAM W. FOX, THOMAS T. WOODRUFF, CHA'S DUSENBERY,	}	<i>Water Commissioners.</i>
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DOCUMENT No. 9.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JULY 8, 1844.

The Committee on Charity and Alms House, to whom was referred so much of the Communication of the Commissioners of the Alms House as relates to the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, presented the following Report thereon, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York :

The Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Alms' House Commissioners, to so much thereof as relates to the Insane Asylum on Blackwood's Island, beg leave to

REPORT:

That they have visited the said Asylum, and examined the extent of the accommodations of the building, and the condition of its inmates in relation thereto.

There are now three hundred and twenty insane patients on the island; and the Asylum is so crowded that temporary beds (and several of them in the same room) are obliged to be prepared on the floor for their nightly lodgings.

This arrangement necessarily exposes the inmates to great danger; for a sudden paroxysm of violence on the part of any one of them, so situated, might be attended with injurious and fatal consequences to the others, before any assistance could possibly arrive.

Increased accommodations, therefore, for this unhappy class of humanity, appear to be indispensably necessary; and as there is no calamity of our nature which more strongly appeals to our sympathy than the desolate mind of the idiot and the insane, it is a duty to which no one can be indifferent, to provide for their necessities, and to furnish such alleviations of their forlorn and helpless state, as their respective conditions permit.

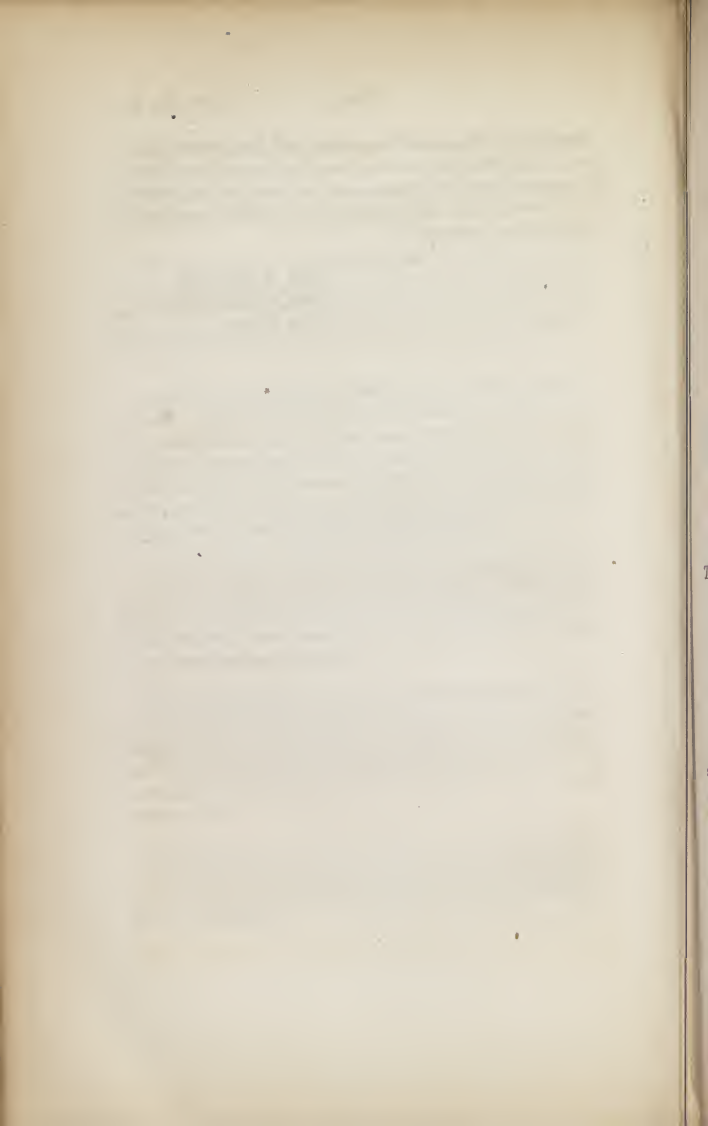
Therefore, Resolved, That if the Board of Assistants concur, the present building called the Insane Asylum, on Blackwell's Island, be extended in accordance with the original plan projected and adopted for the same, to the northern line of the centre projection of the front thereof.

That the Comptroller be hereby authorized to advertise for two weeks, to receive sealed proposals for the speedy erection and completion of the said building by contract, with an allowance per diem for as many of the convicts of the Penitentiary as can be employed to any useful purpose, and as shall be agreed upon in said contract.

That a portion, or at least one-fourth of the building, be completed ready for the use of insane patients by the 1st December next, and the whole building be completed in fifteen months from the date of contract.

And that the Mayor and Comptroller, with the Finance Committee of both Boards, form the committee to receive and open the proposals and to act thereon, and to determine the contract to the lowest bidder—the security for the faithful compliance therewith being satisfactory.

WM. S. MILLER,
WM. B. COZZENS,
WM. GALE.



DOCUMENT No. 10.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JULY 8, 1844.

The following Ordinance concerning Dogs, from the Board of Assistants, was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

Resolved, (If the Board of Aldermen concur,) That the first section of Chapter LXI., concerning dogs, passed May 14th, 1839, be amended, by striking out the words, "And it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever to seize and kill any dog so running at large, without being muzzled or led by a chain," and inserting in place thereof as follows: "And it shall not be lawful for any person, except those appointed by the Mayor for such purpose, to kill any dog running at large, or to impose any fine on its owner, except during the time which may be designated by law. That every dog running at large shall be muzzled with a wire-basket muzzle."

Resolved, That all dogs running at large shall be muzzled as aforesaid, between the twelfth day of June and the twelfth day of September, in each year.

Resolved, That any person offending against any or either of the provisions of the above resolutions, shall forfeit and pay, for each offence, the sum of fifty dollars.

The Committee on Laws, &c., to whom was referred the annexed Resolutions concerning Dogs, respectfully report, after due consideration of the subject, the following Ordinance.

AN ORDINANCE

To amend an Ordinance concerning Dogs.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows :

Section 1. The first section of Chapter LXI, concerning dogs, passed May 14th, 1839, shall be amended by striking out the words, " And it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever to seize and kill any dog so running at large, without being muzzled or led by a chain," and inserting in place thereof as follows : " And it shall not be lawful for any person, except those appointed by the Mayor for such purpose, to kill any dog running at large, or to impose any fine on its owner, except during the time which may be designated by law. That every dog running at large shall be muzzled with a wire basket muzzle."

§ 2. All dogs running at large, shall be muzzled as aforesaid, between the first day of June and the fifteenth day of September, in each year.

§ 3. Any person offending against any or either of the provisions of this or the above ordinance, shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of twenty-five dollars.

§ 4. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

WYLLIS BLACKSTONE,
THOMAS S. HENRY,
MOSES TUCKER.



DOCUMENT No. 11.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JULY 15, 1844.

The Committee on Charity and Alms House, to whom was referred the subject in relation to the reorganization of the Pauper Department of the Alms House, &c., &c., presented the following Report thereon; which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

THE Committee on Charity and the Alms House, to whom were referred the communication of the Alms House Commissioners, and a plan for the reorganization of the Pauper Department of the Alms House, presented by the "New-York Association for the improvement of the condition of the poor," beg leave to

REPORT:

That they have examined the communications submitted to them, and have repeatedly visited the various institutions connected with the Alms House Department, with the view of in-

quiring into the abuses therein existing, and the reformati~~ons~~ capable of being introduced. In making their report, they will assume the Board to possess such a knowledge in regard to these institutions, derived from the reports on file in the Departments, and from personal examination, as will supersede the necessity of any preliminary detail.

Your Committee deem it their duty, in the first place, to direct your attention to an evil of very great moment, which can be effectually remedied only by the action of the Federal Legislature. Something remedial may perhaps be accomplished by a more strict enforcement, than has hitherto been effected, of the existing laws; but if any inference as to their adequacy can be drawn from the results exhibited under their operation, it is obvious that we must look for further and higher legislation to cure the grievances of which we complain.

On the first day of July instant, the number of white adults in our Alms House, Lunatic Asylum, and Penitentiary, was two thousand seven hundred and ninety. Of this number one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one were foreigners, and nine hundred and nine only were native Americans. *More than two-thirds* foreigners! and the same proportion undoubtedly exists among the inmates of our prisons and other establishments connected with the Alms House department. The disbursements of the city in support of this establishment during the year ending the thirty-first of December, 1843, amounted to \$251,000, without reference to the interest on the vast sums expended and invested in the necessary grounds and buildings. During the same period there was received by the city, from the provision made for the support of bonded passengers, the sum of \$7,342 78; and for commutation fees of alien immigrants the sum of \$5,922 50: amounting to \$13,265 28—the whole of which we will place to the credit of alien pauperism.

From these data it may be readily demonstrated that the City

of New-York is directly taxed to the amount of \$150,000 a year for the support of alien paupers and vagrants !

Is this burthen justly thrown entirely upon the tax-paying citizens of New-York ? Is the evil of which they complain altogether beyond the reach of remedial legislation ? Your Committee are of opinion that it is clearly within the ability and the duty of the Federal Government to remedy the evil, and to relieve the City of New-York from this oppressive and unequal taxation. It does not fall within the province of your Committee to go more largely into this matter, nor to point out the precise mode by which the object might be accomplished. It would be by one, probably, of a series of similar measures upon a subject to which the public mind of the whole country has been recently directed, with an earnestness and determination that will compel the prompt and decisive action of Congress. If the oppressive taxation to which the City of New-York is now subjected, for the support of alien paupers and vagrants, could be brought to the attention of that body in the connection to which we have alluded, we have little doubt that means could be readily devised to diminish or distribute and equalize the burthen, if not to arrest the excessive pauper immigration which induces it.

Before touching any of the subordinate evils existing in the Alms House department, your Committee feel it their duty to allude to an abuse which has not escaped the attention of the public. It cannot be denied that the Alms House establishment at Bellevue has been made subservient to party purposes ; and that sturdy paupers, abundantly able to maintain themselves by honest labor, have been supported there winter after winter in idleness, at the expense of the tax-paying citizens, and, as would seem, for no other purpose than that of securing suffrages for the dominant party. The State election in the fall is no sooner over, than crowds of able-bodied paupers throng our Alms House. They are clothed, fed, and lodged well, during the

inclement season of the year; and in the spring, without having contributed a penny in money or labor for their winter's entertainment, they are marched up to the polls to vote away *the rights and property of the self-supporting laborers and independent citizens.*

For this evil there appears to be no effective remedy, independently of the influence of a corrected public opinion upon the misguided partisans who have hitherto countenanced and encouraged such shameless abuses. The laws, which make all citizens voters, contemplate that all who are able to work should support themselves by their own labor; and were never framed for a state of things in which poor-houses should be maintained for the manufacture of voters, and pauperism should be encouraged for the sake of its suffrages. We have an unquestionable right to annex any reasonable conditions to the enjoyment of our public as our private charity. The demagogue may disguise it or palliate it as he may, no man of ordinary intelligence can deny that it is onerous and unjust to the self-supporting laborers of the city—that numbers of irresponsible, nameless, able-bodied paupers, more than two-thirds of them of foreign birth, should be sent out from our Alms Houses to the polls, and exercise the same rights and privileges of citizenship with those at whose expense they have been maintained. Your Committee would therefore recommend the adoption of such regulations as may tend in some measure to secure the city against the danger and disgrace of being governed by an administration elected by the tenants of an alms house. Your Committee would also suggest the propriety of adopting such further regulations as may be necessary to keep the able-bodied paupers in constant employment. It matters little what that employment may be—whether within the walls of the establishment or without—whether in repairing the roads, cleaning the streets, hammering stone, or in the labors of agriculture. It is laid down by all those who have most attentively considered this subject, that “when the wants of any destitute

able-bodied person are supplied by relief given in return for work, the work or mode of relief should not be such as to raise the condition of the pauper above that of the lowest self-supporting laborer, or induce any one to make the parish the first, instead of the last, recourse in case of need."

It is obvious, indeed, that the moment the condition of the dependent poor is elevated above that of the humblest self-supporting laborer, the charity of the public offers a premium to pauperism. It extends encouragement to indolence, and tends to create a class of idle and worthless individuals, who are willing and eager to be provided for at the public expense. Now, while it is neither necessary nor humane to visit mere poverty with punishment, a due regard to the interests of honest and provident labor requires that no charitable relief should be afforded to those who are able but reluctant to undergo any toil, however humble or severe, that is sustained by the classes who are independent of charitable relief. Your Committee therefore recommend that an account should be opened against every able-bodied pauper who shall be hereafter admitted to the Alms House ; that he should be employed as many hours of the day as are consistent with the kind of work in which he may be occupied, and his ability to perform it. For this labor he should be credited at reasonable prices of compensation, and he should not be discharged from the establishment until he should have earned such wages as will reimburse the city for the actual expenses of his maintenance, and the cost of the clothing with which he has been provided. This course will tend to check the numerous applications for relief that are now made by the able-bodied poor ; and the abuses which arise from the habit now too frequent of making the Alms House a resort for temporary shelter, to recover from the effects of excessive intemperance and debauchery, and for a change of clothing, by those who are abundantly able to provide themselves with the necessities of life by their own independent labor.

With regard to the kinds of employment to which the able-bodied inmates of the Alms House should be subjected, your Committee are of opinion that they should, as far as possible, be employed in raising and manufacturing what is consumed in the establishment. On many accounts agricultural labor is preferable to every other description of employment, where it is practicable to occupy the pauper in this way. With these views, the Committee cannot but regard with approbation the suggestion that has been frequently made for the removal of the Bellevue establishment to Randall's Island. This location would disconnect the establishment from the city, and tend to check some of the abuses which are the subject of such frequent and just complaints among our citizens. There they might be occupied from six to eight months in the year in the cultivation of the ground, and in raising the vegetables necessary for the winter consumption. In the course of a few years the whole island, which is admirably adapted for this purpose, might be brought to a state of most excellent culture, and fruits and flowers might be raised in an abundance that would yield a profitable return to all the labor expended upon them.

This leads us to the consideration of another subject of very great interest and importance: the disposition of the pauper children now placed upon the Long Island Farms. Your Committee believe that it would be good economy to sell these farms, and remove the school to Randall's Island. This would concentrate the charitable establishments of the city, and diminish, to some extent, the expenses of maintaining them in distinct and distant locations. Some change, moreover, appears material in the present mode of educating these unfortunate children, which would better secure their present comfort, and better fit them for future usefulness. They now pass their time between the school and the play-ground; and the result is, that when they arrive at the age when they are selected as apprentices they are ignorant of every description of useful labor, and are quite unaccustomed to

wholesome discipline and restraint. Months, therefore, and sometimes years, elapse, before their old habits are eradicated and new and useful ones implanted; and they are, meanwhile, harshly treated by their masters for perverseness and stupidity, which are really chargeable to their ignorance only, and bad education.

Your Committee would therefore suggest that these children ought to be placed on, certainly, no better footing than that of the children of the self-supporting laborers, and like them should be accustomed to labor from an early age. Experience proves that there can be no worse policy than that of placing pauper children or adults in circumstances really or apparently better than those of the self-supporting laborers and the children of the poorest class. One-third or more of the farm children are of sufficient age and strength to be employed profitably in light farming or other labor. They should be treated, then, like the children of the agricultural laborers, who are employed six or eight months of the year in such labor in the field or garden, or the house, as is adapted to their strength, and the remainder of the year in such useful instruction at school as is likely to be of service to them in the subsequent portions of their life.

In illustration of their views in this respect, your Committee would refer to the following very interesting account of the system of industrial instruction pursued in the garden of the Ealing Grove school, as given by Mr. Duppa; for which they have been indebted to *Dr. Kay's Report on the training of Pauper Children*, contained in the appendix to the fourth annual report of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales.

"Gardens of the sixteenth of an acre were measured out and let to the elder boys, at threepence per month; seeds they either bought from their master or procured from their friends. Racks for the tools were put up and numbered, so that each boy had a place for his own, and in that he was required to keep them.

The objects of this school are to educate children destined for country pursuits, in a manner to make them better workmen, and more intelligent and happier men than is at present the case. For this purpose, it was conceived necessary that they should early acquire the habits of patient industry ; that they should be acquainted with the value of labor, and know the connexion between it and property ; that they should have intelligence, skill, and an acquaintance with the objects by which they are surrounded ; that the higher sentiments, the social and moral part of their being, should obtain a full development, the habit of patient industry is endeavored to be given to them, by requiring that they should labor for a portion of the day, viz. three hours ; and this, partly for the institution, partly for themselves, in their own gardens. In their gardens they are allowed to labor for an hour and a half each day ; and, as they pay a rent for the land, and purchase the seeds, they become anxious to spend that time most actively in bringing their gardens into as forward a state as they can. So industriously have the boys labored, and so well have they succeeded, that their gardens, with few exceptions, presented, before the crops were harvested, an appearance of neatness and good husbandry. They have all since either disposed of their vegetables or taken them home to their families. But vegetables were not the only crop—around the border of each flowers were cultivated. * It is a great matter to induce a taste for, and to give a knowledge of, the manner of cultivating flowers. They are luxuries within the power of every person to command. There is a considerable gayety and alacrity in all this ; the boys learn to sing many cheerful and merry songs ; they strike up a tune as they go out in bands to work, and as they return they do the same. Their tools are taken down from their appropriate places, and are duly returned to them, so that whenever the school may be visited it will be found that there is a place for every thing, and that every thing is in its place. But this is not for the sake of gratifying the eye of the visitor. Of all habits that give value to industry and ex-

ertion, that promote comfort and favor virtue, there is not one more efficacious than this. It is, too, a habit in which the laboring classes are peculiarly deficient ; the cultivation of it is considered in this school a point of great moment. Nor is it confined to the arrangement of the tools ; prudence and foresight are closely connected with the accurate keeping of accounts. Accordingly, each boy has a little book of receipt and expenditure. The profits of his garden, the earnings of his labor, &c., are entered on the one side, the payment of rent, the purchase of seed, &c., on the other.

“Thus far has a sound foundation been laid ; habits of industry and cheerfulness while at labor—habits of order and arrangement in the management of expenditure. And did the education cease here, these are not all the advantages that would be derived from it. The gardens are all exposed, all know the value of produce. It has been asked by persons who have visited the school, ‘Do not the children rob one another? Is their little produce safe?’ It is safe ; they do not rob one another. The rightful acquisition of property begets a knowledge of the principles upon which the right is grounded. It is clear to them that a mutual respect for one another’s rights is the only guarantee for the safety of property. Mutual aggressions would soon destroy their little gardens. The children do not rob, and are thus acquiring habits of justice and honesty.

“Again, many of the operations in their little gardens require greater strength than one child is possessed of ; they look for assistance to their neighbors, and it is given. This, to those who have not reflected upon this subject, may appear a trifle, but the harmony of society is greatly dependent upon the cultivation of good-will and a readiness to oblige and assist ; and any plan is worthy of consideration which can early make the value of this social quality evident to children, and can ground a habit upon it.”

With the modifications necessary to adapt it to a system of strictly pauper education, the above plan might be well introduced in our Farm School ; not with the expectation of making a profit from such labor, but for the sole purpose of training the inmates of the establishment to the systematic and patient application by which alone they can be rendered competent to discharge usefully the duties and services to which they will be called in after life. The girls might be educated on the same principle, in the household labors best calculated to fit them for the practical duties of the stations they also will be called to occupy. This plan has been successfully introduced, with the happiest results, in the industrial schools in England appropriated to the same class of pauper children.

The plan then indicated by the exigencies of the city requires, in the opinion of your Committee, the location at Randall's Island of all the establishments designed for the relief of mere poverty, unmixed with any degree of crime. This would comprehend the Asylum for the infant poor, or the children's farm school ; an asylum for the aged and invalid poor who are unable to work, from infirmity or sickness ; and a work-house for the able-bodied poor. All these institutions might with great propriety be placed upon the same island, as they are all institutions of charity and not of punishment. For the accommodation of their inmates, your Committee would recommend the erection of no costly edifices, but merely of such plain and substantial buildings as would afford comfortable shelter at the smallest expense. If considered desirable or judicious, walls might be run across the island, between such points as may be hereafter selected, to separate the children's farm from the department appropriated to the adult poor, and other walls to separate the male and female paupers, and a wall around the island for the protection of all. The erection of these walls would for a while afford employment to the able-bodied poor, during those seasons of the year when they are unable to pursue their agricultural labors.

Your Committee do not deem it necessary, at this stage of their labors, to enter into minute details in regard to the system of moral and religious instruction and general discipline proper to be introduced into these establishments. Their only object is to suggest the most striking points in which the existing system is capable of obvious reformation, and to leave the arrangement of the minor details to future reflection and consideration. They cannot, however, omit to add that the two prominent features of the improvement they suggest, are such as the welfare of the community imperatively demands. Measures should immediately be adopted to secure the two great results indicated by your Committee, to wit: making LABOR the uniform condition of relief to the able-bodied poor, and educating the infant paupers in such well regulated and systematic habits of labor as will teach them early the necessity and the means of providing for themselves, and render them capable of ready usefulness when they are transferred from the asylum to the trade or service in which they are to earn their livelihood. This plan contemplates, of course, a sale of the Farm's-school property on Long Island, and a sale of the property at Bellevue, that is to say, the whole of the two hundred lots lying between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets and the Second Avenue and the water, and as many of those lying between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth streets and the Second Avenue and the water as may not be desirable or necessary to retain for the purposes of a house of detention for temporary uses, for the occasional disposition of prisoners and paupers previous to their transfer to the island, and for the final conversion of the Alms House proper into a City Hospital.

Your Committee now come to the branch of the Alms House establishment which contemplates a severer discipline, and involves more particularly the idea of coercion or punishment.

The Asylum for pauper lunatics and the Penitentiary are now well located on Blackwell's Island. The asylum is at pres-

ent inadequate to the proper accommodation of its inmates, and in a special report upon this institution your committee have recommended the adoption of immediate measures for its necessary enlargement. Of the accommodations in the Penitentiary, your Committee have heard no complaints.

In addition to the institutions above enumerated, your Committee would suggest the erection upon Blackwell's Island of a suitable building to be used as a House of Reformation, that should unite the character of a prison and workhouse, for the confinement and employment of vagrants and mendicants, whose destitution is the consequence of their vices, and whose condition, without absolutely requiring severe or infamous punishment, renders them unable to earn a reputable livelihood. This class should be removed altogether from the unfortunate and virtuous poor, without being absolutely identified with those who have been guilty of actual and infamous crimes. There are many who, after having suffered the punishment which the law attaches to their offence, and thus expiated it in the eye of the law, who are unable in consequence of this offence to resume any situation in society which will enable them to earn an honest support. The same is frequently the lot of other offenders, who may have escaped the penalties of the law, but with whom the loss of character is the loss of the means of subsistence. Society demands that all these classes should have a place of refuge and reformation, and it should be neither a prison nor a workhouse, but an institution which partakes of the character of both.

This building would be appropriately placed upon Blackwell's Island, and might be erected of stone by convict labor. It should be enclosed with walls, to separate its inmates from other persons on the island. Provision should be made of course for their continual occupation, and such internal arrangements adopted for the management of the institution as have been found by experience most judicious in other similar establishments.

Your Committee are of opinion that the disposition they have suggested of the charitable establishments of the city upon Randall's Island, and of the Lunatic Asylum, Penitentiary, and House of Reformation upon Blackwell's Island, will be found more economical than any other, and in all respects unexceptionable, by furnishing employment to the paupers in horticultural and agricultural pursuits, in addition to their present workhouse occupation. It will enable us to carry out the experiment of making LABOR in all cases the only condition of relief to able-bodied pauperism. By concentrating the charitable establishments, it will diminish the annual expenditures for their supervision, and the number of physicians, matrons, keepers, and other officers now employed in taking care of them.

In pursuance of the foregoing views and considerations, your Committee would submit the following resolutions.

Resolved, (If the Board of Assistants concur,) That it is expedient to remove the Farm School from the Long Island Farms to Randall's Island.

Resolved, (If the Board of Assistants concur,) That it is expedient to remove the Alms House proper from Bellevue to Randall's Island.

Resolved, (If the Board of Assistants concur,) That these removals should take place as soon as the necessary buildings can be erected with a due regard to economy.

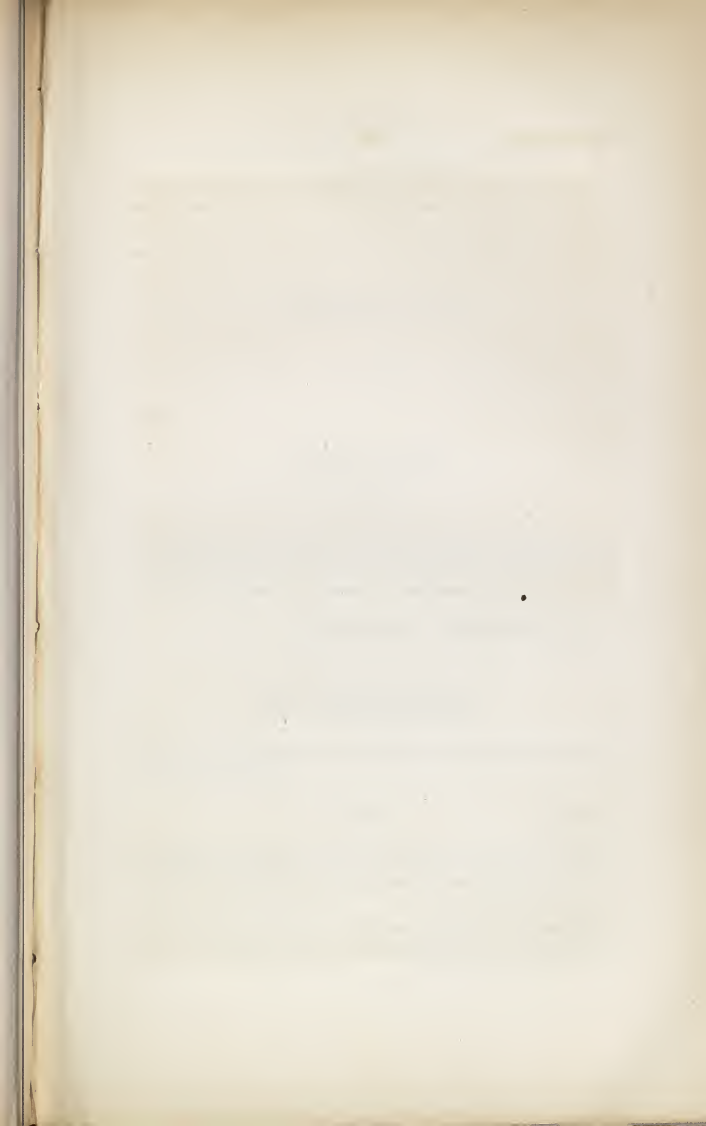
Resolved, (If the Board of Assistants concur,) That it is expedient to erect upon Blackwell's Island suitable buildings, to be used as a House of Reformation, and that the same be erected, as far as practicable, by convict labor.

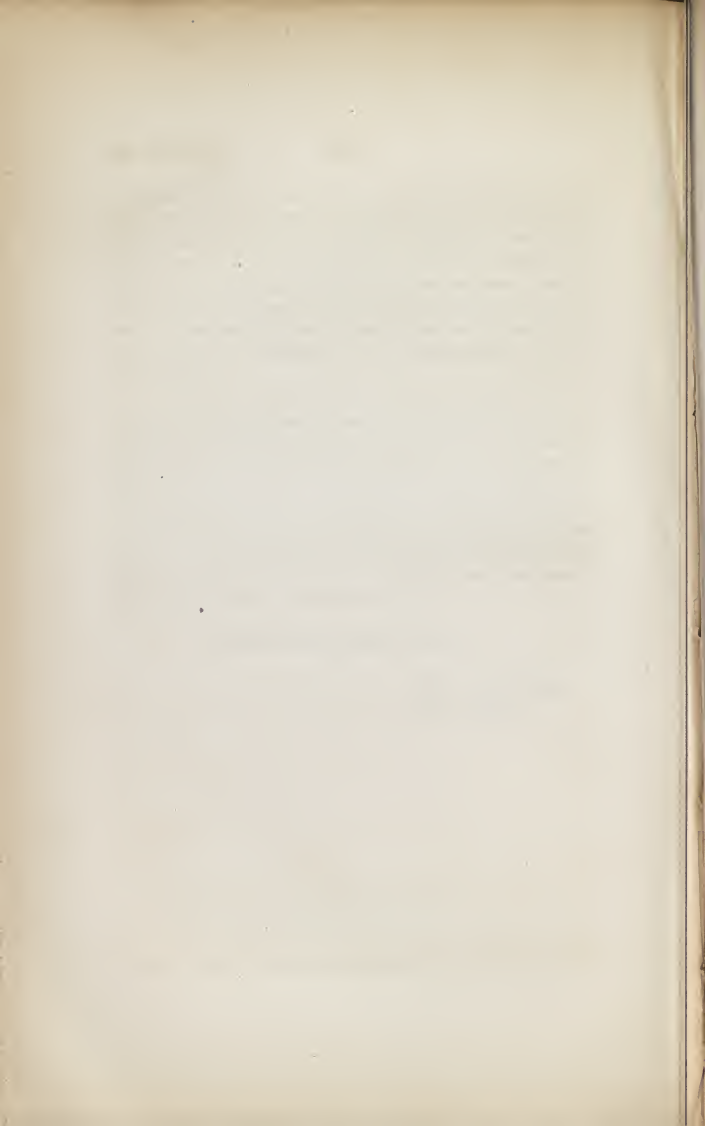
Resolved, (If the Board of Assistants concur,) That in order to raise the funds necessary to defray the cost of erecting the buildings recommended, it is expedient to dispose of the Long Island farms, and of the city property at Bellevue, with the exception of so much of the latter as may be necessary to retain, for a house for temporary uses, the occasional disposition of prisoners and paupers previous to their transfer to the islands, and for the ultimate conversion of the Alms House building into a City Hospital.

Resolved, (If the Board of Assistants concur,) That a Special Committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to procure an estimate of the value of the property at Bellevue and Long Island farms, and to report a plan for the most advantageous and profitable disposition of the same; and it shall be the duty of the same Committee to procure plans, estimates, and proposals, and report generally in regard to the number, extent, and probable cost of the buildings proposed to be erected on Randall's and Blackwell's Islands for the purposes hereinbefore suggested.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. S. MILLER,
WM. GALE.





DOCUMENT No. 12.

JULY 15, 1844.

The Committee on Police, Watch, and Prisons, to whom was referred the petition relating to the regulation, &c., of charcoal wagons, presented the following Ordinance thereon.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE

Relative to Charcoal Carts, Fish Carts, Fruit Carts, and other Carts and Vehicles.

PASSED

1844.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows :

§ 1. That no owner of, vender, or retailer of charcoal, fish, fruit, or any other article or articles, shall affix to, or suffer or

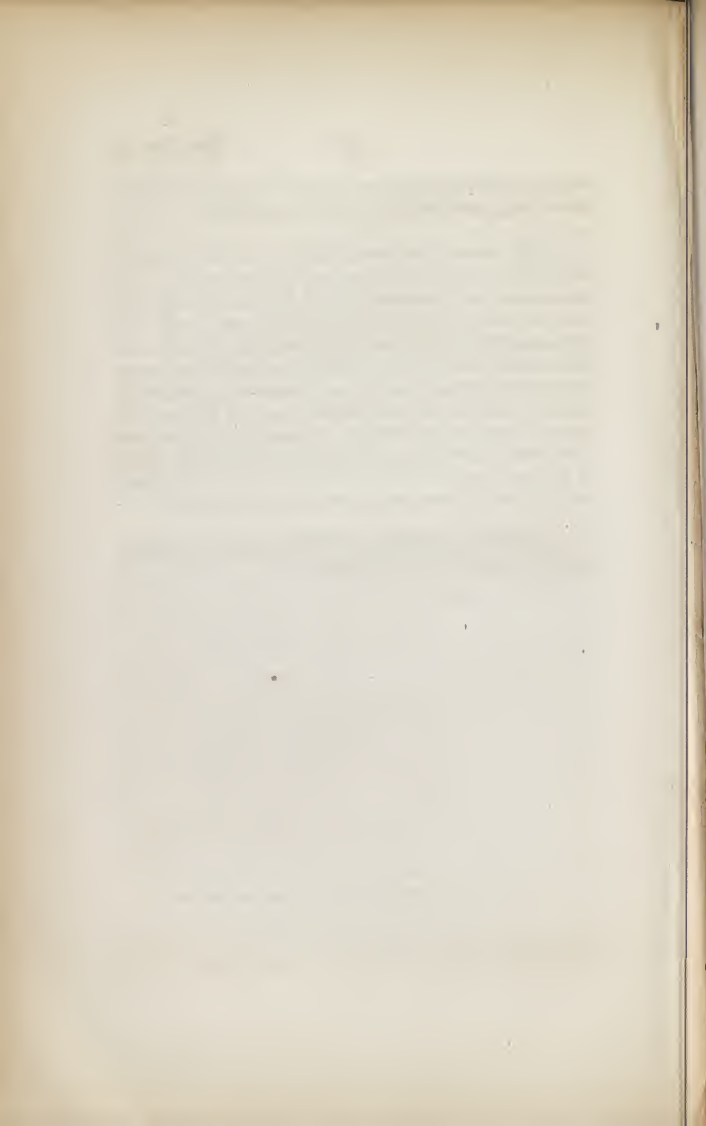
permit to be affixed to the cart, wagon, or any other vehicle owned by, or employed or used by him for the purpose of transporting, conveying in, or selling thereout in the streets of the city of New-York, charcoal, or fish, or fruit, or any other article, any bell, iron, steel, or other metal bar, or any other instrument, nor shall blow upon or use, or suffer or permit to be blown upon or used, any horn or other instrument for the purpose of giving notice of the approach of any cart, wagon, or other vehicle, in order to sell thereout charcoal, fish, fruit, or any other article, under the penalty of five dollars for each offence, to be sued for and recovered of the owner of, employer of, driver of, or persons having charge of such cart, wagon, or other vehicle, or of the owner of such coal, fish, fruit, or other article, severally and respectively.

§ 2. The owner of, employer, or driver of every cart, wagon or other vehicle, used for the purpose of selling thereout charcoal, fish, fruit, or any other article, shall, before the same be used for such purpose, have the same licensed by the Mayor of the City of New-York, which license shall contain the number of the cart, wagon, or vehicle, and the name of the owner, employer, and driver thereof. The owner, employer, or driver of each cart, wagon, or other vehicle, used for the purpose of selling thereout charcoal, shall, at the time such license is granted, pay to the said Mayor the sum of ten dollars, for the use of the city; and the owner, employer, or driver of each cart, wagon, or other vehicle, used or employed for the purpose of selling thereout fish, fruit, or any other article, shall, at the time such license is granted, pay to the said Mayor the sum of five dollars, for the use of the city; said license shall be in force for one year, and shall be renewed at the expiration of each year; and upon the renewal thereof, the same fees shall be paid by the applicant therefor to the Mayor for the use of the city as upon the original granting of the license; each cart, wagon, or other vehicle, shall have the number of its license painted upon it in a conspicuous place, and the figures

composing said number shall not be less than two and a half inches in length, and shall at all times be kept legible.

§ 3. The owner of, employer, or driver of any cart, wagon, or other vehicle, who shall employ or use the same, or suffer or permit the same to be employed or used for any of the purposes above mentioned, without having obtained a license therefor, as is above provided, shall forfeit and pay, for each day such cart, wagon, or other vehicle, shall be so employed or used without license, the sum of fifty cents, and the like sum for neglecting or omitting to have the number painted upon his cart, wagon, or vehicle, in the manner directed by this ordinance, to be sued for and recovered of the owner of, employer of, driver of, or person having charge of such cart, wagon, or other vehicle, or of the owner of such coal, fish, fruit, or other article, severally and respectively.

§ 4. The Mayor is hereby authorized to grant licenses pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance.



DOCUMENT No. 13.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JULY 22, 1844.

The following Message was received from his Honor the Mayor, which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the Members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
New York, July 20, 1844.

*To the Honorable the Common Council
of the City of New-York :*

GENTLEMEN :—In compliance with the Seventeenth Section of the Charter, which instructs the Mayor to suggest, from time

to time, such measures as he may deem advantageous to the health of the City, I propose for your consideration the establishment of a Public Bath.

The benefits, comfort, and enjoyment that would result to the citizens generally, and especially to those who cannot afford either the expense of having baths in their own houses, or that of resorting to the baths kept up for hire, are so obvious, that I need not say a word upon that branch of the subject ; and I am confident that no more acceptable provision could be made by the City Government for the convenience and advantage of the people.

With our munificent supply of Croton water, the maintenance of public baths on the most ample scale can present no difficulty ; and it must be admitted, that without such an establishment, we avail ourselves but partially and imperfectly of the rich treasure continually brought to our doors by the magnificent aqueduct so wisely undertaken and so happily completed.

The details of the measure I leave, of course, for your arrangement ; I may take leave, however, to suggest, that a convenient site would be either in Chatham-square, Franklin-square, or the ground in the rear of the City Hall ; that the objects desired would probably be gained by a plain, substantial edifice of two stories, the lower containing two large basins, one for males, the other for females, and the upper being appropriated to separate rooms, provided with suitable bathing-tubs, for the use of such as would be willing to pay a higher price for the accommodation.

The cost of the edifice and fittings would not be great ; the water would cost nothing ; and but very little attendance would be required. The chief expense would be that of fuel for heating the water, at those seasons when cold bathing would be im-

practicable ; but I am confident that a very low rate of charge for admission, say three cents to the public and six to the private baths, would produce a sum more than adequate to all the expenses, and the interest on the original cost of the building and fixtures.

JAMES HARPER, *Mayor*.

DOCUMENT No. 14.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JULY 29, 1844.

The following Communication was received from the Commissioners of the Alms House, which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE ALMS HOUSE, PARK, }
New-York, July 26th, 1844. }

RICHARD L. SCHIEFFELIN, Esq.,
President of the Board of Aldermen—

SIR :

The Commissioners of the Alms House have just received the following communication from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and have sent them the following reply.

“Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Alms House be directed to report immediately to this Board, by what authority the Ministers of the various religious sects have been excluded from the institution, and the inmates thereby prevented from worshipping God agreeably to the right of conscience.”

In answer to the above, we beg leave to call your attention to the following Resolution passed November 22d, 1839.

“Resolved, That the application made by the Catholics to hold religious services at the Alms House, Bellevue, be granted, and that the use of the chapel be assigned to them between the hours of half past seven, and half past nine o’clock, on the morning of each Sabbath, for the use of the inmates only, subject to the general rules for the government of the institution. Passed, ‘four voting in the affirmative, and one in the negative.’ Mr. Schureman desired his name to be recorded in the negative.”

And to the following, passed June 28, 1844.

“Resolved, That the resolution passed November 22d, 1839, granting special privileges to the clergymen of the Catholic Church in the chapel of the Alms House at Bellevue, be and the same is hereby rescinded.”

From the above it will be seen that the only action of the Commissioners in the case, has been simply to abridge a special privilege enjoyed by the Roman Catholics, that has neither been sought for nor claimed by any other of the different sects. The institution is provided with a regular Chaplain, who has for many years officiated in the several departments of the institution.

The Commissioners, desiring to establish good order and government among the inmates, and to reform existing abuses, found themselves imperatively called upon to prevent the continued in-

terruption to labor, occasioned by visits of both clergy and laity without permission among the paupers in the work-shops, &c., to pass the following resolution :

“ *Resolved*, That no person, neither clergy nor laity, be permitted to have access to, or intercourse with, any of the inmates of the Bellevue Alms House under any pretence whatever, without permission from the Superintendent, or one of the Commissioners.”

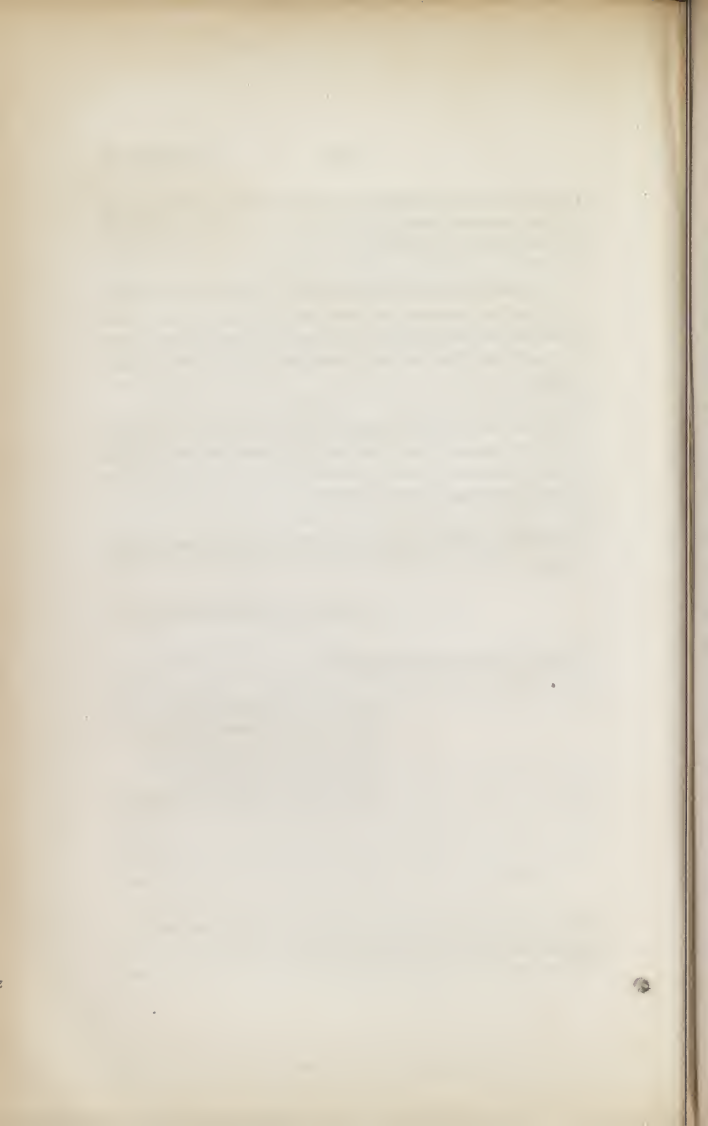
But in no case has permission been refused to the clergy of any denomination to visit the institution, and clergymen are invariably sent for to attend the sick, permitting the patient to select a clergyman of his own choice.

All which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Commissioners.

JOHN R. WILLIS, *Chairman*.

The Commissioners of 1839 were

JOHN V. GREENFIELD,
ALEXANDER STEWART,
NICHOLAS SCHUREMAN,
JOHN M. BRADHURST,
NICOLAS J. QUACKENBOS.



DOCUMENT No. 15.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

AUGUST 26, 1844.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to furnish, for the use of the Common Council, the monthly statements of the accounts of the Alms House, Bridewell, and Penitentiary, as directed in Chapter XIII, Title II, Section 13, of the City Ordinances.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York :

The Comptroller, in compliance with the foregoing resolution, makes the following Report :



Expenditures of the Alms House Department, from January 1st to August 1st, 1844.

	BY FORMER COMMISSIONERS.						BY PRESENT COMMISSIONERS.			
	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	TO MAY 15.	TOTAL.	FROM MAY 15.	JUNE.	JULY.	TOTAL.
Butter, Lard, and Cheese	420 23	282 87	320 72	233 42	195 25	1,452 49	21 15	280 68	452 17	754 00
Flour and Meal	4,926 74	1,684 13	3,100 96	3,651 03	2,019 51	15,382 37	16 61	1,594 38	3,682 75	5,293 74
Wood	167 75	3,177 56	1,554 41	786 38	655 38	6,341 48	501 19	1,065 18	2,240 89	3,807 26
Clothing	148 67	471 29	1,833 74	118 45	15 00	2,587 15			902 61	902 61
Dry Goods	2,173 37	558 46	343 35	571 12	86 55	3,732 85	489 47	3,699 02	561 11	4,749 60
Hardware	430 72	62 99	179 77	477 75	40 55	1,191 78	233 26	1,090 78	1,119 27	2,443 31
Repairs	297 29	93 82	358 48	487 97	1,195 36	2,432 92		99 67	415 14	514 81
Building Materials	6 16	477 27	209 91	323 24	319 57	1,336 15	594 55	646 61	836 77	2,077 93
Drugs and Medicines	297 18	380 32	230 99	591 30	337 94	1,837 73	297 95	351 42	754 80	1,404 17
Soap and Candles	304 19	108 69	76 65	341 67	172 22	1,003 42	338 86	1,073 63	1,369 94	2,782 43
Crockery, &c.	39 70	32 88	78 64			151 22			193 88	193 88
Coffee and Spices	239 48	183 00	13 58		349 33	785 39		227 59	380 20	607 79
Potatoes	7 47	115 92		208 55	340 87	672 81		267 88	110 20	378 08
Straw, Hay, and Grain	265 59	564 93	152 19	792 33	956 62	2,731 66	61 64	129 88	428 57	620 09
Groceries	1,064 11	1,135 39	1,135 78	1,427 99	308 16	5,071 43		183 56	288 03	471 59
Extra Salaries	766 24	523 50	1,059 00	291 66	676 81	3,317 21	30 28	261 04	217 36	508 68
Milk	182 28	477 35	186 62	180 60	310 99	1,337 84	215 60	332 01	451 61	999 22
Fish and Salt	82 00	260 90	15 75		26 25	384 90		177 50	458 38	635 88
Sugar	658 59	750 85		16 13	303 22	1,728 79	385 06		1,146 18	1,531 24
Beef	2,053 37	1,871 48	2,102 62	1,821 62	846 53	8,695 62	846 60	1,695 93	1,673 06	4,215 59
Stationary	224 40	178 12	63 45	85 12	60 76	611 85		275 38	84 56	359 94
Coal	57 75	1,813 66	2,269 24	1,729 50	2,861 61	8,731 76	3,362 60	3,157 70	5,453 42	11,973 72
Leather and Shoes	1,191 95	529 86	350 20	590 65	10 14	2,672 80		1,170 86	476 94	1,647 80
Paints				45 41	40 00	85 41			1 31	1 31
Transportation		177 50	6 00	1,015 90	393 50	1,592 90	28 00	54 25	168 25	250 50
Brushes and Brooms	62 38	44 38	43 52	258 77	28 00	437 05	102 00	162 79	18 75	283 54
Nursing Children	586 50	633 50	876 50	584 50	395 75	3,076 75	287 00	640 00	770 16	1,697 16
Marketing	513 18	544 47	489 31	503 11	270 73	2,320 80	350 02	658 81	513 25	1,522 08
Molasses	600 21	2,143 25	28 72	1,154 25	1,661 93	5,588 36	671 70		1,721 37	2,399 07
Sundries	1,199 64	344 86	333 14	302 87	1,001 78	3,182 29	185 54	221 57	42 55	449 66
Sweeping chimnies	10 00		10 50	9 75	9 50	39 75		8 12	15 12	23 24
Rice	221 43	258 88	707 30	595 90		1,783 51				
Law costs	18 25	44 00	79 58	135 51	1,314 54	1,591 88		55 31	86 00	141 31
Postages		3 38			13 59	16 97		2 16	6 94	9 10
Donations	2,099 02	2,368 92	1,858 61	1,823 68	497 76	8,647 99	235 09	963 38	1,215 74	2,414 21
Vinegar					69 75	69 75			75 00	75 00
Wine, Ale, &c.			148 65		350 38	499 03			243 38	243 38
Pork and Beans	153 00	450 35	79 00	445 10	235 90	1,363 35		277 50	212 13	489 63
Live Stock	115 00	157 75			125 00	397 75		217 00	126 20	343 20
Powder (Gun)									85 25	85 25
Tea	433 37	246 62	41 60	632 32	259 95	1,613 86		291 15	948 17	1,239 32
Garden Seeds			7 00			7 00				
Old Junk, &c.								754 15	109 37	863 52
Carriages								225 00		225 00
Horses								425 00		425 00
TOTALS	\$22,017 21	\$23,153 10	\$20,345 48	\$22,233 55	\$18,756 68	\$106,506 02	\$9,254 17	\$22,736 89	\$30,056 78	\$62,047 84

The above Amounts to the several Departments are as follows, viz.:

Bellevue Hospital							204 78	1,963 74	1,935 18	4,103 70
Bridewell	798 98	1,360 04	999 62	761 51	704 07	4,624 22	410 11	2,252 84	1,610 18	4,273 13
Relief of out-door Poor	2,915 27	7,166 98	6,265 01	3,982 81	2,445 53	22,775 60	236 82	3,931 02	5,819 70	9,987 54
Long Island Farms and Nurseries	3,148 32	2,571 84	3,071 88	2,696 92	2,149 31	13,638 27	1,050 19	2,441 52	3,395 41	6,887 12
Old Alms House	383 12	260 40	311 13	281 20	1,075 37	3,311 22	2 50	789 44	668 16	1,460 10
Lunatic Asylum	1,685 31	1,487 46	1,677 13	1,330 17	883 88	7,063 95	526 30	2,769 70	2,260 20	5,556 20
Penitentiary	4,213 44	4,306 65	3,847 20	4,008 69	1,922 62	18,298 60	3,772 84	5,915 12	4,910 25	14,598 21
Transportation of Paupers	51 50	19 50	36 13	340 47	169 72	617 32	28 00			28 00
Bellevue Alms House	8,821 27	5,980 23	4,137 38	8,831 78	9,406 18	37,176 84	3,022 63	2,673 51	9,457 70	15,153 84
TOTALS	\$22,017 21	\$23,153 10	\$20,345 48	\$22,233 55	\$18,756 68	\$106,506 02	\$9,254 17	\$22,736 89	\$30,056 78	\$62,047 84

Amount paid on account of Alms House for Bills incurred from January 1st, 1844, to May 15th, 1844	\$106,506 02
Amount paid on account of Alms House for bills incurred from May 15th, 1844, to August 1st, 1844	62,047 84
Total amount paid from January 1st, 1844, to August 1st, 1844	<u>\$168,553 86</u>

Of the amount of \$62,047 84, expended by the present Commissioners, there has been paid out for *coal* and *wood*, deposited in the several yards for distribution among the poor the coming winter, \$15,780 93; leaving the actual expense of support of Alms House, for the two months and fifteen days ending August 1st, 1844, \$46,266 86.

All which is respectfully submitted.

D. D. WILLIAMSON,
Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
New-York, August 10th, 1844. }



DOCUMENT No. 16.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

AUGUST 26, 1844.

The Committee on Ordinances, to whom was referred the Communication of the City Inspector on the subject of Depositing Night Soil in the Docks and Slips, presented the following Report, with a Draft of an Ordinance in relation thereto, which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the Members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

The Committee on Ordinances, to whom was referred the annexed communication from the City Inspector, with the draft of an Ordinance, respectfully

REPORT :

That they have had the subject under consideration, and have devoted to it considerable attention. It seems, from calculations which have been made, that in a population as great as that of our city, a very large quantity of excrementitious matter, supposed to be from 700,000 to 800,000 cubic feet, is annually deposited in the various sinks and privies of the city. Much of this material, from the limited capacities of the sinks and privies, must be annually, or oftener, removed. In addition to this, observation has shown, that nearly one-third of what is yearly removed from the privies, by the scavengers, is solid matter, wholly useless for any valuable purpose, consisting of sand, stones, and rubbish, thrown into them, or falling into them from the imperfect manner in which they are built. This, when emptied into the slips, must fill them up rapidly, and become a constant source of expense to the city to have them cleaned out. The occasional removal of the night soil and other matters from the privies in the city, is to a certain extent a nuisance, but it is an unavoidable one.

The best means of its removal, and the one the least expensive to the owners of tenements, is desirable to be ascertained. It is in this light your Committee have endeavored to consider this subject.

The removal of the contents of privies to such a distance as would necessarily result from the adoption of the Ordinance proposed by the City Inspector, would render it too burdensome to the night-scavengers, and necessarily enhance the price to the owners of houses for having the privies emptied.

The excrementitious matter removed by the scavengers, it has been found, can be manufactured into a highly fertilizing manure. Two establishments for the manufacture, the Lodi Poudrette Manufacturing Company, and the New-York Poudrette Company, are in operation in our vicinity, and they are desirous of

obtaining the night soil for manufacture. They are ready and willing to receive and carry off all this offensive material, and at the same time to remunerate the scavengers for it. They will furnish boats for its reception at given points of the city, to which the scavengers can repair, and be relieved from a burdensome transportation to a distance. The city slips being freed from having so much solid matter and rubbish thrown into them, will save a great deal in their cleaning to the city.

Your Committee think that the several docks used for dumping places for the street manure, would be the most appropriate places for the mooring of the boats for the night soil, to which the scavengers should be required to convey it.

Your Committee, from inquiries into the subject, feel satisfied that with proper care, under the regulations of the City Inspector, the docks may be so used by the night-scavengers and the boats of the companies, without any or very little annoyance or inconvenience to any. The processes for destroying the offensive odor are so well understood, and so easy of application, that it would hardly, under proper regulations, be considered an annoyance.

Without, therefore, going into any more detail, your Committee, in accordance with the above views, have prepared, and submit for adoption, the following ordinance.

STEPHEN HASBROUCK,
JABEZ WILLIAMS,
J. J. DICKINSON.

NEW-YORK, August 26th, 1844.

AN ORDINANCE

To amend Chapter 35, of Sinks, Privies, and Sess-pools.

TITLE II.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows :

§ 1. No person shall empty or remove the contents of any tub, sink, or privy in the City of New-York, otherwise than in close tubs, or casks made tight, and closely covered ; each tub, cask, and cover, to be approved by the City Inspector, under a penalty of fifty dollars.

§ 2. The City of New-York shall be divided into two districts : the first shall commence at the foot of Broad-street, on the East River, and running through the centre of Broad, Nassau, and Centre streets to Broome, through the centre of Broome to the Bowery, and of the Bowery to the Fourth Avenue, and then up the Fourth Avenue to Forty-second-street, and thence through Forty-second-street to the North River, and along the river to the place of beginning, and to be called the westerly district. The second to begin at the same place, and following the same

course to Forty-second-street, and thence through Forty-second-street to the East River, and along the East River to the place of beginning, and to be called the easterly district.

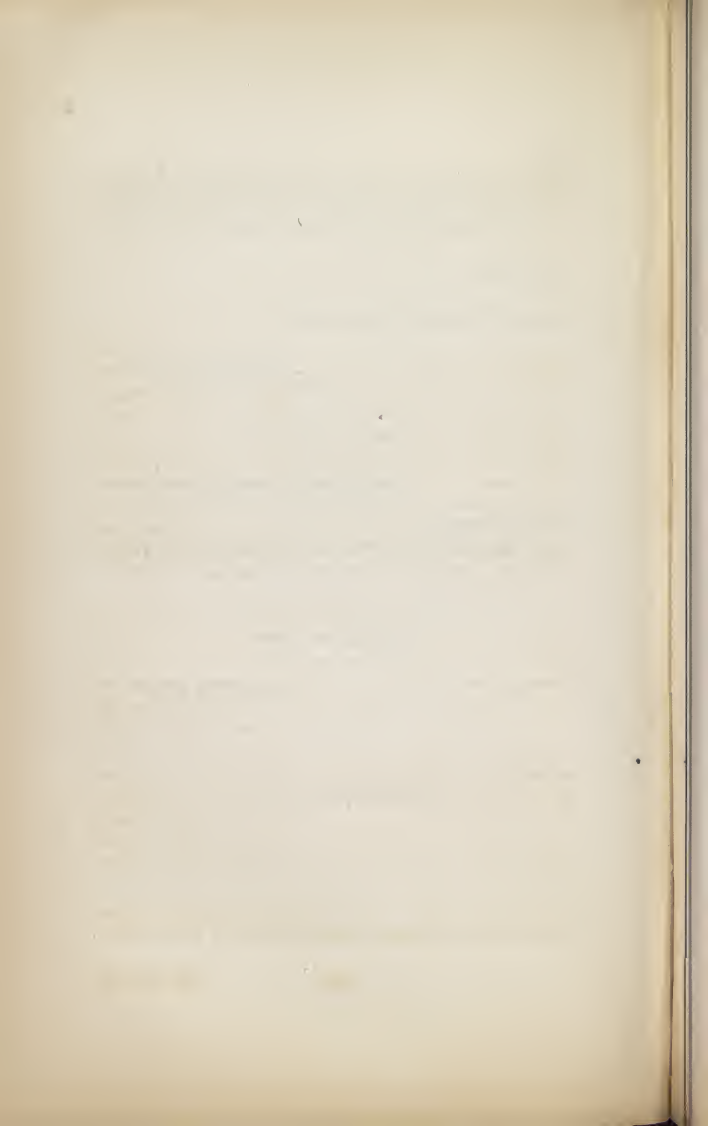
§ 3. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to throw the contents of any tub, sink, or privy, into the North or East Rivers, south of Forty-second-street, save and except under the circumstances hereinafter mentioned, under a penalty of fifty dollars.

§ 4. There shall be and hereby are set apart the several wharves or piers, on the North and East Rivers, on which the street manure is permitted to be heaped up and taken from; at which wharves or piers in the westerly district, it shall be the privilege of the Lodi Poudrette Manufacturing Company, and in the easterly district of the New-York Poudrette Company, to have a vessel or vessels to come and be fastened to, subject to the directions and regulations of the City Inspector, into which vessel or vessels the night-scavengers shall cause to be deposited the contents of tubs, sinks, and privies, provided the same shall not be what is called "water"; and it shall be lawful for the night-scavengers to ask, demand, and receive therefor, the sum of twenty-five cents, for every full load of twenty-four cubic feet, from the owner of such vessel or vessels; and, in case there shall not at the time be a vessel or vessels at said wharves or piers, or none capable of containing or receiving the contents so removed; or in case the contents shall at any time be what is called "water," then, and in each of the cases above mentioned, the said night-scavengers may deposit the contents of the tubs, sinks, or privies, from the ends of the piers into the river. And in case any night-scavenger, or other person in his employ, shall deposit the contents of any tub, sink, or privy, at any other wharf, or from any other pier, than such as before mentioned, then such night-scavenger shall forfeit and pay the penalty above mentioned, of fifty dollars for each and every offence; and shall be subject,

in case of any subsequent offence, to forfeit his license, at the discretion of the City Inspector.

§ 5. No person shall remove, or cause to be removed, the contents, or any part thereof, of any tub, sink, or privy, south of Forty-second-street, without a permit from the City Inspector, which permit shall specify the time within which the said contents may be removed, and the place to which the same may be taken and deposited. And if any person shall remove, cause, or allow, or assist in removing the contents, or any part thereof, of any tub, sink, or privy, without such permit, or at any other time than that specified in the permit, or shall convey to, and deposit, or assist in conveying and depositing in any other place than that described in such permit, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence the sum of fifty dollars.

§ 6. The contents of all tubs, sinks, or privies, in the first or westerly district, shall, under the direction and regulations of the City Inspector, be deposited at the wharves, or from the piers before mentioned, in said district; and of those in the second or easterly district, at the wharves, or from the piers, before mentioned in said district. But nothing contained in this Ordinance shall be construed to forbid or prevent any night-scavenger in the easterly district, at his option, to carry to, and deposit the aforesaid contents, at the works of the New-York Poudrette Company, between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, until the first day of May, 1845.



1870-1871

1. The first of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

2. The second of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the rain.

3. The third of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

4. The fourth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the rain.

5. The fifth of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

6. The sixth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the rain.

7. The seventh of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

8. The eighth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the rain.

DOCUMENT No. 17.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

AUGUST 26, 1844.

The following communication was presented, and ordered to be printed and filed.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
August 26th, 1844. }

To the Honorable the Common Council.

GENTLEMEN:

The account current of the City Treasurer for the quarter ending July 31st, 1844, was duly received, and has been compared with the books and vouchers of this department, and found correct.

Herewith is submitted a copy of the same, and also of the Certificate of the Cashier of the Bank of the State of New-York, of the balances standing to the credit of the various corporation accounts, on the books of that institution after the close of business, July 31st, 1844.

Respectfully submitted,

D. D. WILLIAMSON,

Comptroller.

The Corporation of the City of New-York, in account current with C. W. LAWRENCE, City Treasurer.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
To Amount paid upon City Warrants from 30th April last, to this day, inclusive, as per weekly returns . .	\$1,060,097 72	By Balance old account rendered 30th April last . . .	243,072 89
“ Balance to new account .	102,148 28	“ Amount received from all sources from that day to this, inclusive, as per weekly returns	919,173 11
	<hr/> \$1,162,246 00		<hr/> \$1,162,246 00

By Balance from above now in Bank \$102,148 28

(Signed) C. W. LAWRENCE,

City Treasurer.

CITY TREASURY, }
July 31st, 1844. }

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, in account current with C. W. LAWRENCE, City Treasurer.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
To Amount paid upon Commissioners' warrants, from 30th April last, to this day, inclusive	248,725 58	By Balance of old account, rendered 30th April last	55,535 99
“ Balance to new account . .	368,755 28	“ Amount received from all sources from that day to this, inclusive, as per weekly returns	561,944 87
	<u>\$617,480 86</u>		<u>\$617,480 86</u>

By Balance from above now in Bank \$368,755 28

(Signed) C. W. LAWRENCE,

City Treasurer.

CITY TREASURY, }
July 31st, 1844. }

BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
July 31st, 1844. }

I hereby certify that after the close of business this day the balances hereinafter named were standing on the books of this Bank to the credit of the following accounts, viz.: to the "City Treasurer," *One hundred and two thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars, twenty-eight cents, (\$102,148 28.)* To the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," *Three hundred and sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars, twenty-eight cents, (\$368,755 28.)* And to "Interest on Fire Loan," belonging to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, *Eight thousand and twenty-two dollars, nine cents, (\$8,022 09.)*

(Signed)

R. WITHERS, *Cashier.*

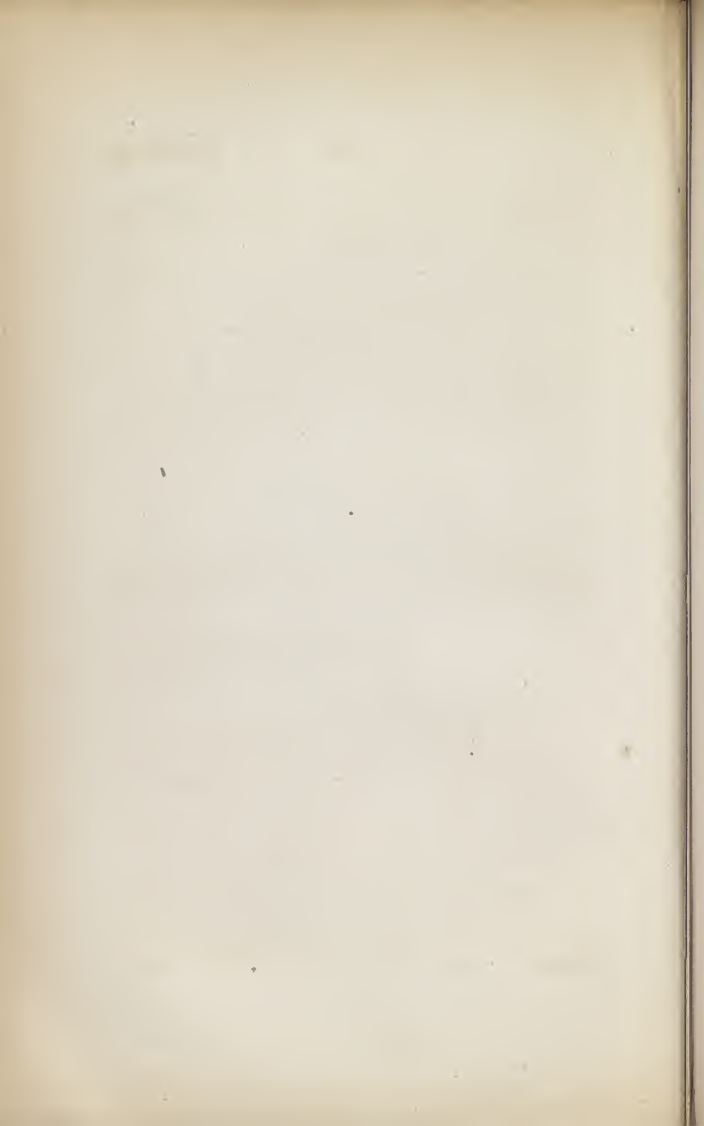
I hereby Certify that I have examined the foregoing accounts, and compared the same with the books and vouchers of this department, and find them correct.

JOHN J. SERRELL,

Clerk to Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
August 26th, 1844. }





DOCUMENT No. 18.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

AUGUST 22, 1844.

The following Quarterly Report of the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, was presented, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

QUARTERLY REPORT

Of the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, }
August 5th, 1844. }

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The subscriber, in pursuance of the requirements of the
"Ordinance to regulate the Water Works of the City of New-

York," herewith presents the Quarterly Report of the receipts and expenditures of this department, ending August 3d, 1844, vouchers having been duly filed with the Comptroller. The receipts for the quarter, are ninety-six thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars, seventy-three cents (\$96,246 73). The expenditures for the same time amount to thirty-two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars, thirty cents (\$32,953 30). The force in the employ of the department, has been reduced to one small company of men engaged in laying pipe, beside the usual number engaged in making repairs. The works generally are in good order with the exception of the free hydrants, which, however, are in the course of repair, and previous to the setting in of cold weather will be in as good condition as they are capable of being placed. The tabular statement of the different purposes for which the water is used, is continued from former reports. There is also appended a tabular statement of the number of water-takers in each Ward, with the amount of revenue which will accrue therefrom. The whole number of permits issued from this office from its commencement to and including the 3d day of August, 1844, is eight thousand and seventeen, during the same time there have been discontinued two hundred and ninety-seven, and cancelled two hundred and forty-six, leaving for renewal seven thousand four hundred and seventy-four. This number will give an annual revenue of (\$102,604) one hundred and two thousand six hundred and four dollars. The number of water-takers is larger than the number of permits issued, for the reason that frequently three or four houses are included in one permit.

The cancelled permits are those of street-sprinklers and builders, who use the water for short periods of time, as also new ships filled on the stocks. The Common Council will perceive that the increase is steady and progressive, and if the department had been credited with the amounts to which it is fairly entitled, viz., the water furnished to public buildings, markets, schools, &c.,

the results would be encouraging, when it is considered how short a time has elapsed since its introduction, and that when introduced, the pipes for its distribution were but partially laid.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES A. COFFIN,
President of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Statement of Receipts

And Expenditures of money by the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, on account of the Croton Aqueduct Works, during the quarter of a year ending on the third day of August, 1844, inclusive.

No. of ret'n to Com- ptroller.	DATE OF RECEIPT.		Daily Amount.	Weekly Amount.
No. 40	April 29, 1844,	Water	\$708 91	
	" 30,	"	1,115 50	
	May, 1,	"	1,477 00	
	" 2,	"	2,455 50	
	" 3,	"	2,471 00	
	" 4,	"		
	" "	Scrap Iron	2,091 50	
				\$10,319 41
	" 6,	Water	2,780 36	
	" 7,	"	2,531 50	
" 41	" 8,	"	3,206 50	
	" 9,	"	3,006 40	
	" 10,	"	3,783 50	
	" 11,	"		
	" "	Scrap Iron	3,060 75	
				18,369 01

No. 42	" 13,	"	Water	2,315 50
"	" 14,	"	"	2,143 41
"	" 15,	"	"	.	.	.	\$1,482 25	
"	" 16,	"	Lead Dross	.	.	.	42 00	
	" 17,	"	Water	1,524 25
	" 18,	"	"	1,739 65
	" 19,	"	"	1,581 52
	" 20,	"	"	2,050 29
" 43	" 21,	"	"	1,870 38
"	" 22,	"	"	1,397 34
"	" 23,	"	"	2,128 41
"	" 24,	"	"	1,588 32
"	" 25,	"	"	1,262 34
	" 26,	"	"	2,183 03
" 44	" 27,	"	"	1,755 55
"	" 28,	"	"	.	.	.	\$1,516 61	
"	" 29,	"	Scrap Iron	.	.	.	25 50	
	" 30,	"	Water	1,542 11
	" 31,	"	"	1,690 64
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No. of ret'n to Com- troller.	DATE OF RECEIPT.		Daily Amount.	Weekly Amount.
45	May 30, 1844,	"		50,472 86
	" "	Iron Pipe		
			1,453 80	
	" 31,	Water	1,776 47	
	June 1,	"	1,274 01	
				9,492 58
	" 3,	"	1,626 94	
	" 4,	"	1,092 65	
	" 5,	"	1,450 97	
	" 6,	"	1,033 31	
46	" 7,	"	1,055 46	
	" 8,	"	983 37	
				7,242 70
	" 10,	"		
	" "	Repairs to Hydrant Pier No. 2 N. R.		
			\$1,810 47	
	" 11,	Water	1,833 47	
	" 12,	"	1,643 40	
	" "	Scrap Iron		
	" 13,	Water	1,054 24	
			779 38	

47	"	14,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,205 39	7,550 63
	"	15,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,034 75	
	"	17,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,691 50	
	"	18,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,429 85	
	"	19,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,179 75	
	"	20,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,140 01	
	"	21,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	918 68	
48	"	22,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,063 11	7,422 90
	"	24,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	854 69	
	"	25,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	570 19	
	"	26,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	563 95	
	"	27,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	534 97	
	"	28,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	592 54	
	"	29,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	413 03	
49	July	1,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	\$491 86	3,529 37
	"	"	"	"	Scrap Iron	"	"	"	"	70 23	
	"	2,	"	"	Water	"	"	"	"	562 09	
	"	3,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	593 64	
Carried forward										238 35	85,711 04

No. of res't'n of Camp- troller.	DATE OF RECEIPT.		Daily Amount.	Weekly Amount.
		Amount brought forward		
No. 50	July 4, 1844,	Office closed.		85,711 04
	" 5,	Water	464 44	
	" 6,	"	472 86	
	" 8,	"	450 43	2,331 38
	" 9,	"	396 56	
	" 10,	"	444 94	
	" 11,	"	359 94	
	" 12,	"	382 06	
	" 13,	"		
	" 14,	Moving Hydrant	355 71	2,389 64
	" 15,	Water	528 97	
	" 16,	"	281 98	
	" 17,	"	318 42	
" 51	" 18,	"	484 75	
	" 19,	"	264 26	
	" 20,	"	218 91	
	" 21,	"		2,097 29
	" 22,	"	313 41	

1875-76

1876-77

1877-78

1875-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82
1875-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82
1875-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82
1875-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82
1875-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82
1875-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82
1875-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82
1875-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
New-York, August 1st, 1844. }

Report of Expenditures.

From 1st May to 1st of August, 1844, inclusive.

WATER PIPE AND BRANCHES.

Paid Joseph W. Brick . . .	\$11,470 21	
“ Peter Morris . . .	651 35	
	<hr/>	\$12,121 56

EXCAVATING TRENCHES AND REPAIRING STREETS.

Paid J. B. Curtis . . .	\$1,631 23	
“ Norman McLeod . . .	619 45	
	<hr/>	\$2,250 68

LEAD FOR JOINTS.

Paid Charles Hillsburgh . . .	\$852 68
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YARN FOR JOINTS.

Paid Williams & Hinman . . .	\$134 88	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward	15,359 80	

Brought forward 15,359 80

STOPCOCKS.

Paid Crandell Rich	\$1,020 50	
" S. P. Ayres	168 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,188 50

HYDRANTS.

Paid Kelsey & Mills	\$600 00	
" Thomas A. Davies	169 00	
" William West	14 00	
	<hr/>	\$783 00

REPAIRING STOP COCKS.

Paid H. P. Leake	\$374 00	
" Crandell Rich	100 95	
" John Dunham	30 00	
" John Green	21 18	
" S. P. Ayres	18 00	
	<hr/>	\$544 13

REPAIRING HYDRANTS.

Paid J. R. Walter	\$928 05	
" Thomas Charlock	844 45	
" Thomas A. Davies	340 77	
" S. P. Ayres	169 25	
" Crandell Rich	64 00	
" Wood, Folger & Messer . .	44 78	
" H. P. Leake	42 00	
	<hr/>	17,875 43

Carried forward 17,875 43

	Brought forward	17,875 43
" John Green	36 37	
" J. St. John	7 03	
	<hr/>	\$2,476 70

HYDRANT BOXES.

Paid John Green	\$162 00
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STOP COCK BOXES.

Paid John Green	\$340 19
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BRASS STOP COCKS.

Paid William Read & Co. . .	\$776 31
" A. & G. W. Brady . . .	520 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,296 31

TAPPING PIPES.

Paid Samuel S. Wandell . . .	\$1,234 00
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AQUEDUCT TOOLS.

Paid John Ely	\$97 86
" S. P. Ayres	36 79
" H. P. Leake	2 31
" Crandell Rich	1 81
	<hr/>
	\$138 77

STATIONERY.

Paid Jansen & Bell	\$73 82
" George F. Nesbitt	36 00
	<hr/>
	\$109 82

Carried forward	23,633 22
-----------------	-----------

Brought forward 23,633 22

RENT OF LOTS.

Paid J. J. Astor \$100 00

WOOD AND COAL.

Paid M. Hopper \$8 25

CARTAGE OF PIPES.

Paid John Gautier	\$116 25
" Jacob Smith	114 75
" Abner Peabody	111 37
" Darius Johnson	101 76
" William H. Evers	86 62
" Nicholas Secor	78 12
" Daniel Meinell	75 37
" Thomas James	61 87
" James Sherridan	61 50

\$807 61

FOUNTAIN IN THE PARK.

Paid A. O. Price	\$20 25
" John Green	7 04

\$27 29

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

P'd Aqueduct Workmen on Extension of Works	\$439 50
" Aqueduct Workmen on repairing flagging Distributing Reservoir	131 99

Carried forward 24,576 37

	Brought forward	24,576 37
P'd Thomas Killoran, labor Receiving		
Reservoir	97 25	
" Nicholas Ray, labor Receiving		
Reservoir	15 75	
" Law, Roberts &		
Mason, bill Cement &c.	30 75	
" James Parker, " " "	1 00	
" Nelson & Brown, " "	7 63	
" " " Lime . .	5 00	
" James E. Hyde, " Pad Locks, &c.	36 92	
" John A. Kennedy, " Boiled Oil, &c.	12 20	
" James Reilly, " Work at Res'r	5 25	
" Abraham Brower, " Retapping Pipe	2 00	
" James Dunlop, " Mason Work	5 63	
" G. Lyon, " Iron Ring	3 00	
" Wilson Small, " Hand Vices, &c.	9 38	
" Washington Smith " Clay	1 50	
" H. P. Robertson, " Rep'ing Derick	1 00	
" T. Doyle & M.		
Mason, " Tollage	2 00	
" Wm. J. Omberson " Tallow, &c.	16 87	
" J. H. Bowie & Co. " Sole Leather	6 00	
" A. O. Brown, " Cart'ge & Labor	29 13	
" John Burrill, " Excavating and refilling trenches	3 00	
" John Green, " Carpenter Work	2 45	
" M. Souza, " Serv'es in office	37 55	
" Louis Blanche, " " "	66 66	
" Robert Pettigrew, " Sand	27 50	
" Samuel Waddell, " " &c.	5 25	
" H. S. Williams, " Washing Towels	2 00	
" Geo. Woolford, " Laying Pipe	37	
	Carried forward	24,576 37

	Brought forward	24,576 37
P'd Thos. P. Teale, bill	Printing Tickets	1 00
" W. E. Dusenberry "	Oil Cans	1 00
" Peter Morris, "	Flagging	3 33
" James Pettit, "	Labor & Boards	29 38
" E. E. Livingston, "	Oil, &c.	15 31
" " "	Work on Exterior of Aque'ct	13 50
" " "	Cleaning Western Vault and Drain	5 00
" W. E. Livingston, "	Paint at Rec'ng Reservoir	21 52
" Jno. P. Flender, "	Cleaning basin of Park Fountain	1 00
" New-York Herald "	Advertising	1 50
" Morning Courier and Enquirer "	" "	1 00
" Aurora, "	" "	1 00
" True Sun, "	" "	75
		<hr/>
		\$1,106 74
" President, Water Purveyor, Register, and Clerks in Office		1,813 02
" Foreman, Inspectors, and Laborers on the Croton Aqueduct Works		5,457 17
		<hr/>
		<u>\$32,953 30</u>

A continuation of the tabular statement of the different purposes for which the water is used.

No. of	Private Dwellings.	Rate.	Per Annum.	Total Amount.
26	" "	5		130 00
14	" "	6		84 00
26	" "	7		182 00
2	" "	7 ^{5.0} ₁₀₀		15 00
226	" "	8		1,808 00
135	" "	9		1,215 00
221	" "	10		2,210 00
29	" "	11		319 00
189	" "	12		2,268 00
3	" "	13		39 00
5	" "	14		70 00
4	" "	15		60 00
2	" "	16		32 00
2	" "	17		34 00
1	" "	18		18 00
1	" "	20		20 00

886 will give per annum from May 1st, 1844, } to May 1st, 1845 }	\$8,504 00
4932 private dwellings according to report made } April 30th, 1844, will give per annum }	50,479 58
5818 will give	\$58,983 58

N. B. The whole number of Permits granted this quarter is 1,162. The excess of 66 over the number of Private Dwellings and Miscellaneous, arises in consequence of one tap supplying several houses, and in some cases two or three Steam Boats are included in one Permit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

18	Steam Engines	940 00
27	Stables	495 00
3	Bathing Establishments	83 00
2	Hair Dressing "	18 00
4	Public Institutions	47 00
36	Stores and Dwellings	391 00
34	Bar Rooms	392 00
6	Refectories	72 00
6	Slaughter Houses	60 00
19	Boarding "	322 50
1	Fountain	10 00
63	Stores and Offices	725 00
15	Manufacturing purposes	484 00
19	Mechanical "	248 00
25	Steam Boats	1,518 75
18	Street Sprinklers	287 00
36	Building purposes	563 50
<hr/>		
342	will give per annum to 1st May, 1845 . .	\$6,656 75
1987	according to report made April 30th, 1844, }	42,16 734
	(will give per annum to May 1st, 1845 }	
<hr/>		
2329	will give per annum	\$48,803 48
Add amount of revenue given from private dwell- }		58,983 58
ings on last page		
<hr/>		
TOTAL		<u>\$107,787 06</u>

RETURN OF THE ENGINE, HOSE, HOOK AND LADDER, AND HYDRANT COMPANIES;

Their Apparatus, Places of Deposit, Condition, &c., together with the Names of the Engineers and Foremen.

CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, Chief Engineer.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS,

W. Wells Wilson,
John B. Miller,
George Kerr,

Alfred Carson,
Charles Forrester,
Philip B. White,

Owen W. Brennan,
James L. Miller,
Samuel L. Liscomb.

CONDITION OF HOUSE.	NO. OF ENGINE.	CALIBRE.	WHEN BUILT.	WHEN REBUILT.	PRESENT CONDITION OF ENGINE.	LENGTH OF HOSE, GOOD.	LENGTH OF HOSE, ORDINARY.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FEET OF HOSE.	NUMBER OF MEN.	FOREMEN'S NAMES.	PLACES OF DEPOSIT.
Good order	1	6 1/2	1827	1843	Good order	400		400	26	Stephen T. Hoyt, . . .	Clinton Square, foot of Duane-street.
"	2	6 1/2	1829	1838	"	400		400	19	John Bolton, . . .	No. 1, Eldridge-street.
"	4				(Hose Carriage) in good order				8	Paul J. Simpson, . . .	" 40 Ann-street.
No location	5	6 1/2	1822	1841	Good order				14	Hiram Arents, . . .	No location.
Good order	6	6 1/2		1839	"	400		400	12	Henry C. Flender, . . .	No. 106 Reade-street.
"	7	6 1/2	1815	1835	"	400		400	12	Alexander D. Renton, . . .	" 6 Third-street.
"	8	6 1/2	1800	1841	"		400	400	19	James Tyler, . . .	" 91 Ludlow-street.
"	9	6 1/2	1824	1838	"	400		400	21	Francis B. Guest, . . .	Corner Forty-eighth-street and Eighth Avenue.
"	10	6 1/2	1824	1836	"	400		400	25	John J. Terhune, . . .	Twenty-seventh-street near Tenth Avenue.
"	11	6 1/2	1833		"	200	200	400	14	Abraham B. Purdy, . . .	No. 118 Wooster-street.
"	12	6 1/2	1828		"	200		200	17	George C. Harsin, . . .	" 74 Delancey-street.
"	13	6 1/2	1829	1838	"	400		400	19	William Williamson, . . .	" 5 Duane-street.
"	14	6 1/2	1832	1838	"	400		400	28	Henry B. Venn, . . .	Corner Church and Vesey streets.
"	15	6 1/2	1831	1840	"	400		400	23	William Freeland, . . .	No. 49 Christie-street.
"	16	6 1/2	1825	1838	"	200		200	14	James M. Cullough, . . .	" 152 Twentieth-street.
"	18	6 1/2	1825	1838	Indifferent	400		400	18	Peter A. Banta, . . .	" 132 Amity-street.
"	19	6 1/2	1824	1842	Good order	200	200	400	15	Charles W. Maguire, . . .	" 199 Christie-street.
"	20	6 1/2	1826	1841	"	400		400	15	William Ragan, . . .	" 126 Cedar-street.
"	21	6 1/2	1835	1843	"		300	300	22	Robert Latta, . . .	" 5 Temple-street.
"	22	10	1840		"	350		350	44	William Bennett, . . .	" 36 Chambers-street.
"	23	6 1/2	1833	1841	"	400		400	22	George C. McKinley, . . .	Anthony-street, near Broadway.
"	24	6 1/2	1818		"	200	200	400	8	Peter Biegel, . . .	No. 255 Seventeenth-street.
"	25	6 1/2	1813	1835	"	200	300	500	26	Arthur Gillinder, . . .	Corner of Bloomingdale Road and Twenty-fourth-street.
"	26	6 1/2	1824	1836	"	200	200	400	22	John T. Harding, . . .	No. 189 Madison-street.
"	29	6 1/2	1824	1842	"	400		400	14	Thomas Lawrence, . . .	" 14 Amos-street.
"	31	6 1/2	1823	1842	"	300		300	18	Benjamin Lynes, . . .	West Broadway near Beach-street.
"	32	6 1/2	1838		"	250		250	18	Thomas Cooper, . . .	No. 101 Hester-street.
"	33	6 1/2	1826	1840	"	400		400			Gouverneur-street, near East Broadway.
"	34	6 1/2	1823	1836	"	200		200	24	David C. Broderick, . . .	Christopher, near Hudson-street.
"	35	6 1/2	1827	1832	"	200		200	10	Wm. H. Colwell, . . .	One hundred and twenty-first street, near Third Avenue.
"	36	6 1/2	1836		"	400		400	22	John D. Brower, . . .	Varick, near Vandam-street.
"	38	9	1842		"	200	150	350	44	John W. Schenck, . . .	Ann, near Nassau-street.
"	41	6 1/2	1829	1841	"		300	300	24	John Egan, . . .	Corner Delancey and Attorney streets.
"	42	9	1842		"		400	400	46	Henry J. Mabbat, . . .	No. 88 Nassau-street.
Indifferent	43	6 1/2	1827	1835	"	300	100	400	20	Daniel F. Tieman, . . .	Manhattanville.
Good order	44	6 1/2	1828	1839	"	350		350	13	Nicholas H. Fisler, . . .	Second, near Lewis-street.
"	45	6 1/2	1837		"	450		450	21	Alonzo A. Alvord, . . .	Third Avenue, Yorkville.
"	46	6 1/2	1835	1841	"	400		400	14	Charles H. Smith, . . .	No. 349 Third Avenue.
"	48	6 1/2	1827	1838	"	400		400	19	Robert Sutters, . . .	" 152 Twentieth-street.
"	49	6 1/2	1826		"	450		450	14	Epenetus Doughty, . . .	One hundred and twenty-sixth-street, Harlem.
"	50	6 1/2	1840		"	200		200	19	William Holmes, . . .	Harsenville, Bloomingdale Road.

HOSE COMPANIES.

CONDITION OF ROSE CARRIAGE.	NO. OF ENGINE.	CALIBRE.	WHEN BUILT.	WHEN REBUILT.	PRESENT CONDITION OF ENGINE.	LENGTH OF HOSE, GOOD.	LENGTH OF HOSE, ORDINARY.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FEET OF HOSE.	NUMBER OF MEN.	FOREMEN'S NAMES.	PLACES OF DEPOSIT.
Good order	1	6 1/2	1834	1843	Good order	800		800	22	Henry J. Ockerhausen, . . .	No. 5 Duane-street.
"	2		1838		"	300	100	400	10	William A. Walker, . . .	" 262 William-street.
"	3		1838		"	700	100	800	9	James Elkins, . . .	" 202 Centre-street.
"	4		1838		"	650		650	12	George W. Horton, . . .	Corner Delancey and Attorney streets.
"	5		1835	1842	"	450	100	550	20	Reuben B. Mount, . . .	Mercer-street, (Firemen's Hall).
"	6		1836	1839	"	400	400	800	17	Gilbert Loder, . . .	Gouverneur-street, near East Broadway.
"	7		1838		"	650		650	7	Joseph Blackwell, . . .	No. 199 Christie-street.
"	8		1836	1838	"	800		800	21	John D. Amerman, . . .	" 74 Cedar-street.
"	9		1837	1842	"	900	150	1,050	22	Henry S. Mansfield, . . .	" 174 Mulberry-street.
"	10		1837		"	350	350	700	14	John P. Hopkins, . . .	" 111 Roosevelt-street.
"	11		1838		"	400		400			" 14 Amos-street.
"	12		1837	1842	"	300	100	400	15	Lewis Carpenter, . . .	" 244 Seventeenth-street.
"	13		1838		"	800		800	12	John H. Blake, . . .	Mangum, near Delancey-street.
"	14		1838		"	500	100	600	15	Henry A. Burr, . . .	No. 2 Elizabeth-street.
"	15		1837		"	700		700	18	George Baker, . . .	Essex Market Place.
"	16		1838		Rebuilding	300	200	500	20	Edward Elsworth, . . .	No. 24 Beaver-street.
"	17		1836	1838	Good order	600		600	7	Henry H. Hostin, . . .	" 40 Fifth-street.
"	18		1838		"	700	100	800	13	Thomas Winnietie, . . .	Franklin Market, (Old Slip).
"	19		1838	1843	"	350	400	750	15	Philip Lawrence, . . .	Cortland Alley, near Canal-street.
"	20		1838		"	500	100	600	10	Genest M. Ottignon, . . .	Ann-street, near Nassau-street.
"	21		1838	1841	"	700		700	18	Erastus W. Brown, . . .	Henry-street, near Catharine-street.
"	22		1838		"	650		650	18	Richard H. Welsh, . . .	No. 101 Hester-street.
"	23		1840		"	400	200	600	9	William Cooper, . . .	Charles, near Hudson-street.
"	24		1839		"	700		700	17	Samuel A. Freer, . . .	Spring, near Greenwich-street.
"	25				Building	400		400	12	Augustus Brett, . . .	Anthony-street, near Broadway.
"	26		1840	1842	Good order	650		650	12	Edward Holly, . . .	No. 166 Monroe-street.
"	27		1836	1841	"	700		700	14	Peter L. Seely, . . .	Corner Church and Vesey streets.
"	28		1844		"	350	100	450	16	George T. Hope, . . .	No. 32 Chambers-street.
"	29		1841		"	700		700	13	Rodman E. Field, . . .	" 77 Willet-street.
"	30		1840		Indifferent	800	350	1,150	18	Company disbanded.	Corner Bowery and Thirteenth-street.
"	31		1841		Good order	600		600	12	David Theall, . . .	No. 5 Walnut-street.
"	32		1842		"	600		600	17	Isaac Edwards, . . .	" 6 Third-street.
"	33		1841		"	800		800	12	Robert R. Lawrence, . . .	" 149 Sullivan-street.
"	34		1842		"	650		650	13	Jeremiah Simonson, . . .	Tenth-street, near Dry Dock.
"	35		1840		"	400		400	17	Lawrence S. Forman, . . .	No. 199 Mercer-street.
"	36		1840		"	500		500	12	James H. Rich, . . .	" 1 Eldridge-street.
"	38		1843		"	650		650	16	John Gillelan, . . .	" 132 Amity-street.
"	39		1842		"	400		400	10	William J. Thomson, . . .	" 349 Third Avenue.
Building	40		1843		"				16	John A. Cregier, . . .	No location.
Good order	41		1843		"	600		600	7	Robert Zabriskie, . . .	No. 67 Watts-street.
						31,850	6,250	38,100			

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES.

CONDITION OF ROSE CARRIAGE.	NO. OF ENGINE.	CALIBRE.	WHEN BUILT.	WHEN REBUILT.	PRESENT CONDITION OF ENGINE.	LENGTH OF HOSE, GOOD.	LENGTH OF HOSE, ORDINARY.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FEET OF HOSE.	NUMBER OF MEN.	FOREMEN'S NAMES.	PLACES OF DEPOSIT.
Ladders and Hooks	1	6	1834	1843	Good order	800		800	20	Hopkins P. Hall, . . .	No. 34 Chambers-street.
"	2	6			"	300	100	400	10	William Castles, . . .	" 24 Beaver-street.
"	3	6			"	700	100	800	11	William G. Hyndard, . . .	Horatio-street, near Ninth Avenue.
"	4	6			"	650		650	24	Sidney B. Alley, . . .	Eldridge, near Walker-street.
"	5	6			"	450	100	550	14	Whitman P. Hallick, . . .	Corner Delancey and Attorney streets.
"	6	6			"	800		800	13	James M. Murray, . . .	Mercer-street, (Firemen's Hall).
"	7	5			"	900	150	1,050	19	Aaron Hosford, . . .	One hundred and twenty-sixth-street, Harlem.
"	10	5			"	350	350	700	11	Wm. Ackerman, . . .	Third Avenue, corner of Eighty-fifth-street.
						46		49			

HYDRANT COMPANY.

CONDITION OF ROSE CARRIAGE.	NO. OF ENGINE.	CALIBRE.	WHEN BUILT.	WHEN REBUILT.	PRESENT CONDITION OF ENGINE.	LENGTH OF HOSE, GOOD.	LENGTH OF HOSE, ORDINARY.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FEET OF HOSE.	NUMBER OF MEN.	FOREMEN'S NAMES.	PLACES OF DEPOSIT.
	1								12	Samuel F. Engs.	
									1,488		

To the Common Council of the City of New-York:—The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in accordance with the Ordinance of your Honorable Body, respectfully REPORTS:—That the communications herunto annexed contain a full and accurate statement of the names, residence, and occupations of the different members attached to the Fire Department, together with a brief summary of the locations of the houses, condition of the apparatus, &c.

It will be seen, by reference to the Report, that there are thirty-nine Engines in good order, and one in indifferent order; thirty-eight Hose Carriages in good order, one indifferent, and two building; eight Hook and Ladder Trucks, with forty-six ladders and forty-nine hooks; thirty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty feet of good hose, and six thousand two hundred and fifty feet of hose in ordinary, making in the whole thirty-eight thousand one hundred feet of hose. There are at present in the department forty-one Engine Companies, (one of which performs duty with a hose carriage), forty-one Hose Companies, eight Hook and Ladder Companies, and one Hydrant Company. The present number of men in the department is one thousand five hundred and eighty-one.

August 26th, 1844.

JOHN F. TROW & CO., PRINTERS, 33 ANN-STREET.

DOCUMENT No. 19.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

AUGUST 26, 1844.

*Annual Report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department,
was laid on the table and directed to be printed.*

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

To the Common Council of the City of New-York :

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in accordance with
the Ordinance of your Honorable Body, respectfully

REPORTS:

That the communications hereunto annexed, contain a full and accurate statement of the names, residence, and occupations of the different members attached to the Fire Department, together with a brief summary of the locations of the houses, condition of the apparatus, &c.

It will be seen (by reference to the report,) that there are thirty-nine Engines in good order, and one in indifferent order; thirty-eight Hose Carriages in good order, one indifferent, and two building; eight Hook and Ladder Trucks, with forty-six ladders and forty-nine hooks; thirty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty feet of good hose, and six thousand two hundred and fifty feet of hose in ordinary, making in the whole thirty-eight thousand one hundred feet of hose. There are at present in the department forty-one Engine Companies, (one of which performs duty with a hose carriage,) forty-one Hose Companies, eight Hook and Ladder Companies, and one Hydrant Company. The present number of men in the Department, is one thousand five hundred and eighty-one.

The Chief Engineer would again urge upon the Common Council, the necessity which exists in this populous city for the organization of an effective Fire Police; not only would the property of our citizens find protection from those who avail themselves of occasions of fire, to commit depredations, but the firemen themselves would be secured from any interruption or inconvenience in the performance of their duty; and every violation of discipline and good order would be successfully checked in its origin, and the individuals who participated, identified and secured. Under such a system the Department would enjoy a larger share of public confidence and respect; its discipline and usefulness would be promoted, and peaceable and active men would not be deterred from connecting themselves with it from any dread of personal violence.

The Chief Engineer also feels it his duty to direct your attention to the culpable and notorious neglect of the Fire Wardens to perform the important duties imposed upon them by the laws. Although obviously intended by the letter and spirit of law, that the Wardens should be actual residents of the Ward to which the company is attached, yet in many instances they reside in remote

portions of the city, consequently they are destitute of any local knowledge of the buildings in progress of erection. In two or three of the Wards, indeed, some regard is still observed for the office and its duties, but the partial enforcement of any law has a tendency to bring it into disrepute and render it obnoxious to the people. It frequently occurs that two buildings erected on different sides of the same street may equally violate the Fire Law, but being in different Wards, one is caused to be torn down, and the owner fined, while the other is permitted to stand, a monument to the ignorance or indifference of the Wardens. Enjoying the same privileges and exemptions as Firemen, the Wardens should be rigorously required to perform their light but responsible duties, or promptly disbanded, and some more effective arrangement made to enforce the observance of the Fire Laws.

Experience has also evinced the necessity of some material amendments to the present Fire Laws. When a building is now erected in direct violation of its provisions, and plainly unsafe in the event of fire, a fine only can be imposed, no power being conferred to remove the violation. Thus the law, while contributing to the funds of the department by the imposition of fines, fails to afford the protection obviously contemplated by its framers, and leaves the firemen exposed to serious but unnecessary danger. A building may also be erected which is to cover two or more lots, with merely a girter running through the centre of the building instead of a partition wall, and upon it rests the ends of the beams; now a fire occurring in the cellar of such a tenement, and burning through the girter, would undoubtedly occasion the fall of the whole building; and in such an event many firemen must be buried in the ruins.

Impressed with these convictions, the Chief Engineer would respectfully suggest that an effort be made at the next session of the Legislature, to remedy the present defects in the provisions of the Fire Law.

Every year confirms the advantages derived from the Croton Water, in the prevention and extinguishment of fires; and its gradual introduction into public buildings and private residences, is likely to be productive of further security and protection.

During the year ending 1st August, 1844, there have been two hundred and three fires, and fifty-nine district alarms, by which the damage to buildings amounted to seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars, and to furniture, goods, &c., one hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars, making in all, damage to the amount of two hundred and fifty eight thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

The Chief Engineer cannot close his report, without acknowledging the prompt, active, and general co-operation of the Department, and that to this devotion, must be mainly attributed the comparatively small amount of property destroyed during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON,

Chief Engineer.

August 26th, 1844.

DOCUMENT No. 20.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,

OCTOBER 1, 1844.

The Committee on Annual Taxes, to whom was referred the Assessment Roll, presented the following Report thereon, with the necessary Resolutions in accordance therewith; which were laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

The Committee on Annual Taxes, to whom was referred the Assessment Roll, as completed, respectfully

REPORT:

That it has heretofore been unusual for the Committee to present a written Report relative to Taxes, but the subject is one involving principles, so important to every citizen in a pecuniary view, that they have deemed it proper to place it before the community, in as condensed a form as possible, that every citizen may be enabled to judge impartially of the matter, and form a

correct opinion as to the causes producing an increase of Taxes for the year 1844. Another reason has influenced the Committee. A majority of the present Corporation came into power pledged to reform. They feel conscious they have endeavored, in good faith, to redeem the pledge, and, in all their acts, have, so far as could be done with propriety, (taking into consideration the acts of their predecessors, which have, more or less, produced difficulties and delays,) had that object in view.

Your Committee have deemed it proper to make this statement, because, recently, endeavors have been made to produce an excitement, and designing men can be found in every community, who, from interest, disappointment, or corrupt motives, covered by a pretended zeal for the public good, put forth statements predicated upon views entirely at variance with the fact. Annexed, is a statement of the Tax for the year 1844, showing the particular items of which it is composed. Your Committee call the attention of the Board to the first and second items in the annexed statement, amounting together to \$836,700. The debt for which these bonds were given, as stated in these two items, was incurred by the predecessors of the present Board. The present Board had nothing to do with the creation of it, and could not relieve itself from the payment; it is a fixed debt, and has to be paid; and, inasmuch as the present Board had not the means to pay it, they were compelled to give the bonds.

The next item is a balance of \$115,773 62, money borrowed of the "Water Fund." This item, like the previous ones, the present Board had nothing to do with. On coming into office, the debt was found to have been created, but the present Board has since reduced it from \$171,421 38, the sum originally borrowed by its predecessors, to the amount above mentioned. The next item, \$407,824 97, speaks for itself. All are aware of the fact, that the necessary annual expenses of the city are heavy, and they are put down at this sum, which is believed to be the

lowest possible estimate. The next item, \$75,007 67, is for the support of Common Schools. This sum, like the first three, was remaining unpaid on the 15th day of May last, when the present Board came into office, and it has fallen to the lot of the present Board to provide the means of payment. Of the like character are the next two items of \$24,261 69, and \$67,964 68. These three items, making together \$167,234 04, for School purposes, have, with the exception of \$36,853 98, arisen under the different acts relative to schools in the city, and over which this Board has no control.

The item of \$36,853 98, included in the last above, is a requisition of the present Board of Education, under the act of 7th May, 1844, and over which this Board has no power. The next item, \$100,000, needs no comment; it speaks for itself. The present Board have no control over it, and is only to provide the means to pay it with. The same will apply to the \$50,000. Here your Committee remark, that the funding system, as adopted, is one not calculated to give the relief anticipated. It is only postponing the payment. Is it not better for the citizens to know and understand the precise situation of the city finances—what they are held liable to pay, and to pay it, than to postpone, thereby swelling the taxes yearly? The next item is \$40,576 36, due the State on Mill Tax levied in 1842 and 1843. Here again the present Board are compelled to increase the tax in order to meet a debt, the payment of which cannot be avoided, and over which they have no control. The next two items for indigent Mutes and indigent Blind are now due; the present Board are compelled to raise the money. The next item of \$36,374 38, being the amount necessary to meet warrants issued for debts due. There is one fact to which your Committee are desirous of calling the special attention of the Board, and also that of their fellow citizens. It is the enormous increase of the School Tax for the present year. Last year it was \$151,515 34. This year, \$379,542 10,

making an increase of \$228,026 76. The present Board cannot remedy it. It is for the citizens to say whether they will consent to continue a system that has already increased their pecuniary burthens, and which, if continued, has no limit as to the amount the Board of Education may demand. This Board is only the humble medium used by the Board of Education to force the money from the pockets of our citizens. The annexed statement will show the increase on every \$100, and also that of the State Tax. Your Committee refer this Board, and also their fellow-citizens, to the annexed statements, as giving a correct view in every particular how the Tax for the present year is made up.

Your Committee also call the attention of the Board to the decrease of the Personal Tax in some of the wards. This arises from various causes. Some of our wealthiest citizens, in order to avoid the Croton Water tax and a portion of the Lamp and Watch tax upon personal property, remove for that purpose into the 12th Ward. Others, to avoid all tax upon personal property, quit the city with their families for a few months, while both classes continue to do business in the city, and avail themselves of all the benefits arising from the city government. This is not just. It imposes upon those citizens who do not resort to such means, an additional pecuniary burthen. To remedy this, your Committee suggest, that the time for assessing real and personal property, be changed from the present time to the month of January, in each year; our citizens by that time having returned. Another evil exists with regard to personal property, and which, in the opinion of your Committee, ought to be remedied, viz.—Many persons reside permanently at Brooklyn and other places near the city, who daily transact business here to a large amount. They escape taxation where they reside, and enjoy all the benefits of having their property protected, without contributing in the least toward the expense. This should not be so. Property so situate, ought to pay its just proportion,

and no good reason can be given why it should be otherwise. Your Committee likewise call the attention of the Board and that of their fellow-citizens to the State Mill Tax. As at present levied, this city pays more than its just proportion. The citizens are burthened unjustly. The following statement will show this to be the case, viz.—

The population of the State of New-York, as returned in the United States Census of 1840, was 2,428,921.

The whole amount of Mill Tax raised in the State in 1842, was \$619,693 81.

The population of the City and County of New-York, as returned in 1840, was 312,932. The amount of Mill Tax raised in the City and County of New-York in 1842, was \$237,806 90.

The above shows that with a population of about one-eighth of the whole State, this county pays two-fifths of the whole State Tax. From this statement it is manifest that the State Mill Tax is unequal in its operation, and burthensome upon the City; it calls for Legislative protection.

Your Committee have thus gone into detail of every important item in the Tax Bill, and have endeavoured to place the subject fairly before the Board and their fellow citizens. It is for them to say whether the present Board, in providing means for the payment of the City Debt, are to be censured for the acts of their predecessors; of their own acts they are willing to be judged.

All of which is respectfully submitted with the accompanying resolutions.

ELIAS G. DRAKE,
HORATIO MOTT.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1844.

Estimate of Levy for 1844.

1844.

Sept. 9. Bonds given for advances to meet current expenses by the old Common Council prior to the 15th May last, (the time the new Board came into office)	\$336,700 00
Bonds given since that period for same purposes,	500,000 00
Borrowed of the "Water Fund," by the old Board, prior to 15th May last,	\$171,421 38
Paid on account since that day,	55,647 76
	<hr/> 115,773 62
Amount to pay from this date to 1st January next, (exclusive of schools and interest,) for current city expenses,	407,824 97
Due for support of Common Schools, and to be paid before the 1st January next,	\$75,007 67
Due for lands and buildings for school purposes, heretofore ordered to be levied by the Supervisors,	24,261 69
Deficiencies for support of schools, erecting and fitting up, as required by the Board of Education, under the Act of May 7, 1844,	67,964 68
	<hr/> 167,234 04

(Of which amount the present Board of Supervisors have ordered to be levied \$36,853 98.)

Amount required to meet the interest on the City Debt, due 1st November next, . . .	100,000 00
By the Act of May 14, 1840, \$400,000 City Floating Debt was funded on condition that an annual tax of \$50,000 be levied, and to meet which this amount will be required on 1st February next,	50,000 00
Balance due the State on mill tax levied in 1842-3,	40,576 36
Due for support and education of indigent Mutes, by virtue of the several Acts of the Legislature, of April 15, 1825, April 30, 1836, and May 1, 1841, and now in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	1,970 00
Due for support and education of indigent Blind, by virtue of laws of 1838, ch. 244, and also laws of 1839, ch. 200, and now in the Institution for the Blind,	524 10
Warrants outstanding, . . . \$68,643 35	
Less am't on hand in Bank, . . . 32,268 97	
	<hr/> 36,374 38
	<hr/> \$1,756,977 47
Deduct estimated revenue from sources not pledged for interest—being collections for arrears of taxes for 1842-3: receipts from Alms House and Cleaning Streets, . . .	35,000 00
Total Levy necessary for City, . . .	<hr/> \$1,721,977 47

Necessary to raise for State Tax, by virtue of Acts of 29th May, 1842, and 7th May, 1844, 11 cents per \$100, the former Act requiring 10 cents, and the latter 1 cent, . .

259,556 05

\$1,981,533 52

The Tax levied last year for Schools (in 1843) was \$151,515 34. The Tax to be levied this year by virtue of the several acts of the Legislature, is \$379,542 10; making an excess over last year of \$228,026 76, being nearly 10 cents on every \$100. Increase of State Tax over last year is \$23,596 04, being 1 cent on every \$100.

Which said amounts are to be levied for the following purposes.

For Schools—Deficiency of levy

in 1843, \$26,183 34

Expenditures on lands and build-

ings in 1844, 75,148 01

Ordered to be levied, but unpaid

in 1844, 24,261 69

Fitting up and support of Schools 29,639 67

Expenses of Board of Education 940 00

156,172 71

Which amount is directed to be levied by Act of April 12th, 1843, and so ordered to be levied by the old Board of Supervisors in 1843-4.

One-twentieth of one per cent. on

whole amount of property di-

rected to be levied by Acts in

1842-3, and 4, \$117,980 02

Amount placed by the State in the hands of the Chamberlain for purposes of Education, from the United States deposit fund, provided an equal amount is raised by the city,	35,404 71	
Deficiency under Act of 7th May, 5th Section,	37,325 00	
Deficiency under Act of 7th May, 12th Section,	32,659 66	
		<u>223,369 39</u>
Making a total tax for Schools in 1844,		\$379,542 10
For support of Mutes as before stated,	1,970 00	
For " of Blind as do do	524 10	
Contingencies chargeable on the County, excepting for Schools, Water Interest, Watch and Lamp Departments, Repairs of, and Cleaning Streets,	388,321 05	
		<u>\$770,357 25</u>
To be levied for State tax in the County,	259,556 05	
		<u>\$1,029,913 30</u>
Making a total County levy of		
To meet deficiency of Water Interest,	469,332 86	
Watch Department,	266,000 00	
Lamp Department,	120,887 36	
Repairs of, and Cleaning Streets,	95,400 00	
		<u>\$1,981,533 52</u>
Which sum is to be raised on the whole County as follows, on \$780,720 63		
Less this amount credited to Wards collected out of the de-		

ficiencies of the several Wards
charged back to them prior to

1842, 10,370 39

					770,350 24
On Water District	224,103,713	93	at 20.9 $\frac{4.3}{100}$		469,340 40
On Watch District	223,283,318	98	" 11.6 $\frac{5.2}{100}$		265,995 72
On Lamp District	227,770,293	98	" 5.3 $\frac{7}{100}$		120,877 69
On Streets, &c.	227,831,423	98	" 4.1 $\frac{3.7}{100}$		95,393 01

City rate, . . . 75.1 $\frac{2.6}{100}$ \$1,721,957 06

State Tax 11 cents per \$100 259,556 05

\$1,981,513 11

Resolutions.

1st. *Resolved*, That there shall be raised by tax on the estates real and personal of the freeholders and inhabitants of and situated within the City and County of New-York, the sum of one hundred and fifty-six thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars and seventy-one cents, being the sum necessary to defray the expenses of purchasing, leasing, fitting up, and supporting schools, prior to May 7th, 1844; the same to be levied and collected by virtue of an act entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled an act, to extend to the City and County of New-York the provisions of the general act in relation to Common Schools, passed April 12th, 1842," passed April 18th, 1843. *And also* the further sum of one hundred and seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars and two cents, being the one-twentieth of one per cent. of the value of the real and personal estate in the City and County of New-York, liable to be assessed thereon, to be applied exclusively to the purposes of Common Schools in said city; *and also* the further sum of thirty-five thousand four hundred and four dollars and seventy-one cents, being the sum equal to the amount of money last appropriated by this State to the City and County of New-York, for the support and encouragement of Common Schools, which last mentioned sum of money is to be applied exclusively to the purposes of Common Schools in said city; *and also* the further sum of thirty-seven thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars, being the amount necessary to defray the expenses of erecting, purchasing, leasing school houses, and procuring the sites therefor,

and fitting up thereof; the three last mentioned sums of money to be levied and collected in conformity with the fifth section of an act entitled "An act more effectually to provide for Common School Education in the City and County of New-York, passed May 7th, 1844, by a two-third vote." *And also* the further sum of thirty-two thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and sixty-six cents, for the purpose of, and to be applied to, supplying the deficiency of support of schools, as provided in the twelfth section of the last mentioned act, and in conformity to which section the last mentioned sum of money is to be levied and collected.

2d. Resolved, That there shall be raised by tax on the estates real and personal of the freeholders and inhabitants of and situated within the City and County of New-York, to be collected according to law, the sum of one thousand six hundred and ninety dollars, for the support and education of thirteen mutes, at the New York Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. The said tax to be raised and collected by virtue of, and in conformity to, a law of this State, entitled "An act extending and supplementary to certain acts providing for the indigent deaf and dumb within this State," passed April 15th, 1825, and other acts extending the same, passed April 30th, 1836, and May 1st, 1841.

3d. Resolved, That there shall be raised by tax on the estates real and personal of the freeholders and inhabitants of and situated within the City and County of New-York, and to be collected according to law, the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars, for the payment of clothing of fourteen deaf and dumb persons, viz., Catharine Gilhooley, Emily Stanton, John Fenton Rapp, John Kerrigan, Jefferson Houston, Jennette Wallace, John Acker, Robert James Martling, John Edward Ling, John Sinclair, John Hurley, Catharine Sullivan, Peter Brown, and Matilda Fearson, placed in said Institution for the Deaf and Dumb by the Commissioners of the Alms House; said tax to be raised and

collected by virtue of and in pursuance of the laws of this State of 1838, chap. 244. *And also*, the further sum of five hundred and twenty-four dollars and ten cents for payment of clothing of twenty-six blind persons, viz., Cordelia Hughes, William H. Laffan, Robert Elder, Elizabeth Westgate, Jane Hills, J. H. Chadsey, Thomas Murphy, John Wool, Angeline Cutter, Sarah Bloomer, Mary Ann Inch, Edward Kinskee, Catharine Gilmour, Catharine Cornell, Jeremiah Cottins, Mary Carroll, Daniel Mullen, Matilda McManus, Charles Tarbell, John Armstrong, James Coyle, James Howell, Patrick Lane, Charles O'Connor, John M. Hendricks, and Edward Mullen, placed in the State Institution for the Blind by the said Commissioners of Alms House ; said tax to be raised and collected by virtue of and in pursuance of the laws of this State of 1839, chap. 200, sec. 5.

4th. Resolved, That there shall be raised by tax on the estates real and personal of the freeholders and inhabitants of and situated within the City and County of New-York, and to be collected according to law, the sum of three hundred and eighty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars and five cents, to be applied towards defraying the contingent expenses properly chargeable to the said City and County of New-York, and for defraying such expenses as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York may in any manner sustain or be put to by law, and for defraying the whole of the expenses of assessing and collecting the taxes to be raised as aforesaid, by virtue of and in conformity with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to raise Money by Tax," passed May 2d, 1844 ; and also of the Act of May 14th, 1840, in relation to the old Floating Debt of said City.

5th. Resolved, That there shall be raised by tax on the estates real and personal of the freeholders and inhabitants of and

situated within the City and County of New-York, and to be collected according to law, the sum of two hundred and fifty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-six dollars and five cents, being one and one-tenth mills on the dollar, on the valuation of the said real and personal estate, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to provide for paying the Debt and preserving the Credit of the State," passed March 29th, 1842; and also, of an act supplementary to the same, passed May 7th, 1844.

6th. Resolved, That there shall be raised by tax on the estates real and personal of the freeholders and inhabitants of and situated within the "Water District" of the City of New-York, the sum of four hundred and sixty-nine thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars and eighty-six cents, to be applied towards the payment of the interest on the Water Stock of the City of New York, in pursuance of an act entitled "An act in relation to the Croton Water Works in the City of New-York," passed April 18th, 1843.

7th. Resolved, That there shall be raised by tax on the estates real and personal of the freeholders and inhabitants of and situated within the "Watch District" of the City of New-York, and to be collected according to law, the sum of two hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars, to be applied towards defraying the expenses of watching and guarding such district, in pursuance of "An act to enable the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to raise money by Tax," passed May 2d, 1844.

8th. Resolved, That there shall be raised by tax on the estates real and personal of the freeholders and inhabitants of and situated within the "Lamp District" of the City of New-York, and to be collected according to law, the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars

and thirty-six cents, to be applied towards defraying the expenses of lighting such district last mentioned, in pursuance of said last mentioned act of the Legislature, passed May 2d, 1844.

9th. Resolved, That there shall be raised by tax on the estates real and personal of the freeholders and inhabitants of and situated within that part of the City of New-York which lies south of a line drawn through the centre of Thirty-fourth-street, the sum of ninety-five thousand four hundred dollars, to be applied towards defraying the expenses of cleaning and repairing streets south of Thirty-fourth-street, said tax to be raised and collected by virtue of, and in conformity to, the provisions of the last mentioned Act of the Legislature, passed May 2d, 1844.

10th. Resolved, That the Assessment Rolls herewith presented are hereby confirmed, and that the Comptroller cause the same to be completed, and placed in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes, with all possible despatch, and that thereupon a warrant be issued to empower said Receiver to proceed and collect the taxes according to law.

DOCUMENT No. 21.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 30, 1844.

Alderman Gale, Chairman of the Committee on Police, Watch, and Prisons, presented the following Communication in relation to the Police and Watch Department, together with the draft of an Ordinance on that subject. Which were laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

To the Common Council of the City of New-York :

The undersigned would respectfully offer the following remarks, and ordinance, on the subject of re-organizing the Watch and Police Departments in the City of New-York :

The subject of re-organizing the Police in our city, is one that has been often agitated, and loudly called for, and has elicited

several able documents from the pens of those long engaged in, and familiar with, its practical operations, and has more recently engaged the attention of our State Legislature, giving rise to various plans and suggestions, as might naturally be expected, from the mixed character of the inhabitants of our city, and the numerous subjects that may be embraced in its wide range of operation.

The system now and long since in operation among us, we have grown familiar with, and many of our citizens would hesitate to exchange it for any new and untried plan that could be presented, and it may therefore be prudent to adhere as closely to our present system, as the pressing necessities of the case will allow ; it may be well, therefore, to take a brief view of the condition of our city, and point out some of the evils that exist among us, with such remedies as may be most likely to afford the relief sought for, or as may prove an incipient step to a more perfect and complete re-organization of our Police Department.

The City of New-York, unrivalled in history in regard to its rapid growth and increase of population, numbering more than three hundred thousand inhabitants, being the largest and first commercial city on this continent, and to which a large proportion of the vast numbers of emigrants that seek an asylum in our country arrive, of which more than one hundred thousand now remain among us, some of whom seek our shores as a refuge from their crimes, versed in all the mysteries of deception practiced in the old cities of Europe ; these, together with the vicious of our own land, who naturally congregate in this great seaport, constitute a dense and mixed population, where the offender may be readily concealed, and crime escape its due reward.

In alluding to the foreign population among us, the undersigned would be far from referring his remarks to the great majority of them, but would freely acknowledge that they furnish us with an industrious population, and that many of the better class

among them are duly appreciated for their high intellectual, moral, and religious worth, to whom the warm hand of friendship is, and has long been freely extended, and who deservedly enjoy the confidence of the community ; but the undersigned regrets to add, that the more humble class among them are too often made the dupes of designing politicians, and by being furnished with money, or a card to become naturalized, and by the promise of office, are induced to array themselves at our elections against the civil and religious institutions of our city, being cheated into the belief that in waiting another and another year, they will be rewarded with office, and made lords of the soil. They are thus detained among us, and led into an idle and vicious course of life.

A few, indeed, in comparison with the whole, have been placed in office, whilst many fall victims to intemperance and vice, and are removed to an untimely grave, or find a place in the Alms House or Penitentiary, at a cost to our tax-paying citizens, of about two hundred thousand dollars per annum.

Added to the above, we find in our city many other prolific sources of vice and crime, and it may be well to mention, first and greatest of all the rest, the rum-selling shops that abound among us, amounting to more than three thousand ; and of those who keep them, about five-sixths are foreigners.

And then we have a long catalogue of pawnbrokers, junk-shops, and a number of other receptacles of the kind, all properly falling under police investigation, and existing to an alarming extent in a majority of the wards in the city ; but the undersigned is of opinion that it is best for the present not to embrace many of the above in the ordinance annexed, as ordinances are already enacted, regulating in a great degree all the evils arising from the places alluded to, but still without effecting in any perfect degree the purposes for which they were enacted.

The undersigned submits whether a Police Office in each ward, or in a majority of the wards in our city, would not be the most efficient mode of bringing the operation of the Police Department under the more direct observation of the citizens; having every member of each office residing in the ward where such office is established, thus laying a foundation on which the superstructure may be completed.

Every watchman should also be a day police officer, with a marshal's power to arrest, to be paid only when actual service has been performed, when acting as a day officer; thus we should have a large Police force at all times during the day distributed throughout the city, prepared at all times to arrest the offender, and bring him promptly to justice, taking him immediately to the Police Office in the ward in which the arrest took place, and where, probably, the offence was committed, and all the circumstances known.

Thus, whilst the Policemen were passing to and fro through the city, following their daily avocations, without having any outward mark upon them, they would be prepared to preserve the peace, and to enforce the laws.

Witness the lawless bands of ruffians that stroll about our city, the gamblers, pickpockets, burglars, incendiaries, assassins, and a numerous host of their abettors in crime, and that go unwhipt of justice, and we find indeed that it is time that something should be done to give more efficiency to our laws, and protection to unoffending citizens. We have long heard the cry among us, "Reform is necessary," but that hydra-headed monster, Politics, has always stood in the way, and stopped up every avenue that would lead to it; hence we see, as far back as the administration of Mayor Lee, in May, 1833, he says, "In my opinion the Watch Department requires the immediate attention of the Common Council; the number of watchmen, however faithful and vigilant,

is utterly insufficient to guard the property and persons of the citizens. There are some posts which cannot be carefully and watchfully patrolled in a less time than two hours. Thus while the watchman is faithfully performing his duty in one point of his patrol, the incendiary or burglar in the opposite or more distant part, has from one to two hours unmolested leisure, to perform his nefarious work.

“From the best information I can obtain, the number of watchmen have been increased not exceeding from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. during a period of time in which the population and the property of the city have been augmented one hundred per cent.”

The sentiments thus expressed by Mayor Lee, are not inappropriate to our present condition, as far as the Watch Department is concerned.

And although loud complaints are often heard against the laxity of the watchmen, yet, take them as a body, they are exemplary in their faithfulness in the discharge of duty, and in their good moral standing in the community.

The watch district patrolled by watchmen is about two hundred miles in length, which places the postmen, if they were in one line, at a distance of nearly one mile apart. Besides which, the going to and from their posts, in many instances, materially encroaches upon the time for them to remain there.

From the above statements it may be unnecessary to attempt further to prove the necessity of an increase in the number of watchmen that should be on duty each watch of the night, in order to afford ample security to persons and property, and to allow unoffending citizens to repose in quiet and peace.

The preventing of crime is more to be desired than even the arrest of the offender, and the faithful discharge of the duties of all

connected with preserving the public peace, of the utmost importance. How then shall this be attained?

In answer to this, the undersigned would say, let no more officers be appointed than can be constantly employed; let them have no time to pass in idleness, as it is impossible for men to be idle and remain *moral*; man is the same as he ever has been, and should be constantly admonished of his liability to err. "Lead me not into temptation," should ever remain inscribed upon the palms of his hands, that it be an incentive to turn him aside from evil, and assist him to do good.

The undersigned is aware that the enactments of the State Legislature may be a bar, for the present, in carrying out the reform that is necessary, but is still of the opinion that, by a proper application to that body, the municipal government of this populous City would be left to enact such ordinances as relate exclusively to this City, as in their wisdom shall be best calculated to promote its interests, and the well-being of its inhabitants.

Among the many acts of the Legislature regulating our City affairs, we find the following, viz., The limitation of the number of Marshals to be appointed by the Mayor to one hundred, The Police Justices, The licensing the sale of ardent spirits, (the parent of almost every vice,) of Junk Shops, Pawnbrokers, and many other things of the kind, of which the municipal authorities of our City certainly are more competent to judge than a majority of the Legislators, who know very little about our City in those respects, and who are often imposed upon by designing politicians, who wish to have their own purposes served.

The undersigned, having thus imperfectly placed his views, as above, on paper, would most respectfully submit the accompanying ordinance.

All which is respectfully submitted,

WM. GALE,

Chair. of Com. on Police, Watch and Prisons.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:—

1. There shall be established in each Ward of the City of New-York, a suitable building for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, to be known and distinguished as a Ward Hall.
2. The apartments in said Ward Hall shall consist of a Court-room, with appropriate offices and conveniences for a Police Court, Watch-House, Cells, and other suitable rooms for the detention of prisoners, with any other apartments and arrangements that may be necessary for the purposes of a Ward Police.
3. In said Hall there shall be offices for the Inspector, Dock-master, Health Warden, and any other officers of the Ward.
4. The Mayor shall continue to be the head of the Police, with all the powers now conferred on him by law, with this exception, that he shall not have the power to appoint more than twenty-five Marshals.
5. The Common Council shall appoint the Watchmen, and as many Marshals and other officers as may be necessary for conducting the Police system.
6. The Aldermen of each Ward shall be the heads of the Police in their respective Wards.
7. There shall be a Special Justice and but one Clerk appointed to each Police Office; the Clerk shall be under the control and direction of the Alderman and Judge of the Ward.

8. The Court thus formed, shall proceed in its discretion to perform all and every of the duties of a Police Court.

9. All persons committed in any Ward Police, shall be sent to the City Prison to await their trial.

10. There shall be an examination room in the Police Office at the Halls of Justice, where prisoners may be examined when necessary, but in no case shall a prisoner be examined by any other Police Magistrate than the one who committed him; but any other Magistrate may be present.

11. The prisoners shall be conveyed to the City Prison in a carriage, whenever it may be necessary.

12. Every person arrested shall be immediately taken to the Police Office in the Ward in which he or she is arrested, and shall be detained there until a full examination shall be had, or bail procured; but shall not, in ordinary cases, or without the concurrence of the Alderman, be detained over three days, but shall, in all cases, as soon as practicable, be committed to the City Prison, unless discharged after examination.

13. Every Watchman shall be also a Day Police Officer, and shall have authority to arrest any offender against the laws or Corporation ordinances.

14. Every Watchman shall wear a medal, provided for that purpose, inside of his clothes, suspended round his neck, both day and night, when on duty, but shall expose the same when about restoring peace, or on making an arrest, or when performing any duty of that kind.

15. For each arrest, where sufficient evidence is produced to cause a commitment, the Officer so arresting shall receive sixty-two and a half cents for his services in all ordinary cases.

16. Every person attached to the Police shall be a resident in the Ward in which the Police Office to which he is attached is situated.

17. The arrangement of the Watch Department at night, shall be conducted on the same or similar plan as it now is.

18. Every Day Police Officer, and every Officer attending Courts, (with the exception of the twenty-five Marshals appointed by the Mayor,) shall also perform the duties of a Night Watch.

19. Whenever a fire or riot may occur, a call shall be made on the adjoining Wards for assistance, when one-half of the Policemen in each Ward shall immediately come into the Ward thus requiring assistance, and shall obey the Officers of said Ward.

20. No person shall be appointed to any Office in any wise attached to the Police, who is not an American citizen, born within the United States, and of good, sober, and moral character.

21. Any Watchman or Policeman against whom it shall be proven that he has been seen drinking in any place where liquors are sold by the retail, or who shall be known to play at any game in any public house, or who shall frequent any house of the kind for pastime or amusement, shall be immediately dismissed from office.

22. All laws and ordinances now in existence, that would in any wise conflict with the above ordinance, are hereby repealed.

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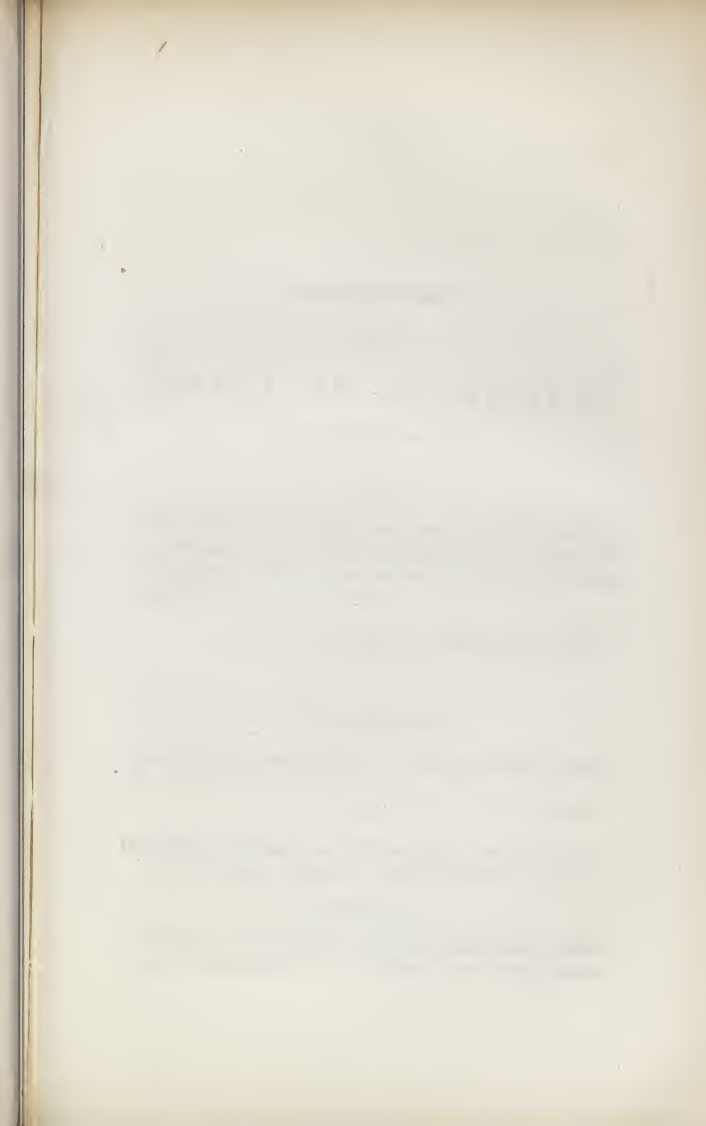
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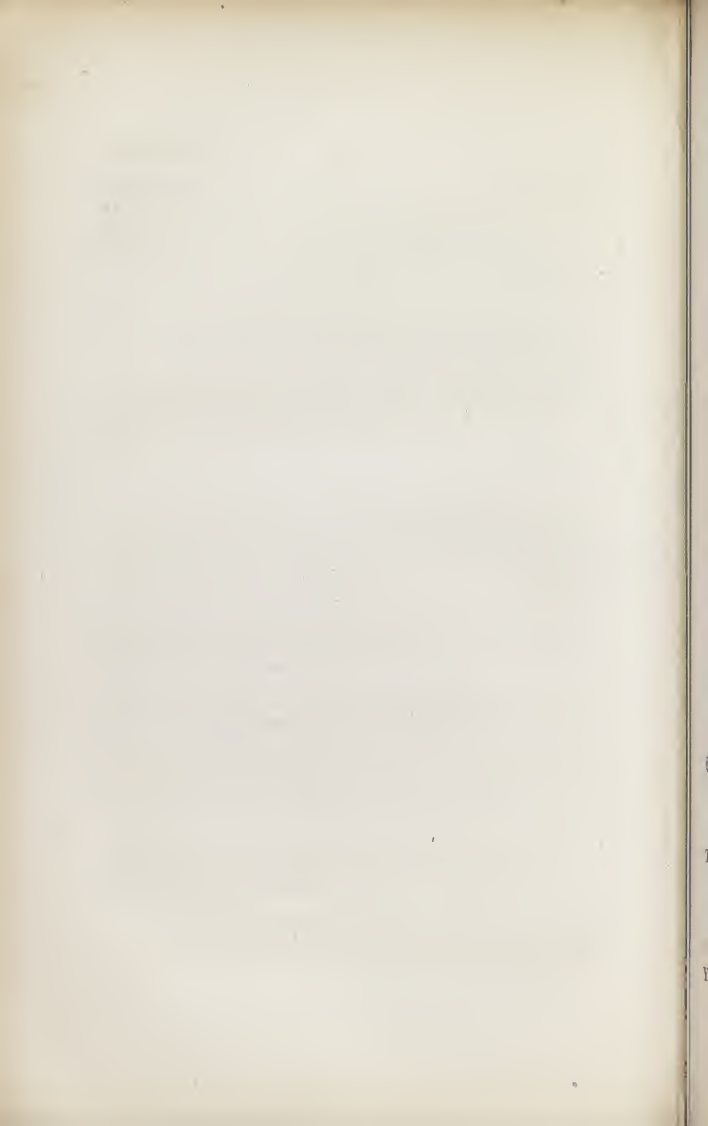
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DOCUMENT No. 22.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 30, 1844.

The President of the Board, presented the following draft of an Ordinance to establish a Municipal Police, or Night and Day Watch, which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

To establish a Municipal Police, or Night and Day Watch.

PASSED

1844.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows :

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, the Common Council of the city and county of New-York are fully authorized by the Charter, and sundry acts of

the Legislature, to pass such laws and ordinances as they may deem proper for the suppression of vice and immorality, and the preservation of peace and good order :

ARTICLE I.

§ 1. Therefore, be it ordained, that from and after the passage of this ordinance, the several persons holding the following offices, shall be severally removed from office, namely : All Sunday Officers, Day Police Officers, Officers to attend the Polls, Officers to attend Boats, Keepers of Public Places, Superintendent of Junk Shops,

§ 2. The Mayor shall select from the persons named in the *last section*, and from the Watch Department, or elsewhere, two hundred suitable men, who, when nominated to the Common Council, and appointed by them, shall constitute a Municipal Police, or Night and Day Watch.

§ 3. The Mayor shall nominate to the Common Council a competent person, who shall be appointed by them (if approved) to be Superintendent of the Municipal Police or Night and Day Watch, who shall have the command of the same ; and in like manner shall be approved, four Captains, eight Assistant Captains, and sixteen Sergeants.

§ 4. There shall be the following Police Stations appropriated to the force hereby established :

No. 1. In Franklin Market, for the First Ward.

No. 2. In the City Hall, for the Second Third, and Fourth Wards.

No. 3. In the Halls of Justice, for the Fifth and Sixth Wards.

No. 4. In Watch House, Essex Market, for the Seventh, Tenth, and Thirteenth Wards.

No. 5. In Watch House, corner Prince and Wooster streets, for Eighth and Fourteenth Wards.

No. 6. In Watch House, Jefferson Market, for Ninth, Fifteenth, and all that part of Sixteenth Ward west of Fifth Avenue.

No. 7. In Watch House, Union Market, for Eleventh, Seventeenth, and easterly part of Sixteenth Wards.

No. 8. In House of Detention, Harlem, for Twelfth Ward.

§ 5. In case of the absence, or inability to act, of the Superintendent, or of a vacancy in the office, the Mayor shall designate such one of the Captains as he deems best qualified, to act as Superintendent, while the office remains vacant, or not filled and executed.

§ 6. There shall be at each of the stations, at all times, both day and night, one of the Captains or Assistant Captains, and such of the men as may not be on active duty, the number at each station to be designated by the Mayor.

§ 7. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent and of the Captain of the station in which any fire, riot, or any other emergency may occur, forthwith to repair to the same, with such part of his force as he may deem sufficient.

§ 8. It shall be the duty of the whole force hereby established, to obey all orders they may receive from the Mayor, members of the Common Council, and any magistrate, subject, however, at all times, to the authority of the Mayor, as the paramount authority.

§ 9. It shall be their duty to preserve the public peace and good order throughout the city, to report all violations of the laws and ordinances, to report all suspicious persons and places, to advise and caution, and, if requested, to direct strangers and travellers, and generally to *watch* and *guard* the city, day and night, for the prevention of crime, and arrest of offenders.

ARTICLE II.

§ 1. None but citizens of the United States, and of this State, and actual residents of the city of New-York, shall be appointed under this ordinance.

§ 2. All persons appointed under this ordinance, shall hold their several offices during the pleasure of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New-York.

§ 3. The Captains shall have power to suspend any Policeman for cause, and report the case to the Mayor, who shall examine into the charge, and either remove the accused, or restore him to duty.

§ 4. In case of sickness or inability of a Captain or Assistant Captain, the Mayor shall appoint an Assistant Captain or a Sergeant to perform the duty temporarily, as the case may be.

ARTICLE III.

§ 1. The Superintendent shall receive a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars, the Captains six hundred dollars, the Assistant Captains five hundred dollars, and the Sergeants four hundred and seventy-five dollars, and Policemen, or Night and Day Watch, four hundred and fifty dollars each, per annum, half yearly or monthly.

§ 2. The Captains shall receive the pay of their respective Policemen from the Comptroller, and pay the same over forthwith to their men, returning their receipts to the Comptroller.

§ 3. The Captains and Assistant Captains shall give security in the sum of three thousand dollars for the faithful performance of their duty, and take the usual oath of office.

§ 4. No person belonging to the Municipal Police hereby created, shall receive, directly or indirectly, any reward, or fee, or other compensation than is hereinbefore provided: Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to any reward offered by public notice or advertisement.

§ 5. The Mayor may prescribe a distinguishing Badge or Dress for the members of the force hereby established, and also may prescribe such *rules* and *regulations* for said force as he may deem necessary and proper.

§ 6. At least one-half of the force hereby established shall be on duty at all times, assigned to such *beats* or *rounds* as the Mayor may prescribe.

§ 7. This Ordinance shall not be construed to affect the Watch Department in any other way, than as it renders necessary an alteration of the Watch Posts to conform to the diminution of that force by transfers into the Municipal Police hereby established.

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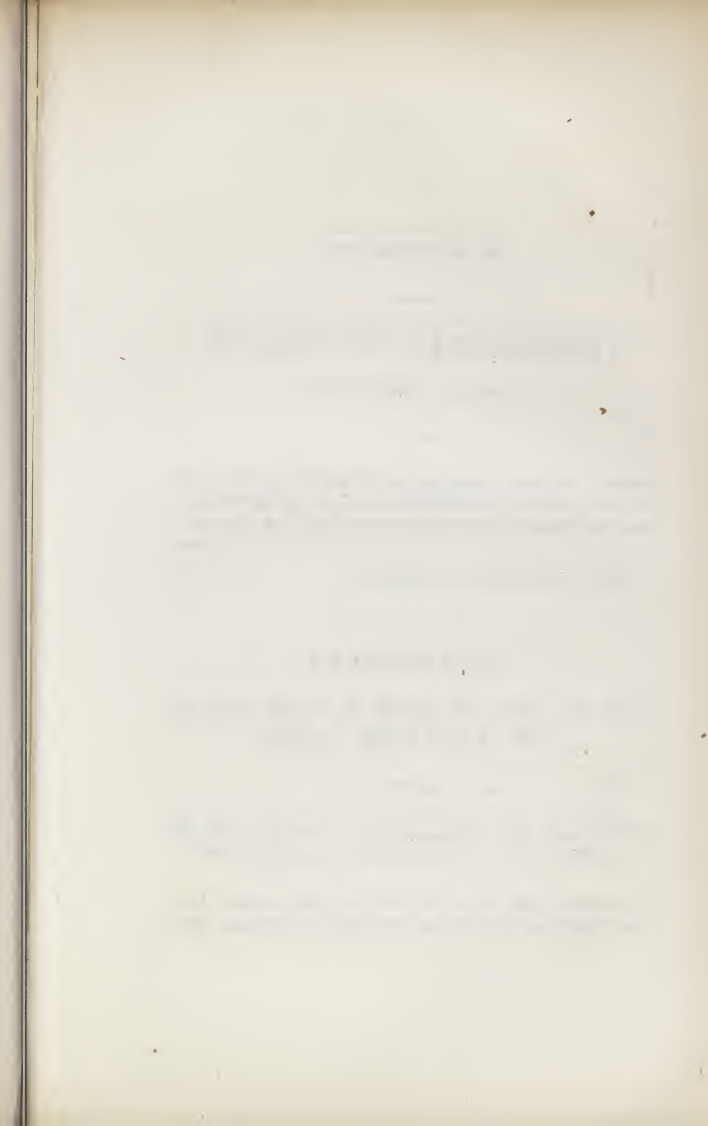
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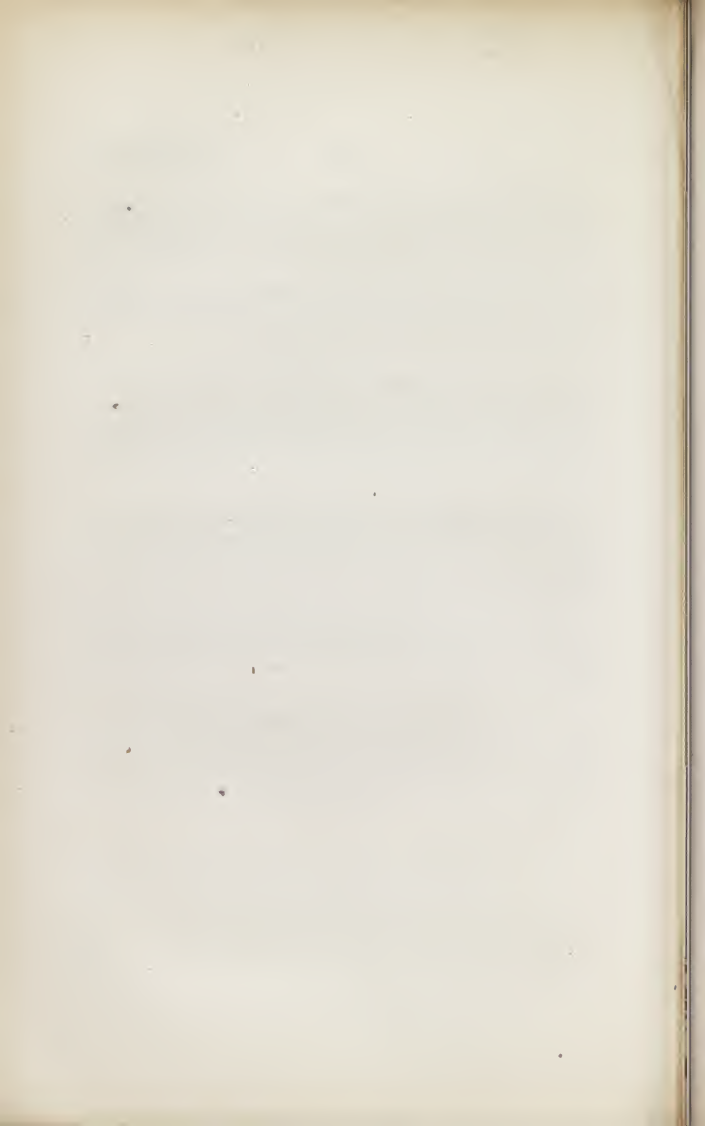
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DOCUMENT No. 23.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 30, 1844.

The following Ordinance was presented, amending Chapter XXXVIII. of Corporation Ordinances; which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE

To amend Title 1 of Chapter 38, entitled "of Peace Officers," Passed May 2, 1839.

PASSED

1844.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

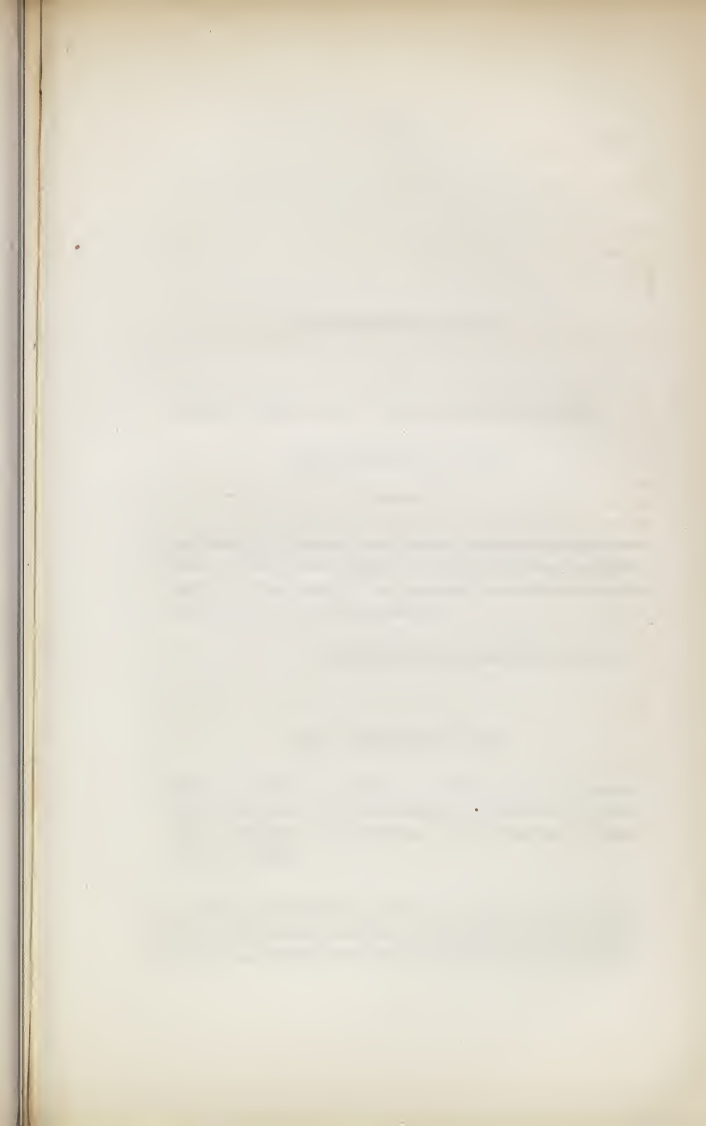
§ 1. Section one of the first Title of the said Ordinance is hereby amended, by striking out the words "Two dollars," and

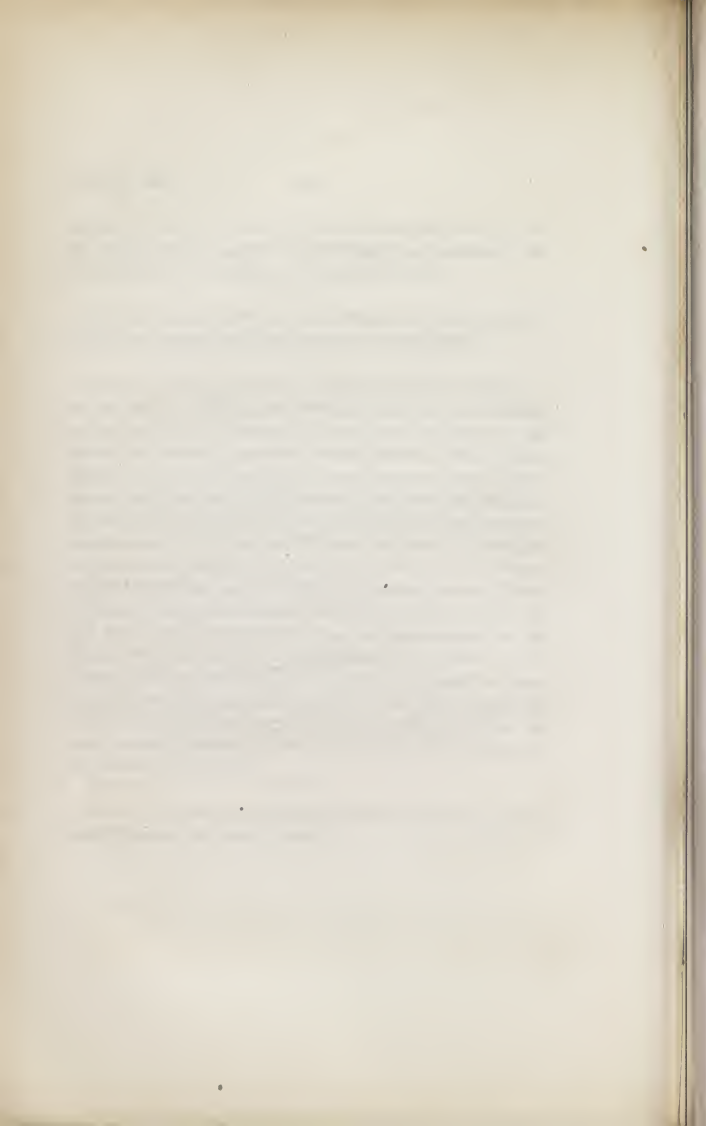
inserting in the place thereof "One dollar and fifty cents;" also by striking out the words "Three dollars," and inserting in the place thereof "Two dollars and twenty-five cents."

§ 2. The second section of said Ordinance is hereby repealed, and in place thereof the following section is substituted.

The special Justices shall not allow the officers attached to the several Police Offices, for serving any process, nor for bringing or procuring the attendance of parties and witnesses at said Offices, and conveying prisoners to and from the several Prisons, any greater sum than is allowed for such services, under the act passed April the 30th, 1833, regulating the fees of such officers; and no allowance shall be made to any officer for bringing a prisoner from the City Prison, or Bridewell, or House of Detention, into the Lower Police Office, and for conveying such prisoner back to said Prison, nor for bringing a prisoner from the Prison or House of Detention attached to the Upper Police Office, into said Police Office, and for conveying such prisoner back to said Prison; such services shall be performed by the officers to the respective Police Offices without receiving compensation therefor; and no allowance shall be made by any Police Magistrate to any officer for patrolling or looking for offenders, unless for some particular offender, without the authority of the Mayor for the time being first had.

§ 8. All Ordinances and parts of Ordinances inconsistent with this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.





DOCUMENT No. 24.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 30, 1844.

The following Ordinance was presented, adding additional sections to Title III. of Chapter LVII. of Corporation Ordinances ; which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

ADDING ADDITIONAL SECTIONS TO TITLE III. OF CHAPTER LVII. ENTITLED "OF PAWNBROKERS, DEALERS IN SECOND-HAND ARTICLES, AND KEEPERS OF JUNK SHOPS," PASSED MAY 14, 1839.

§ 8. No person shall keep what is commonly called a junk-shop, for the purchase and sale of junk, rags, or old rope, old iron, brass, copper, tin, or lead, and no person shall draw or drive,

or procure to be drawn or driven, through the streets of this City, any hand-cart, wheelbarrow, or other cart or vehicle, for the purpose of collecting junk, rags, old rope, old iron, brass, copper, tin or lead, or deal in buying or selling either of such articles, without being first licensed by the Mayor for such purpose.

§ 9. Every licensed keeper of a junk-shop, and licensed dealer in junk, rags, old rope, old iron, brass, copper, tin, or lead, shall be entitled to keep one cart, wagon, or other vehicle, for the purpose of collecting old junk, rags, old rope, old iron, brass, copper, tin, or lead, in the City of New-York, Provided he or she shall, before using such cart, wagon, or other vehicle, or causing the same to be used, procure from the Mayor a license for such purpose; said license shall be numbered, and specify the name of the person to whom the same is granted, the number of the street in which the shop is situate, (or if the applicant keeps no shop such fact shall be stated therein, and the number of the house in which he resides shall then be inserted.) Such applicant, on procuring a license, shall cause to be painted on the outer side of each hand-cart, wheelbarrow, or other cart or vehicle licensed, his name at length, the street and number of his place of business, or residence, as the same may be, and the number of his license, in plain letters and figures, put on with paint, of not less than two and one-half inches in length; and no person or persons, except such as are regularly licensed for the purposes aforesaid, according to the provisions of this Ordinance, or person in the employ of such licensed dealer, shall draw or drive, or procure to be drawn or driven, any such hand-cart, wheelbarrow, cart, wagon, or other vehicle.

In case any person so licensed as aforesaid, shall remove his or her store or place of business, or his or her residence, (in case he or she has no store,) from the place designated in said license, he or she shall immediately thereupon give notice thereof to the Mayor, and have the same endorsed upon such license, and the

number of his or her place of business shall thereupon be changed on the sides of the vehicle used by such licensed dealer, and made to correspond with such change of store or residence.

§ 10. Every person receiving a license, pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance, to deal in buying or selling junk, rags, old rope, old iron, brass, copper, tin, or lead, in addition to the security required by the second section of Title third of the Ordinance hereby amended, shall pay therefor for the use of the City, the sum of twenty dollars, and in addition thereto, for every vehicle drawn or driven by such person, or persons in his or her employ, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, for the like use. The license to be granted, pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance, shall expire on the first day of May next after the same shall be granted, unless sooner revoked by the Mayor; and no person shall receive such license unless he or she be a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the City of New-York.

§ 11. All the provisions of the Title hereby amended, and the provisions of Title IV. of said Ordinance, where the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, are hereby declared to be in full force and effect; and such provisions of the Title hereby amended, and of said Title IV. as are inconsistent with this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

§ 12. Any person violating the provisions of this Ordinance, shall forfeit and pay therefor, the sum of Fifty Dollars.

DOCUMENT No. 25.

Amount Disbursed

By the Commissioners and Superintendent for support of Alms House Department at Bellevue, Long Island Farms, Penitentiary, Bridewell, and Out-door Poor, for the month of August, 1844.

Butter, Lard and Cheese,	\$ 261 70
Flour and Meal,	941 97
Wood,	2,106 26
Clothing,	640 29
Dry Goods,	2,775 51
Hardware,	311 05
Repairs,	524 58
Drugs and Medicines,	5 00
Soap, Candles, &c.,	184 96
Crockery,	44 31
Coffee and Spices,	247 63
Tea,	307 83
Potatoes,	32 94
Straw, Hay, and Grain,	203 30
Groceries,	161 12
Extra Salaries,	152 05
Milk,	356 03
Carried forward	<hr/> \$9,256 53

	Brought forward	\$9,256 53
Fish and Salt,		37 38
Sugar,		35 57
Beef,		1,848 12
Coal,		2,908 97
Leather and Shoes,		1,205 96
Paints,		44 17
Transportation,		392 38
Brushes and Brooms,		54 00
Nursing Children,		1,058 32
Marketing,		458 92
Sundries,		15 85
Law Costs,		78 25
Donations,		1,243 60
Wine, Ale, &c.,		171 75
Pork and Beans,		190 00
	TOTAL	\$18,999 77

The amount expended, charged to the several Departments as follows, viz.:

To Bellevue Alms House,	\$2,235 39
“ Bellevue Hospital,	1,942 16
“ Bridewell,	539 84
“ Long Island Farms and Nurseries,	3,137 89
“ Old Alms House (Park),	281 91
“ Out-door Poor,	5,789 13
“ Lunatic Asylum,	1,827 94
“ Penitentiary,	2,865 21
“ Transportation Paupers,	380 30
	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$18,999 77

The foregoing return is made pursuant to Chapter XIII., Title II., Section 13, of the City Ordinances.

D. D. WILLIAMSON,

Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
City of New-York, Sept. 12th, 1844. }

DOCUMENT No. 26.

Amount Disbursed

By Commissioners and Superintendent for support of Alms House establishment at Bellevue, Long Island Farms, Penitentiary, Bridewell, and Out-door Poor, for the month of September, 1844.

Butter, Lard and Cheese,	\$ 368 95
Flour and Meal,	2,500 28
Wood,	1,697 29
Clothing,	2,140 24
Dry Goods,	774 08
Hardware,	477 02
Repairs,	460 03
Building Materials,	221 75
Drugs and Medicines,	677 41
Soap, Candles, &c.,	558 60
Crockery,	5 06
Tea,	569 63
Potatoes,	173 12
Straw, Hay, Grain, &c.,	257 56
Groceries,	97 54
Extra Salaries,	847 23
Milk,	198 06
Fish and Salt,	2 25
Beef,	1,783 06
Stationery,	70 00
Carried forward	<hr/> \$13,879 16

	Brought forward	\$13,879 16
Coal,		12 75
Leather and Shoes,		273 55
Paints,		732 38
Transportation,		39 80
Brushes and Brooms,		53 25
Nursing Children,		546 22
Marketing,		197 30
Sundries,		19 31
Sweeping Chimneys,		6 12
Rice,		315 83
Law Costs,		147 26
Postage,		4 04
Donations,		1,141 50
Vinegar,		30 00
Wine, Ale, &c.,		274 00
Pork, Beans, &c.,		463 40
		<hr/>
TOTAL		\$18,135 87

The amount expended, charged to the several Departments as follows, viz.:

1844.

Sept. 30, Bellevue Alms House,	\$2,837 58
" " Bellevue Hospital,	2,120 86
" " Bridewell,	959 41
" " Long Island Farms and Nurseries,	2,847 23
" " Old Alms House,	620 26
" " Out-door Poor,	2,933 13
" " Lunatic Asylum,	1,677 94
" " Penitentiary,	4,099 66
" " Transportation Paupers,	39 80
	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$18,135 87

The foregoing return is made pursuant to Chapter XIII., Title II., Section 13, of the City Ordinances.

D. D. WILLIAMSON,

Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
City of New-York, October 9th, 1844. }

DOCUMENT No. 27.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 7, 1844.

The following Message was received from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting the first Report of the Commissioners for inquiring into the state of large towns and populous districts, in England and Wales, presented to him by said Commissioners; which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
New-York, Oct. 5th, 1844. }

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN :—A Commission was lately issued by the British Government, directed to some of their distinguished citizens, authorizing them, among other things, to inquire into the best means of promoting the erection, *drainage*, and ventilation of buildings, the supply of water, and generally into the best means of securing the public health in the large towns and populous districts of England and Wales.

Under that Commission, the testimony of various physicians, engineers, architects, builders, and other scientific men was taken, and returned to the two Houses of Parliament.

The Commission sat during the last, and part of the present year, (the Duke of Buccleuch presiding as Chairman,) and through their Secretary, Henry Hobhouse, Esq., have transmitted to the Mayor and Common Council, a copy of their first Report, a civility which will be duly acknowledged.

From an inspection of it, and the accompanying testimony and documents, I find that it contains a large mass of valuable information, especially upon the subject of using sewers as a means of draining houses and cities, and removing animal and vegetable refuse.

That subject, I learn, is about to engage your deliberations, and I therefore submit the Report of the Commissioners to the Common Council for their examination.

It appears from the Report, that the City of New-York, with less than 400,000 inhabitants, has four times as much water from her public works, as London from hers, for a population of nearly 2,000,000; and yet that in London the sewers (purified for the most part by the use of it,) are the chief reliance for the removal of the worst impurities, and promote greatly in that way the public health.

From inquiries made of engineers and officers connected with our water establishment, I learn that the supply and head of water are abundant for cleansing sewers for the whole City, after supplying all other wants of the population, and that additional sewers will be required, after the building of the High Bridge, to carry off the surplus water.

In addition to the great advantage in the supply of water, we have one nearly as great in all that concerns sewerage, in being seated on ground descending from an ample elevation in the centre to the sides of the City, which are washed with daily tides. The grades thus furnished, are in most cases much superior to those of the London sewers. From Union Square the descent is 42 feet to high water mark, giving over eight inches descent in every 100 feet, while sewers of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches descent in 100 feet are constructed under the London regulations, and found to answer. From the Park the descent to the River is 38 feet on a shorter line than from Union Square.

My own convictions are strong, arising as well from an inspection of the Report, as from a personal examination of the sewers both in London and in Paris, that owing to the peculiar shape and grade of our city, its position with respect to the North and East Rivers, and the great quantity of water brought in from the Croton, a general system of sewerage ought to be adopted here for the purposes to which sewers are devoted in various cities abroad, and in Boston and Philadelphia with fewer advantages than we possess.

The Commissioners state in their Report, that "The medical witnesses have brought before them facts in support of *their strongly urged and unanimous opinion*, that no population can be healthy which live amid cess-pools, or upon a soil permeated by decomposing animal or vegetable refuse, giving off impurities to the air, in their houses and in the streets."

Few subjects of greater importance to the future welfare of the city, can engage your deliberations, or require more care in establishing, than a proper system of sewerage (now regulated by imperfect ordinances, not applicable to the present state of the city); and I commend it to your early consideration.

JAMES HARPER.

Whereupon the President presented the following preamble and resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz. :

Whereas Henry Hobhouse, Esquire, Secretary of the Commission for inquiring into the state of large towns and populous districts in England, has transmitted through Thomas Aspinwall, Esquire, to his honor the Mayor of the City of New-York, the first Report of the Commissioners under said commission lately presented to Parliament, which Report has been presented with a Message by his Honor the Mayor to the Common Council : Therefore it is

Resolved, (If the Board of Assistants concur,) That the said report be accepted and placed among the Archives of the city, and that the thanks of this Common Council of the city of New-York, under the common seal of the city, be presented to the Commissioners, and transmitted as soon as practicable through Thomas Aspinwall, Esquire, the Consul of the United States at London, to the Secretary of the said Commission, at Gwydyr House, Whitehall, London.

DOCUMENT No. 28.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 7, 1844.

Alderman Cozzens presented the following preamble and draft of an Ordinance amending existing Ordinances relative to Stages or Omnibusses, which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

Whereas great complaints are daily made by our citizens, and with just cause, that their lives and limbs are put in jeopardy by the manner in which the omnibusses are driven through our streets and avenues, by the monopolists under the sanction of the Mayor and Common Council, and that they are taxed to keep the streets in repair, and that the city receives but a small compensation by way of license from said persons; and whereas said owners of lines have been in the practice of selling out their routes for large sums of money, making fortunes at the expense

of our citizens, therefore, in order to bring said omnibusses under a proper and salutary restraint, thereby giving protection to our citizens:

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened :

§ 1. That after the present licenses granted to the owners of omnibusses by his Honor the Mayor expire, the routes shall be put out to the highest bidder by the Comptroller, under the following regulations and restrictions. All the routes known as the Broadway and Twenty-third-street, including Bleecker-street, Fourth-street, Amity-street, Eighth-street, and Eleventh-street, shall be known as route No. 1. The one known as the Greenwich-street, or Kipp and Brown's, shall be known as No. 2. That known as the Bowery or Murphy's, shall be known as No. 3, and the Dry Dock or Hatfield's, as No. 4.

§ 2. *And be it further ordained,* That a stage shall start every two minutes, and go through without lingering on the route, and shall stop only to take passengers in or to let them out; and that no stage shall pass the one that preceded it, under the penalty of thirty-five dollars.

§ 3. The stages shall pass up on the right hand or east side, and pass down on the right hand or west side, and in every instance to draw up on the right hand side, so that neither the horses or the stage shall stand in the lines of the cross streets, under a penalty of a dismissal of the driver or a fine of twenty-five dollars for each offence.

§ 4. No more than the present rates of fare, six and a quarter cents, shall be taken or demanded. After 10 o'clock, P. M., one stage shall start every ten minutes, until 12 o'clock, P. M., and no longer.

§ 5. In order that our streets and avenues may be kept in proper repair, be it further enacted, that the money received from said contractors be placed in a separate fund, to be called the "Street Fund," and that all the streets be secured by the Common Council, and put under the superintendence of the Street Commissioner, and that said money be applied for keeping the streets in repair, and for no other purpose, until further ordered.

DOCUMENT No. 29.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 21, 1844.

The following Communication was received from the Commissioners of the Alms House, containing a list of officers employed in that Department, their salaries, &c., which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York :

Agreeable to the resolution received from your honorable body, July 25th, I herewith transmit a list of the persons connected with the Alms House Department, together with a copy of the Rules for the government of the same.

JOHN R. WILLIS, *Chairman.*

List of Persons connected with the Alms House and Prison Department, for 1844 and 1845.

OLD ALMS HOUSE, PARK.

NAMES.	OFFICES.	RESIDENCE.	By whom Appointed.	Fees.	Per Diem.	AMOUNT.
John R. Willis,	Commiss'r's Alms House,	199 Henry-street,	C. C.			
James Van Nostrand,	"	27 Barclay-street,	"			
William J. Roome,	"	8th Avenue 21st street,	"			
Chas. W. Houghton,	"	90 Walker street,	"			
Jos. W. Savage,	"	50 Wall-street,	"			
Hezk. Williams,	Agent to Commissioners,	Old Alms House,	C.A.H.			1,000 00
Lemuel G. Evans,	Clerk,	187 Hudson-street,	"			600 00
Henry Requa,	Assistant Clerk,	cor. 19th-st, 9th Av.	"			500 00
William Hardy,	"	181 Second-street,	"		1,00	
Chas. Brown,	First Visitor,	240 West 16th-street,	"			500 00
Peter W. Lent,	Second do.	50 Dey-street,	"			500 00
Welcome H. Crandall,	Hearse Driver,	Barclay-street,	"			500 00
Thos. Leyden,	Assistant Hearse Driver,	7 Franklin-street,	"	fees		216 00
Wm. N. Campbell,	Counsel,	42 John-street,	"	"		
Daniel H. Reed,	Officer,	20th-st. b't'n 7 & 8 Av.	"	"		
Charles H. Merritt,	do.	cor. Prince and Br'way,	"	"		

ALMS HOUSE, BELLEVUE.

Horace Loofborrow,	Superintendent,	Bellevue,	C. C.	1,000 00
Jno. McClelland,	Resident Physician,	do.	"	1,500 00
Edwin F. Corey,	Clerk,	239 Madison-street,	"	750 00
Henry Tappan,	Chaplain,	22 Washington-street,	C.A.H.	300 00
Chas. F. Mumford,	Assistant Clerk,	Bellevue,	"	350 00
Jacob Smith,	Steward Alms House,	do.	"	450 00
Charles Sutton,	Assistant Steward do.	do.	"	450 00
Arnet F. Aimes,	Steward A. H. Hospital,	do.	"	400 00
Fred. A. Mott,	Carpenter,	224 Elizabeth-street,	"	500 00
Henry Goodhue,	Shoemaker,	Bellevue,	"	400 00
James H. Wilson,	Super't Cloth Factory,	19th-st. west 3d Ave.	office a	
Jno. S. Ryckman,	Baker,	Bellevue,	bolis hed.	
Jonathan Harden,	Gate Keeper,	do.	"	400 00
Eliza Heggerman,	Matron,	do.	"	200 00
Eliza Heaton,	Assistant Matron,	do.	"	200 00
Jane Ring,	Nurse,	do.	"	150 00
Mrs. Davenport,	Nurse Small Pox,	do.	"	100 00
W. W. Beecher,	Apothecary,	do.	"	48 00
Isaac McGaw,	Assistant Clerk,	do.	"	250 00
			"	300 00

LUNATIC ASYLUM, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

David T. Brown,	Assis't Res't Physician,	Blackwell's Island,	"	500 00
Allen McLean,	Steward,	do.	"	300 00
Dr. Peters,	Clerk,	do.	"	No salary.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, (CONTINUED.)

NAMES.	OFFICES.	RESIDENCE.	By whom Appointed.	Fees.	Per Diem.	AMOUNT.
Frances Vidall, Wm. B. Mott, Peter Roome, Eliza King, Alice Frazier, Caroline Geddes,	Matron, Keeper, Gardener, Nurse, do. do.	Blackwell's Island, do. do. do. do. do.	C.A.H. " " " " "			100 00 300 00 300 00 100 00 100 00 100 00
LONG ISLAND FARMS.						
Wm. H. Guest, Jane Ley, Eliza Guest, Nathaniel Hopper, Joseph G. Boyce,	Assis't Res't Physician, Superintendent, Matron, Assistant Matron, Farmer, Assist't Superintendent,	Long Island Farms, do. do. do. do. do.	" " " " " "			500 00 400 00 200 00 72 00 400 00 100 00
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.						
Jno. F. Driggs, Morgan L. Mott, Elijah Packard, Jno. Hunt, Simon Van Ness,	Keeper, Deputy Keeper, " Quarry Master & K'per, Carpenter and Keeper,	Blackwell's Island, 61st-street, East River, Pearl-street, 292 West 18th-street, 130 Essex-street,	C. C. " " C.A.H. "			800 00 500 00 500 00 400 00 400 00

Edward Parcells,	Blacksmith and Keeper,	166 Division-street,	"	400 00
Jno. Reed,	Shoemaker and Keeper,	Manhattanville,	"	400 00
Daniel Roff,	Mason and Keeper,	65 West 21st-street,	"	400 00
Wm. B. Timpson,	Engineer.	29 Marion-street,	"	400 00
Wm. S. Ross,	Apothecary,	61st-street, East River,	"	300 00
Jno. Persianna,	Assistant Keeper,	61st-street, Old Road,	"	300 00
Chas. McLane,	"	20th-st, 2d and 3d Av.	"	300 00
Chas. D. Smith,	"		"	
John Tryon,	"		"	300 00
Geo. W. Willis,	"	22d-street, 4th Avenue,	"	300 00
Sidney W. Parker,	"	36th-st, 9th Avenue,	"	300 00
Jacob T. Wood,	"	515 Grand-street,	"	300 00
Jonathan Odell,	"	19 Bleeker-street,	"	300 00
Wm. L. Ross, Jun.,	"	do.	"	300 00
Jno. Waters,	"	32 Scammel-street,	"	300 00
Jno. P. Hunter,	"	120 Forsyth-street,	"	300 00
James Clark,	Guard,	Blackwell's Island,	"	300 00
Henry Tice, Jun.,	"	182 Mulberry-street,	"	300 00
Richard A. Titus,	"	52 West 14th-street,	"	300 00
N. H. Gale,	"	6th Av. cor. 23d-street,	"	300 00
Garret Degroot,	"	54 Bedford-street,	"	300 00
A. Demarest,	"	do.	"	300 00
Jno. Schureman,	Assistant Carpenter,	224 18th-street,	"	200 00
Thos. Garland,	Coxswain,	20th-st. b'twn 2 & 3 Av.	"	200 00
Ann M. Driggs,	Matron,	Blackwell's Island,	"	200 00
Wm. Collins,	Assistant Quarry Master,	116 West 19th-street,	"	300 00

CITY PRISON.

NAMES.	OFFICERS.	RESIDENCE.	By whom Appointed.	Fees.	Per Diem	AMOUNT.
William Cox,	Keeper City Prison,	12 Elizabeth-street,	C. C.			800 00
A. H. Davis,	First Deputy,	28 Spruce-street,	K.C.P.			500 00
Wm. G. Moody,	"	84 Grove-street,	"			500 00
T. R. Barton,	"	100 Cannon-street,	"			500 00
James Kennedy,	"	197 Greene-street,	"			500 00
B. C. Sparks,	"	2 West 21st-street,	"			500 00
R. T. Johnson,	"	197 Greene-street,	"			500 00
Jno. Mount,	"	187 East Broadway,	"			500 00
A. W. Morse,	"	185 Broome-street,	"			500 00
Wm. Lounsbury,	"		"			500 00
W. H. Howard,	Engineer,	286 3d-street,	"			500 00
James Warren,	Physician,	42 Reade-street,	"		1,50	400 00
E. C. King,	Night Watch, T. M. P.	119 Henry-street,	"			
Wm. H. Wilson,	"	20 Rose-street,	"		1,50	
John Watson,	Keeper Upper Police,	cor. 3d-st. and Bowery	"			500 00
Lawrence Van Buskirk,	"	95 Crosby-street,	"			500 00
Wm. Chapman,	House Deten., Harlem,	Harlem,	"			400 00

DEPUTY KEEPERS OF SEWERS.

Thos. Kincaid,	Deputy Cleaner Sewers,	25th-street near 2d Av.	C. A. H.	1,50
Leonard Curtis,	" "		"	1,50
Whitlock Vanduser,	" "		"	1,50
Samuel Fisher,	" "	314 Rivington-street,	"	1,50
Ebenezzer N. Heard,	" "	32 Mulberry-street,	"	1,50
Daniel Brooks,	" "	430 Monroe-street,	"	1,50



DOCUMENT No. 30.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 29, 1844.

Alderman Gale, Chairman of the Police Committee, presented the following Ordinance in lieu of the one he presented September 30, 1844, and being Document No. 21, in relation to the Police Department.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

Establishing a Municipal Police in the City and County
of New-York.

PASSED

1844.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows :

§ 1. There shall be established in each Ward, or in as many of the Wards of the City and County of New-York, as the Com-

mon Council shall determine a suitable building, or part of a building, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, to be known and distinguished as a Ward Hall.

§ 2. The apartments in said Ward Hall shall consist of a Court Room, with appropriate offices and conveniences for a Civil and Police Court, Watch House, Cells, and other suitable rooms for the detention of prisoners, with any other apartments and arrangements that may be necessary for the purposes of a Civil Court and Ward Police. .

§ 3. In said hall there shall be an office for the use of the Ward Inspector, Dock Master, Health Warden, and any other officer of the Ward.

§ 4. The Mayor shall continue to be the head of the Police, with all the power now conferred on him by law, with this exception, that he shall not have the power to appoint more than twenty-five Marshals, nor shall have the power to appoint Watchmen.

§ 5. The Common Council shall appoint the Watchmen, and as may Marshals and other officers as may be necessary for conducting the police system.

§ 6. The Aldermen of each Ward shall be the head of the Police in their respective Wards.

§ 7. There shall be a Special Justice and one clerk appointed to each Police Office or Court; the clerk shall be under the control and direction of the Alderman and Special Justice of the Ward. The office of Assistant Justice is hereby abolished, and the Special Justice in each Ward shall perform the duties of Assistant Justice; he shall have the power to hear, try, and determine all causes and matters that the Assisrant Justices now are authorised

to hear, try, and determine, and all laws applicable to the office of Assistant Justice shall be applicable to the Special Justice. The Special Justice in each Ward shall possess the same power as to criminal matters, as the Special Justices now possess.

§ 8. The court thus formed, shall proceed in its discretion to perform all and every of the duties of a Civil and Police Court.

§ 9. All persons committed in any Ward Police, shall be sent to the City Prison to await their trial.

§ 10. There shall be an examination room in the Police Office at the Halls of Justice, where prisoners may be further examined after commitment, when necessary or proper, but in no case shall a prisoner be examined or discharged by any Police Magistrate other than the one who committed him, but any other magistrate may be present at such examination.

§ 11. The prisoner shall be conveyed to the City Prison in a carriage, whenever it may be necessary.

§ 12. Every person arrested shall be immediately taken to the Police office, in the Ward in which he or she is arrested, and shall be detained there until an examination shall be had, when in case of commitment the Special Justice may admit to bail, according to law, and in default of bail being procured, shall cause the party committed to be removed to the Bridewell or City Prison; but such party shall not, in ordinary cases or without the concurrence of the Alderman of the Ward, be detained over three days, but shall in all cases, as soon as practicable, be committed to the City Prison or Bridewell, unless discharged after examination.

§ 13. Every watchman shall be a Day Police officer, and shall have authority to arrest any offender against the laws or Corporation Ordinances, or any vagrant or disorderly person; and

in case of an arrest for a violation of any of the Corporation Ordinances, the subsequent proceedings thereon shall be the same as are now provided on the arrest by civil process of any such offender.

§ 14. Every watchman shall wear a medal (to be provided for that purpose) inside of his clothes, suspended round his neck, both day and night, when on duty, and shall expose the same when endeavoring to restore peace, or making an arrest.

§ 15. For each arrest, where sufficient evidence is produced to cause a commitment, the officer so arresting shall receive sixty-two and a half cents for his services, in all ordinary cases.

§ 16. Every person attached to the Police shall be a resident in the Ward in which the Police Office to which he is attached is situated.

§ 17. The arrangement of the Watch Department at night, shall be conducted on the same or a similar plan as it now is

§ 18. Every Day Police officer, and every officer attending Courts, (with the exception of the twenty-five Marshals appointed by the Mayor,) shall also perform the duties of a Night Watch.

§ 19. Whenever a fire or riot occur, or other necessary cause a call shall be made on the adjoining Ward for assistance, when thereupon one-half of the Policemen in each of such adjoining Wards shall immediately come into the Ward thus requiring assistance, and shall obey the officers of said Ward.

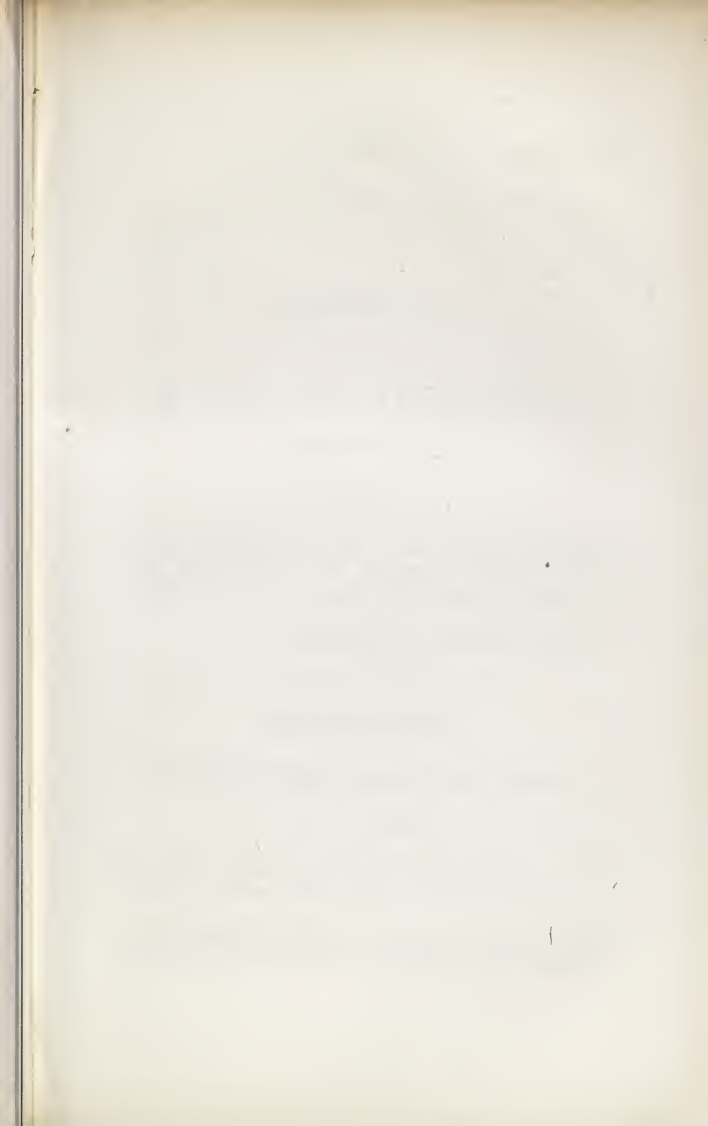
§ 20. No person shall be appointed to any office in any wise attached to the Police, who is not an American Citizen, born within the United States, and of good, sober, and moral character.

§ 21. Any watchman or Policeman against whom it shall be proven that he has been drinking, or seen drinking, spirituous or other intoxicating liquor in any place where liquors are sold by wholesale or retail, or who shall play at any game in any public house or place, or who shall frequent any house of the kind for pastime or amusement, shall be immediately dismissed from office.

§ 22. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, shall have the power to appoint the Special Justices and the Clerks of the Courts, and from time to time to pass such Ordinances and to make such rules and regulations as they may deem proper for the government of the Police officers and their duties ; and also relative to the Police department. The Clerk of each Police Court shall perform all the duties of Clerk appertaining to the civil and criminal department of each Court. The said Common Council shall also have the power to abolish the present police system. The Special Justices, Clerks and Police officers, and all officers and persons composing the Police department, shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Common Council.

§ 23. All laws and ordinances now in existence, that in any wise conflict with the above ordinance, are hereby repealed.







DOCUMENT No. 31.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

OCTOBER 28, 1844.

Alderman Drake presented the following Ordinance relative to the office and duties of City Inspector, which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE

Relative to the office and duties of City Inspector.

PASSED

1844.

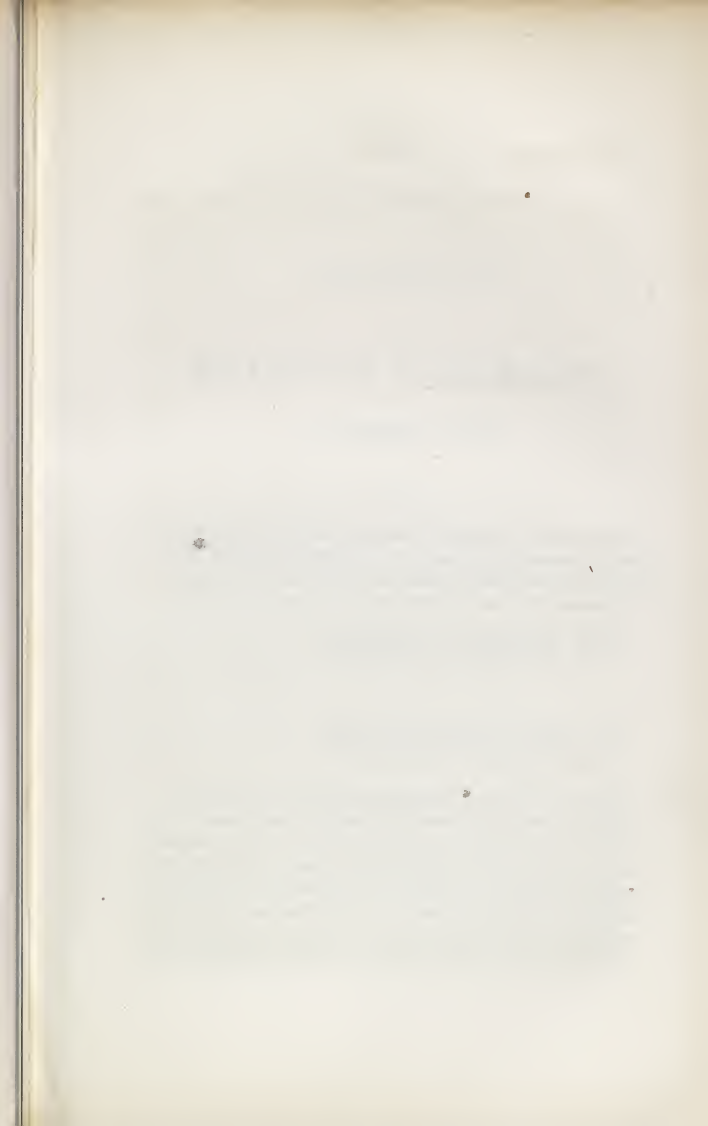
The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows :

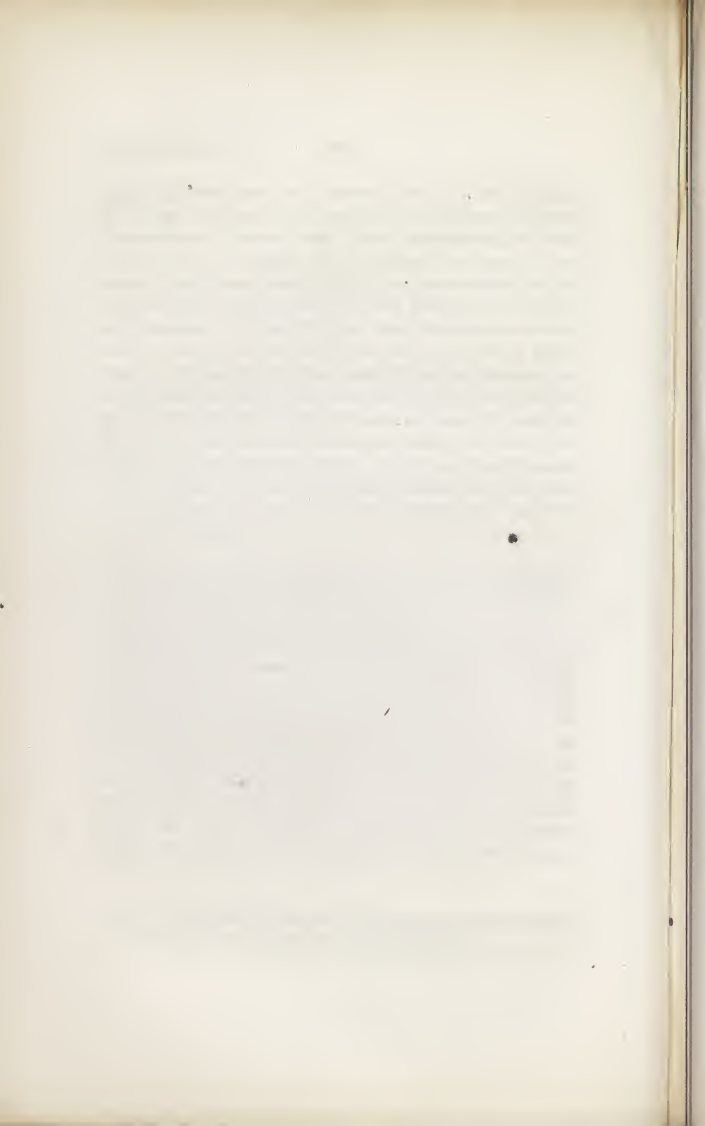
§ 1. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector, whenever any lot or sunken place shall require to be filled up and regulated, to

present an ordinance to the Common Council for such purpose, to file such ordinance when passed in the office of the Street Commissioner, to cause a copy of such ordinance to be served upon the owner or owners, lessee or lessees of, or person in possession of such lot or sunken place so required to be filled^a up and regulated, and to keep a record of such ordinance in his office; said ordinance shall specify a time when the owner or owners, lessee or lessees is or are required to fill in any lot or sunken place, and in case the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, or tenant in possession, shall neglect or refuse to fill in any lot or sunken place by the time to be specified in said ordinance for such purpose, the City Inspector shall thereupon notify the Street Commissioner thereof, and shall furnish to the said Street Commissioner evidence of the service of such ordinance upon the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, or tenant in possession, of any such lot or sunken place.

§ 2. Upon receiving such ordinance from the City Inspector, the Street Commissioner shall cause the same to be indexed in a book to be provided by him for such purpose, and upon receiving such notice and evidence of the service of such ordinance, the Street Commissioner shall thereupon fill up any such lot or sunken place, and do the same by contract at the lowest cost; and the said Street Commissioner shall perform all the duties relative to the filling in and regulating of the same, the making the assessment therefor, the collection of said assessment, and the sale thereof in case of the nonpayment of such assessment, as has heretofore been performed by the City Inspector, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances, authorizing the City Inspector to act in the premises, shall be applicable to the Street Commissioner.

§ 3. All ordinances, and parts of ordinances, inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.





DOCUMENT No. 32.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

NOVEMBER 4, 1844.

The Street Commissioner presented the following Communication and draft of an Ordinance for repairing the pavement of the carriage ways of Streets and Avenues, which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
New-York, November 4th, 1844. }

The Street Commissioner respectfully represents to the Common Council, that the repeal of Sections 5th and 10th of Title I. Chapter XXII. of the Ordinances, on the 28th day of October last, will render a change in the arrangements for repairing pavements in the streets of this City expedient ; for if the system which for several years past has been pursued in repairing the pavement of the carriage-ways of the streets which have been accepted by the Corporation, should be applied to all the streets of the City,

the amount expended would be enormous. Believing *that* system to be radically defective, as well as clumsy in its arrangements, the draft of an Ordinance prescribing a system for repairing the pavement of the Streets and Avenues in the City of New-York, is herewith respectfully submitted.

In preparing this draft, reference has been had to the Ordinance for Cleaning Streets, recently adopted: the provisions relative to the surety to be given by Contractors and some others, are the same in both.

SAMUEL S. DOUGHTY,

Street Commissioner.

AN ORDINANCE

Prescribing a system for repairing the pavement of the Carriage-ways of the Streets and Avenues in the City of New-York.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows :

TITLE I.

§ 1. That part of the City of New-York lying south of the centre of Fortieth-street, shall be divided into sixteen Contract Districts, for the purpose of ordering rightly the repairs of the pavement of the carriage-ways of the streets and avenues therein, each district to consist of one of the Wards of said City; but where the Wards are divided by a line running through the cen-

tre of any street or avenue, the whole of such street or avenue shall in all cases be deemed and taken, for the purposes of this Ordinance, to be a part of the district lying to the southward or eastward of such division line, and the whole of the pavement of the carriage-way of such street or avenue shall be kept in good repair by the Contractor for the district lying southward or eastward thereof.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to advertise in the newspapers employed by the Corporation, and in such other manner as he shall deem best calculated to give public notice, for separate sealed proposals for each of said districts, from persons willing to contract to furnish proper paving stones and gravel, and all other requisite materials except curb, gutter, and bridge stone, and put and keep the pavement of the carriage-ways, and also the laying and arrangement of the curb, gutter, and bridge stone, of the streets and avenues in each of the said districts, in good order, according to the requirements of this Ordinance, for the term of one year, the consideration money therefor to be paid monthly, the payments for the two months next succeeding the date of the contract for the first year, to be each one equal twelfth part of the consideration money for the whole of that year; the succeeding payments shall be so made that double the amount shall be paid in each of the months from April to October inclusive, that shall be paid in the other months of the year. The said sealed proposals, after being received by the Street Commissioner, shall be submitted by him, unopened, to the Street Committees of both Boards of the Common Council, who shall determine which (if any) of the said proposals shall be accepted, and award the contracts severally to such fit and proper persons, for the performance of the duties specified in this Ordinance, who shall offer to take the same upon terms the most advantageous to the Corporation of the City, reserving however in the said advertisement the right to the said Committees to reject any or all of the proposals submitted to them, should they not

deem them advantageous to the public. The persons proposing for such contracts, shall furnish to the said Street Committees sureties that shall be satisfactory to them, for the faithful performance of such contracts ; the determination of the said Street Committees as to each of the said contracts, shall be expressed in writing, and signed by the members of said Committees, or a majority of them, and filed in the Street Commissioner's Office, who shall thereupon cause such contracts, together with bonds for the faithful performance thereof, to be made and executed by the respective parties and their sureties, pursuant to such determination to be expressed as aforesaid, which contracts may be made upon such terms and conditions as the said Street Committees, or a majority of the members thereof, shall deem proper, but each Contractor shall be required to leave undrawn at least ten per cent. of each payment to be made to him, till the expiration of the year for which the contract shall be made.

§ 3. The said Contractors shall severally, at their own expense, furnish all the necessary paving-stones, gravel, and other requisite materials, (except curb, gutter, and bridge stones,) of the best quality, in such quantities as shall be sufficient to replace such materials as now are, or during the term for which the contract shall be made may become broken and worn out ; and with the materials so to be furnished shall in a proper and workmanlike manner repair the pavement of the carriage-ways of the streets and avenues contained within their respective districts, employing in the execution of the said work a sufficient number of skilful men ; and, where required by the Superintendent of Pavements, they shall relay such curb, gutter, and bridge stones as may be sunken or out of right lines, and shall also, where required by said Superintendent, lay new bridge, and curb, and gutter stones (provided such laying or relaying shall be required in the ordinary course of repairs) ; where new bridge, and curb, and gutter stone shall be required to be laid, the same shall be furnished at the place where it is to be used, without charge to

the Contractor, by the Street Commissioner's Department. The said Contractors shall in all cases remove all rubbish arising from or caused by their work, immediately, and shall also be responsible for all damage to persons, animals, or property caused by any carelessness, or by neglecting to place proper guards and lights on and near their work, or by want of any other reasonable and proper precaution on their part to prevent such accidents, and any amount for which the Corporation of the City may be rendered liable, through or by means of their neglect of such precautions, or by overflows of water which may occur in consequence of neglecting to repair the pavements as herein required and directed, or by allowing rubbish or materials from their work to accumulate or remain in the gutters or water-courses of the City, shall be deducted by the Street Commissioner from the amount or amounts next to be paid to the Contractor in whose district such accident or occurrence shall have taken place, and such Contractor shall lose the amount so deducted.

§ 4. Each of the said Contractors shall have a place in the district described in the contract made by and with him, where notice of the necessity of repairs to pavements may be left by the Street Inspector and others; and it shall be the duty of said Contractors to call or send to such places for such notices every day.

§ 5. If any Contractor shall neglect any duty which he is required to perform by this Ordinance, and which he shall be notified in writing by the Superintendent of Pavements or the Street Inspector of his Ward or District to perform, such notice to be left at the place of business of the Contractor, to be located in the district as herein before provided, which shall be deemed good service thereof upon such Contractor; and if such neglect shall continue for two days after the service of said written notice, it shall be lawful for the Superintendent of Pavements to cause such duty to be performed, and he shall certify the expense thereof in writing to the Street Commissioner, who shall deduct the

amount of such expense so certified, from the next succeeding payment or payments otherwise due to such Contractor, who shall lose the amount thereof.

§ 6. In case any Contractor shall continue to neglect or refuse to comply with any of the stipulations, agreements or provisions contained in the contract which shall or may be made by him with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty aforesaid, he shall, after being duly notified as herein before provided, forfeit his contract and all moneys due thereon at the time of such neglect or refusal, and all benefit and advantage therefrom; and it shall be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty aforesaid, thereupon to annul such contract, and also any provisions and agreements it may contain on their part, and to contract the same out to any other person or persons, and in addition thereto the said Contractors shall be liable to pay to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty aforesaid such damages as they may have sustained or have been put unto by reason of such neglect or refusal; and a certificate in writing, signed by the Superintendent of Pavements and the Street Inspector of the Ward or District, that such Contractor has neglected or refused to comply with this contract, shall be deemed and taken as conclusive evidence of such neglect or refusal.

§ 7. The said several Contractors shall not at any time or in any manner assign, transfer, convey, part with, underlet, mortgage, pledge, or in any way encumber any contract made in pursuance of this Ordinance, without the consent of the Street Committees aforesaid, in writing first had and obtained; and in case any Contractor shall so assign, transfer, convey, part with, underlet, mortgage, pledge, or in any way encumber such contract, without such consent, then and from thenceforth such contract shall cease, and be of no force or effect, at the option of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty aforesaid; and such Contractor, and his pretended assignee or assignees, shall thereupon

forfeit all and every sum and sums of money which he may have earned or become entitled to under and by virtue of such contract, and which may remain unpaid from and after the last preceding instalment or time of payment, and which is to be as liquidated damages in the case of any of the said Contractors who shall violate the provisions of this section; and a clause to this effect shall be inserted in each contract.

§ 8. The said contract shall be let and taken subject to all the grants and arrangements for the uses of the streets and avenues of the City, for purposes which lead to the taking up of the pavements thereof, which have been made or shall hereafter be made by the Common Council or the Legislature of the State; but it shall be and hereby is made incumbent upon all the licensed plumbers of the City, and upon all persons, as well upon those who shall obtain permission from the Common Council or from their authorized officer to take up pavement for private purposes, as upon others, (saving where specially excepted in the written permission obtained for so taking up the pavement,) to employ the Contractor for any district in which they may take up the pavement to replace the same, and to fill and ram the earth which may have been disturbed, and to furnish gravel to pave upon if there shall be a deficiency, for which the said plumbers and other persons shall allow and pay to the Contractor the sum of fifty cents for each square yard of pavement, for any space of three square yards or less, and twenty-five cents per square yard for each additional yard after the third, and twenty cents for each load of gravel; which filling and repaving each Contractor for his own district shall, when duly notified, be bound to do; and any plumber or other person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requisitions of this Ordinance, shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence; and it shall be and is hereby made, the business of the Attorney of the Corporation, when duly notified thereof, to prosecute such plumber or other person therefor. But this section shall not be

construed to apply to persons constructing sewers, or other public works, or vaults or cisterns under the streets.

§ 9. It shall be the special duty of the several Street Inspectors to examine into and require the faithful performance of the duties of the Contractors and others, (as herein defined and prescribed,) in their respective Wards ; and the said Street Inspectors and the Superintendents of Pavements shall severally, once in every month, before and about the time of payment, make reports in writing relative thereto to the Street Commissioner, to be signed by them respectively, and no payment shall be made to any Contractor unless both the Superintendent of Pavements and the Street Inspector of said Contractor's Ward or District shall certify that said Contractor's duties have been faithfully and properly performed ; but if either of them shall refuse such certificate, he shall give his reasons for the refusal to the Street Commissioner, in writing, who shall communicate them to the Committees on Streets.

§ 10. Nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to deprive the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty aforesaid of any remedy or defence which they may have under and by virtue of any contract herein referred to, or which may hereafter be made, for any violation thereof.

§ 11. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as waiving the rights possessed by the Common Council, to pass and enforce Ordinances for the pavement or repavement of the streets and avenues of the City, or for setting and laying, or re-setting and re-laying, curb, gutter, flag, or bridge stones therein.

§ 12. All other Ordinances and Resolutions heretofore passed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty aforesaid, in relation to the subject matter embraced in the provisions contained in this Ordinance, are hereby repealed, so far as they conflict with the same.

DOCUMENT No. 33.

Amount Disbursed

By the Commissioners and Superintendent for support of Alms House Establishment at Bellevue, Long Island Farms, Penitentiary, Bridewell, and Out-door Poor, for the month of October, 1844.

Butter, Lard and Cheese,	\$ 401 44
Flour and Meal,	1,348 96
Wood,	1,338 25
Clothing,	2,490 73
Dry Goods,	2,112 22
Hardware,	439 92
Repairs,	1,017 57
Building Materials,	139 21
Drugs and Medicines,	390 14
Soap, Candles, &c.,	185 15
Tea,	525 31
Potatoes,	43 75
Straw, Hay, and Grain,	239 60
Groceries,	153 45
Extra Salaries,	788 42
Milk,	791 27
Fish and Salt,	187 50
Carried forward	\$12,593 19

	Brought forward	\$12,593 19
Sugar,		581 28
Beef,		1,794 85
Stationery,		11 00
Coal,		65 06
Leather and Shoes,		1,480 84
Paints,		6 25
Transportation Paupers,		125 88
Nursing Children,		575 87
Marketing,		163 14
Sundries,		13 70
Sweeping Chimneys,		7 75
Law Costs,		134 00
Postage,		3 17
Donations,		1,345 02
Support Colored Paupers,		219 00
Manure,		130 00
	TOTAL . . .	<u>\$19,249 70</u>

The amount expended, charged to the several Departments as follows, viz.:

1844.

Oct. 31. Bellevue Alms House,	\$2,069 96
Bellevue Hospital,	2,320 84
Bridewell,	972 30
Long Island Farms and Nurseries,	3,891 97
Old Alms House,	483 16
Out-door Poor,	2,359 50
Lunatic Asylum,	1,761 63
Penitentiary,	5,264 46
Transportation Paupers,	125 88
	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$19,249 70

The foregoing return is made pursuant to Chapter XIII., Title II., Section 13, of the City Ordinances.

D. D. WILLIAMSON,

Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
City of New-York, Nov. 15th, 1844. }

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DOCUMENT No. 34.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

NOVEMBER 18, 1844.

The following Message was received from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Stryker vs. Kelly, which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
New-York, Nov. 18th, 1844. }

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen :

GENTLEMEN :—I have received the accompanying document, being an opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Stryker *vs.* Kelly, from P. A. Cowdrey, Esq., late Corporation Counsel, which I have the honor herewith to transmit to you.

Very respectfully,

JAMES HARPER.

Opinion of the Court.

STRYKER,

vs.

KELLY.

}

Beardsley J. This is an action of covenant, to recover one quarter's rent of a piece of land in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, demised by the plaintiff to the defendant, and which rent, according to the terms of the defendant's covenant, was payable on the first day of April, 1842. The lease is in the usual form; bears date on the tenth of July, 1839, and demised the premises for five years from the first day of April then next, the rent to be paid quarterly. It contains a covenant on the part of the lessor, for the quiet enjoyment of the demised premises, and on the part of the lessee that he would pay the rent.

The defence interposed is that a part of the land demised had, before the lease was given, been charged by an assessment to pay the expense of opening a section of the Ninth Avenue, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, between Forty-fifth-street and the Bloomingdale Road, and which assessment not having been paid, the premises so charged were sold according to law, and thus the lessee having lost all right to the land sold, was no longer bound to pay rent.

This charge upon the land sold, is said to have been created in 1836, and the sale to satisfy it was made in December 1838. A conveyance, or lease, as it is called in the statute, to the purchaser at the sale was executed in February, 1842, and suit was brought after the rent payable on the first day of April in that year had fallen due.

It does not appear that the tenant has been at all disturbed in the possession and enjoyment of the demised premises. No actual eviction is set up or pretended. But it was not objected on the argument, nor do I see that the point was distinctly taken on the trial of the cause at the circuit, that the matters set up in bar of the recovery were, even if true in fact and valid in law, insufficient to constitute such bar.

As the point has not been raised by the counsel, I shall not start it, but shall assume that the facts relied upon, if proved, and in their nature free from any constitutional objection to their validity, constitute an effective bar to the action.

It appears by evidence offered and received on the trial, that in December, 1835, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York presented their petition to the Supreme Court, in which they state that they had deemed it desirable for the public convenience, to open that part of the Ninth Avenue referred to, by taking for that purpose the land and premises mentioned and described in said petition, and they had accordingly ordered the same to be opened; wherefore the petitioners prayed the Court to appoint three Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, to perform the duties prescribed by the several acts of the Legislature on the subject.

This avenue, as is stated in the petition, was laid out under and by virtue of an Act passed the third day of April, 1807, (5 Laws of N. Y., W. & S. Ed. p. 125,) and the authority of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, to open streets and avenues thus laid out, if any such authority exists, is derived from the "Act to reduce several laws, relating particularly to the City of New-York, into one Act," and amendments thereof which have since been made. (2 R. L. of 1813, p. 344. Laws 1816, p. 77, 113. 1818, p. 96. 1839, p. 182.)

These statutes (there may be some in addition to those referred to) were intended to form a complete system of law on this subject. I shall not state in detail the various provisions of this system, nor the changes made in it from time to time, but shall merely glance at its outline.

By the Act of 1813, whenever and as often as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall be desirous to open the whole or any particular section or part of an avenue laid out under the Act of 1807, "it shall be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, to cause the same to be opened, and the land, tenements, and hereditaments that may be required for the purpose of opening the same, may be taken for that purpose, and compensation and recompense made" therefor, as is provided (§ 177.) By Section 178, whenever lands are so required to be opened, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, are authorized to make application, or to cause application to be made to the Supreme Court of Judicature of this State, for the appointment of Commissioners, and it shall be lawful for the said court to whom such application shall be made, on such application to nominate and appoint three discreet and disinterested persons, being citizens of the United States, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, for the purpose of performing the duties hereinafter in that behalf prescribed, and who are to report to the court without any unnecessary delay.

These Commissioners are to take an oath faithfully to perform their duty. They are to view the premises, cause all necessary maps and surveys to be made, and make their estimate and assessment. This is to be an estimate of the loss and damage to the owners of the land so required to be taken for such avenue, and an estimate and assessment of benefit and advantage, which the opening of such avenue will be to certain lands not required to be taken for such avenue, but contiguous or adjacent thereto. A copy of their estimate and assessment is to be deposited by the

Commissioners in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York for examination, at least fourteen days before making their report, and of which due notice is to be given. The Commissioners are also to give notice in two public newspapers of the city, of the day on which their report will be presented to the court. Any person whose rights may be affected, may state to the Commissioners his objections, and they are required to reconsider their said estimate and assessment, and correct the same if they shall deem it proper so to do. (§ 178, 182.)

The duty may be performed by the three Commissioners, or any two of them. (§ 188.) They are finally to report to the court, in which is to be stated the names of the respective owners of the lands mentioned therein, where the same can be ascertained. The land to be taken and those deemed to be benefited are to be aptly and sufficiently described; and the amount of compensation to be allowed for the lands taken, and of benefit and advantage to be paid by the owners of the lands, as estimated, are also to be specified in the report. (§ 178.)

On the coming in of the report, the court is to hear any matter which may be alleged against it, and may by rule or order confirm the same, or refer it back to the Commissioners who made it, or appoint new ones, and send it to them for re-examination; and so from time to time, as right and justice may require, "until a report shall be made or returned in the premises, which the said court shall confirm; and such report, when so confirmed by the said court, shall be final and conclusive" upon all persons and parties whatsoever. (§ 178.)

The amount thus required to be paid by land adjudged to be benefited, becomes a lien or charge thereon, and may be collected by a summary execution or by action, and ultimately by a sale of the land thus charged. (§ 186, Laws 1816, p. 113.)

The defence set up in this case is, that a part of the demised premises were sold and conveyed under an order of confirmation, duly made by this court, in proceedings instituted and carried on under the authority of these statutes, and the defendant was then deprived of all his interest in a part of the demised premises.

But we are met, *in limine*, by the objection that these statutes, in some of their vital provisions, are in direct violation of the Constitution, and therefore invalid ; and consequently, the system provided by them, being incomplete, is incapable of being carried into execution.

The main objection of this character is, that whatever the Supreme Court may do under these statutes, must necessarily be void. This is argued on the ground that the statutes, if effective, would confer upon the Justices of this court a distinct office, which, under the Constitution, they cannot hold, and therefore it is argued that whatever the court may do under these statutes, must be without authority and void.

I must admit that I am unable to perceive the truth of the premises or the justness of the conclusion in this argument, for I cannot admit that these statutes assume to confer any office, new or old, upon the members of this court individually. In terms the statutes are that *the court*, not the persons who hold it, shall possess and exercise certain powers ; and to me it seems the inquiry should be, are these powers, in their nature, such as the Legislature might devolve upon the court, rather than whether another office is thus assumed to be conferred on the Justices of that court.

By the present Constitution of this State, neither the Chancellor, nor Justices of the Supreme Court, nor any Circuit Judge, shall hold any other office or public trust. (Art. 5, §7.)

The former Constitution contained a similar clause, for it declared "that the Chancellor and Judges of the Supreme Court shall not, at the same time, hold any other office, excepting that of delegate to the general Congress, upon special occasions." (Art. 25.)

These inhibitions were aimed at the individuals who, for the time being, might fill the offices referred to, and not at the courts which they were authorized to hold. The person who is Chancellor can hold no other office or trust, and so of Justices of the Supreme Court and Circuit Judges. But this, I believe, has never been supposed to restrain the legislative power so that it could not enlarge and extend the powers of the Court of Chancery or of the Supreme Court, nor impair the capacity of those courts to take and exercise new and enlarged powers. Certainly, in practice such has not been the effect of this constitutional provision, for these courts have undergone frequent changes and modifications, by which their powers have, in many respects, been greatly amplified and extended.

By the act to incorporate the Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, the Chancellor was authorized to appoint Commissioners to appraise lands which might be needed in the construction of that road, and who were required to report to the Court of Chancery. It was made the duty of the Chancellor to examine their report, hear the parties interested, and increase or diminish the amount awarded as might be deemed just. (Laws 1833, p. 465, § 7.) Similar powers have repeatedly been thrown upon the Circuit Judges. (L. 1832, p. 417, 502, 517. Laws 1833, p. 439.) Writs of *ad quod damnum* may be issued by the Court of Chancery, under the Revised Statutes, a power not before possessed by that court. (2 R. S. 588.) Appeals may be taken to Circuit Judges from certain decisions of the Surrogates. (2 R. S. 66, § 55.) The Supreme Court has summary jurisdiction over the election of Corporation officers in many

cases ; (2 R. S. 603, § 5. *ib.* 598, § 47 to 50 ;) and may compel the production and discovery of books, papers, and documents, in cases to which its power did not formerly extend. (2 R. S. 199, § 21.) And this court may also, on petition, discharge certain persons from imprisonment. (2 R. S. 31, § 1.)

These are instances in which new powers have been conferred upon the Court of Chancery and the Supreme Court, and upon Circuit Judges. They might be multiplied by references to an almost unlimited extent ; and yet I am not aware that it has been held or supposed that the statutes conferring these powers devolved new offices upon the Chancellor, Justices, or Judges named, or were in any respect incompatible with the Constitution.

I know it has been said that the powers exercised by this court under the New-York statutes relative to opening streets, avenues, &c., are not exercised as a court, but as commissioners. This form of expression is found in several cases.

By an Act passed the 4th of April, 1801, (2 Kent and Rad. ed. Laws N. Y., 153, § 13,) when the ground of any person was required by the Corporation of the city of Albany, in laying out any street, the damages and recompense sustained by and due to the owner of the ground were to be inquired of and assessed by a jury summoned to appear before the Mayor's Court of the city ; and the Act declares that "the verdict of such jury and the judgment of the said Mayor's Court thereon, and the payment of the sum of money so awarded and adjudged to the owner or owners thereof, or the tender and refusal thereof, shall be conclusive and binding."

A case arose under this provision, in which the damages were assessed, and judgment of confirmation was given by the Mayor's Court ; but subsequently the proceedings were set aside by that

court, for irregularity, before any formal record thereof had been made. The effect of this *vacatur* came before the Supreme Court, (7 John. 541, *Stafford vs. Mayor of Albany*,) and it was held to be unauthorized. *Spencer, J.*, who gave the opinion of the court, observed, "The authority under which the Mayor's Court acted was specifically derived from the Legislature, and must be strictly pursued; when, therefore, the assessment was confirmed, the court had no further powers; they were *functus officio*. (11 East. 200, 201, 202.) There is no analogy between this proceeding and the judicial proceedings of a Court of Record in the progress of a cause. The power granted by the Legislature to the Mayor's Court in the present instance, may not inaptly be compared to the power given to a Court of Common Pleas to discharge an insolvent from his debts. In both cases the court act *qua* Commissioners."

In the matter of *Beekman-street*, in the City of New-York, which arose under the act of 1813 already referred to, *Spencer*, Chief Justice, said, "The powers possessed by this court, in appointing Commissioners, in reviewing their report, in referring it back to the same Commissioners, or substituting new ones, and in finally confirming their report, are derived wholly from the statute. None of these powers exist independently of the legislative authority; and they are not incident to our judicial duties. It might be a question how far the Legislature can impose such duties upon the Judges; but it does not admit of a doubt, that if we do consent to act, we act under a limited and circumscribed authority; and our only power to act being derived from the statute, we possess no powers but such as are expressly given; and those powers must be exercised in the manner designated by the act. It is true we act collectively, and in term time, and a majority present control the proceedings; but we act as Commissioners, and in the same way and manner as we used individually to do under the insolvent act.

The statute is our guide, and we must proceed by the rules and in the manner it prescribes. The general powers and jurisdiction of this court as regards the application now before us, cannot be brought into exercise." (20 John. 271.)

In the matter of *Third-street*, in the City of New-York, (6 Cow. 571,) *Savage*, Chief Justice, observed, "We do not act as a court in these matters, but as Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, and such proceedings have been very aptly compared by the cases, to those of a Commissioner or Court of Common Pleas under the insolvent act."

Remarks to the like effect, and in much the same terms, have been made in other cases.

And proceeding upon the idea that what we do in street cases, is done in a limited and subordinate capacity as *Commissioners*, writs of certiorari have been allowed by this court, as the Supreme Court of the State, directed to the Justices thereof as *Commissioners*, in order to bring the proceedings before the court as a court, and thus obtain its judgment in that capacity, to the end that such judgment may be carried to the Court of Errors for revision. (13 Wend. 664. *Patchin vs. The Mayor of Brooklyn*. 8 Wend. 85. *Livingston vs. The Mayor of New-York*. 7 Cow. 158. *Bogart vs. The Mayor of New-York*.)

I do not understand any thing said or done in the cases on the subject, as intended to deny that the power of appointing Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, and revising and confirming their proceedings, is strictly judicial in its nature. The cases proceed on the broad distinction between the exercise of general and special judicial powers, between what this court may do in the exercise of its general common law jurisdiction, as the Supreme Court of the State, and what it may do under a special and limited authority conferred upon it by the statute.

The power exercised in these street cases, is compared to that of Commissioners under the insolvent laws. But such Commissioners, although not clothed with any general judicial authority, are still judges, and within the limits of their jurisdiction act judicially. (8 Cow. 178. *Cunningham vs. Bucklin*.) They act as an inferior court of special and limited authority, and their acts may be pleaded as such. (1 John. 91. *Service vs. Heermance*. 7 John. 75. *Tracy vs. Dakin*. 19 John. 34. *Mills vs. Martin*.)

Proceedings in street cases are removable by certiorari. (2 Wend. 377. *Patchin vs. The Trustees of Brooklyn*. 8 Wend. 47. Same case in error, 7 Cow. 158. 8 Wend. 85. 13 Wend. 664, cited before.) But a certiorari lies only to bring up judicial proceedings. (2 Hill. 9. *The People vs. The Mayor of New-York*.)

But these powers are in their nature strictly judicial. The Corporation of New-York having determined to open a street or avenue, apply for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment. These Commissioners are but aids to the court, whose judgment at last is to settle the rights and fix the liability of the parties. The Commissioners are to ascertain the value of the land which may be taken for or affected by the improvement to be made, and determine the amount of damage and benefit which the respective parties will sustain. These are to be reported to the court with all needful explanations, and any person conceiving himself aggrieved, may appear and urge his objections to what has been done. If the court is dissatisfied with the report, it may be sent back for revision, and this is to be repeated until the court shall be satisfied that it is according to the justice of the case, when judgment of confirmation is to be given. Thus the report becomes in effect the act of the tribunal by which it is confirmed, and the judgment rendered is declared to be an effective lien upon the land thus adjudged to be benefited. Upon this a summary execution may be issued to collect the amount of the judgment, or an action may be brought upon it, and finally it may be enforced by a sale of the land thus charged.

If such powers and proceedings are not in the strictest sense judicial, it would be difficult to conceive what authority or acts can be of that character.

These powers then are judicial, whether exercised by the court as a court, or "qua Commissioners." Undoubtedly they are not exerted by the court as a court of general jurisdiction; it acts in some other capacity, if at all, as a court. "The general powers and jurisdiction of this court," says Justice Spencer, "as regards the application now before us, cannot apply to such a subject."

The case of *Patchin vs. The Trustees of Brooklyn*, came up by certiorari from the Common Pleas of Kings County, which court was authorized by statute, to exercise powers similar to those thrown upon this court in the New-York street cases.

In giving the opinion of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Savage said, "It has also frequently been held that the Judges act as Commissioners, but they, in some respects at least, act as a court during the pendency of the proceedings." (2 Wend. 384.) This case went to the Court of Errors, when the Chancellor thus expressed himself: "This is a specially delegated power to the *Court of Common Pleas as such court*, and not to the judges as an *ex officio* duty; and when such a power is committed to a court, all the ordinary powers of such court, so far as they are applicable to the discharge of the particular duty, may be exercised as in ordinary cases. The court may compel the sheriff to return the precept; may impose fines upon the jurors for not attending; may issue process to compel the attendance of witnesses; may award a tales, swear witnesses, and compel them to testify; may appoint triers on a challenge of a juror; and may adjourn the hearing of the cause upon sufficient cause shown. Thus in England, the jurisdiction of the Lord Chancellor in bankruptcy is a specially delegated jurisdiction, committed to him as the keeper of the great seal, but in the particular cases in

which this jurisdiction is exercised, all the powers of his court become applicable to the discharge of his duty ; he issues injunction and attachment to compel the performance of his orders ; makes references to masters to inquire as to facts, awards, issues, &c. See *ex parte* Cowan, 3 B. and Ald. 123. But no appeal lies from his decisions in bankruptcy, because no law has been passed authorizing an appeal in such cases. So in the street cases in the City of New-York, a specially delegated jurisdiction is committed to the Supreme Court, but I believe it has never been contended that the court was bound to determine cases of this kind at the first term, and that it had not the power of deciding them at any subsequent term of the court."

This case was decided in the Court of Errors in 1831 ; and in 1834, in the *matter of Canal-street*, Chief Justice Savage thus expresses himself : " But though the court, in these proceedings, act *quasi* Commissioners in reviewing and confirming the proceedings below, yet we act also *as a court*, in many respects, and I think in all respects except in reviewing our own decisions. We act as a court in the appointment of the Commissioners. If they misbehave, we may punish them by attachment, as we might referees, in a cause committed to them. If, for any cause, persons appointed as Commissioners are shown to be improper, we may, by virtue of the power of appointment, remove them, and appoint others ; we are not the mere conduits of conveying authority to the Commissioners. They become officers of this court ; the proceeding is a proceeding in our court, the effect of which is the transfer of the title to real estate to an immense amount ; and it would be extraordinary, in such a case, that this court should be mere automata. It has been decided that we cannot reconsider our own decisions ; but beyond that our power as a court has not been questioned.

Our decisions are judgments, which are subject to review in the Court of Errors, (11 Wend. 156,) and in a late case, (4

Hill. 19,) in the matter of *Mount Morris Square*, Cowen, J. said, "Our award is like that of any inferior magistrate having a limited jurisdiction."

I fully concur in these views, understanding them, as I do, to mark the distinction between courts of general and special authority. It is readily seen that one and the same person can at the same time hold two distinct offices, as Lord Hardwicke did for a short-period those of Chancellor and Chief Justice of England. But to me the idea is incomprehensible, that *a court* can, at the same time, and upon the same subject, act in a double capacity, that is, not only as a court, but in the separate office of Commissioners. But if this, in the nature of things, is possible, which is not granted, I am unable to see how it can occur under the street laws of New-York. This court possesses the powers and exercises the jurisdiction which belonged to the Supreme Court of the Colony of New-York, with the exceptions, limitations, and additions created and imposed by the Constitution and laws of this State. (2 R. S. 196, § 1.) The street statutes, in explicit terms, devolved the power, in street cases, upon "the *Supreme Court of Judicature of this State*," and make it lawful for the said court, not the Justices thereof individually, to perform the duty. (2 R. L. of 1813, p. 409, § 178.) Chief Justice Spencer says, the powers thus possessed by *this court* "are derived wholly from the statute;" "we act under a limited and circumscribed authority;" the general powers and jurisdiction of the court cannot be brought into exercise; "we act as Commissioners."

These different phrases seem to me to have been used to express the same idea, to indicate the character and extent of the powers possessed by the court in these cases; in brief, that the court possess such powers as pertain to Commissioners, that is, the powers of a court of special and limited authority, and not that it holds the separate and distinct office of Commis-

sioners. The opinion of the Chancellor cannot be mistaken ; he holds that the power is thrown upon *the court*, and not upon the Judges individually ; and *Cowen*, J. as we have seen, says emphatically, that "our award is like that of any inferior magistrate having a limited jurisdiction."

While acting in its ordinary capacity as a court of general jurisdiction, the authority of this court will be presumed.

But when exerting its powers under the special provisions of a statute, this presumption does not attach. It is then *quoad hoc* an inferior or limited court, and the facts to give jurisdiction must be proved. This is the rule as to subordinate and limited tribunals, and is equally applicable to this court when acting in that capacity. (3 Hill. and Cowen's Notes to 1 Phil. Ev. p. 946, 988, 1013. Notes 691, 694. 19 John. 35. *Mills vs. Martin*. 11 Wend. 647. *Dunning vs. Comin*. 8 Cow. 361, 370. *Galatian vs. Cunningham*.)

Regarding this, as I do, as a new power thrown upon the Supreme Court, and not as a new office conferred upon the justices of that court, the constitutional inhibition is wholly inapplicable, and can have no bearing on the question to be determined.

The course of the federal judiciary in relation to an act of Congress of March 23, 1792, was pressed upon us to maintain the position that the statute of 1813, assumed to make the justices of this court Road Commissioners for the City of New-York.

But the instances are far from being parallel. The Act of Congress was held to appoint the judges of the courts, *individually*, Commissioners to perform certain duties, and those duties not of a judicial nature, nor to be performed judicially. (See *Hayburn's case* and note, 2 Dallas 409.) But if I am correct in what has already been advanced, the statute of, this State de-

volved nothing upon the justices of this court as individuals, but delegated judicial powers to the court to be exercised in a judicial way.

It was objected, that by these proceedings private property would be taken for public use without making just compensation, which is forbidden by the Constitution, (Art. 7. Sec. 7.) But no property belonging to the plaintiff was taken directly for the use of the public; his land does not even adjoin the avenue to be opened. Upon the assumption that the opening of this avenue would enhance the value of his property, a charge was imposed upon it to pay a part of the expenses thus incurred. This was local taxation for a local purpose, and to be applied as a legitimate and ordinary exercise of the taxing power. (8 Wend. 101. *Livingston vs. The Mayor of New-York*. 3 Paige 45. *Beekman vs. The Saratoga and Schenectady Railroad Company*.)

There is no constitutional impediment to the imposition of such local taxes. Indeed in most instances the burthens of taxation come in this form.

In towns, individuals are taxed to make and repair the town highways, and in cities to grade and pave streets. Each town has its local tax to pay town expenses, as also has each county to meet county charges. These are all modifications of the taxing power, and quite as obnoxious to a constitutional objection, as is the assessment of lands benefited by opening a street, to meet the charge of such an improvement.

These constitutional objections were elaborately argued at the bar. I am aware that adverse judicial opinions have been expressed upon one of them. The objections have received the best reflection I could bestow upon them, and the result in my mind is that neither objection is well taken, and they should be overruled.

To establish his defence the defendant was bound to prove—

1. A valid judgment confirming the report of the Commissioners, and thus imposing a charge on the land sold.

2. A regular sale of the land so charged under the authority of that judgment.

First. The rule as to all courts of limited and special authority is, that the facts necessary to give jurisdiction must be established by proof. No presumption that the court has jurisdiction is indulged; proof of the facts is indispensable.

In order to give jurisdiction in this case, it was necessary that the Corporation of New-York should have decided to open that part of the Ninth Avenue which has been mentioned, and should thereupon have made, or caused application to be made, to the Supreme Court, for the appointment of Commissioners. Upon such application the court was authorized to act upon the subject, and make the appointment as desired.—(2 R. L. 1813, p. 408, 409, § 177, 178.)

Testimony of various kinds was given to establish these facts.

(1.) The defendant's counsel offered an exemplified copy of a rule of the Supreme Court, entered in the Clerk's Office at Albany, on the eighteenth of December, 1835, appointing Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of the Ninth Avenue, between Forty-fifth-street and the Bloomingdale Road, in the Twelfth Ward of the said City. This rule recites that the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, presented their petition to the court by Robert Emmet, their attorney, which petition is set out in substance, and states that said Corporation had deemed it

desirable to open said Avenue, the same being an Avenue laid out under the Act of 1807, describing the same, and that said Corporation had accordingly ordered the same to be opened, and thereupon praying the appointment of Commissioners; the rule then states, that on motion of Mr. Emmet, of counsel for the petitioners, three persons named were appointed such Commissioners. The exemplification was in due form by the Clerk of the court, at Albany. To the reading of this in evidence, the counsel for the plaintiff objected on several grounds:—that it was not the original order of the court; that if made, the court acted as Road Commissioners, and not as a court, and none of their acts can be proved in this manner. These objections were overruled, and the paper read in evidence, to which the counsel for the plaintiff excepted.

The defendant's counsel also offered in evidence a like exemplification of said petition, which thereby appeared to have been filed with said Clerk on the said 18th of December, 1835.

This was objected to on the ground that the original should be produced, and its execution proved, which it was urged could not be proved by the Clerk's certificate. This was overruled, and the testimony was received, to which an exception was taken. The substance of the petition has been stated.

(2.) Robert Emmet testified that he was counsel for the said Corporation, and acted as such in all the proceedings in the opening of said Avenue; that he first prepared a petition, to which testimony the plaintiff's counsel objected, as it had not been shown that the witness had any authority to prepare it. The witness was allowed to proceed, and testified that he presented the petition to the court, and as the counsel for the Corporation, moved the appointment of Commissioners.

(3.) Certain resolutions were offered to be read from a book, but the plaintiff's counsel objected, "that there was no evidence

that the book was printed by the authority of the Common Council."

Mr. Emmet gave testimony on that subject, and the resolutions were read without further objection. One was approved by the Mayor the 29th of July, 1835, and resolved that the said Avenue be opened, and directed the counsel of the Corporation to take the necessary legal measures for that purpose.

The other was approved on the 16th of November, 1835, and directed that the opening of said Avenue be carried into effect on the first day of April then next.

Copies of these resolutions, certified by the Clerk of the Common Council, were also read in evidence, without objection.

A witness called and examined on the part of the plaintiff, testified that he was Assistant Clerk to the Common Council, and had with him all the papers in relation to opening said Avenue, which were filed with the Clerk of the Common Council, which were a petition, remonstrance, reports of committees, and the aforesaid resolutions. These papers were read in evidence. It appeared that the approval by the Mayor of the resolution of 29th of July, 1835, was written on the remonstrance, but all the papers were attached together, and in that form sent to the Mayor, and came back with his endorsement, "Approved, July 29, 1835," signed by the Mayor, written on the remonstrance, as has been stated. But on the 3d of August, 1835, the Mayor sent a formal message, giving notice that he had approved the said resolution. This witness stated that it did not appear from any entry in the minutes that the resolution had been ordered to be printed, nor that the resolution was passed by ayes and noes.

An objection was made to the resolution of the 29th of July, 1835, on the ground that it had never been approved by the

Mayor, and so was invalid ; that the Mayor's approval must be deemed to have been an approval of the remonstrance on which it was written, and not of the resolution thereto attached.

This objection is merely formal ; the papers were together, and the true meaning of the endorsement of the Mayor could not be mistaken. But if it could have been, the message left no doubt on the subject, and was alone sufficient for the purpose.

It may be that the resolution for opening this Avenue should have been passed by ayes and noes.—(Laws, 1830, p. 126, § 7.) But the statute on the subject is directory, and the act of the Corporation is not a nullity because it was not passed in that form. The essence of the thing was that the Corporation should so determine ; the manner of ascertaining or expressing that determination was not essential to its validity.—(2 Hill. 20. In the Matter of Mount Morris Square. 9 Paige, 24. *Wiggin vs. The Mayor of New-York.*) And as to the necessity of publishing the ayes and noes, resolutions, &c., as is directed by the above section of the statute, it is enough to say, that whether published or not, cannot be material to the question of jurisdiction. Had they been published, the fact need not have been shown to the court when application was made for the appointment of Commissioners. Indeed that application might have been made immediately on the adoption of the resolution, and before a publication could have been made. But the fact is irrelevant to the question of jurisdiction. (See the cases last above.)

Thus the resolutions of the Corporation to open this section of the Avenue, and directing counsel to take legal measures for that purpose, were well proved. Mr. Emmet testified that he, as counsel for the Corporation, presented the petition and made application to the court for the appointment of Commissioners ; this fact, therefore, was in evidence, without the aid of the documentary proof offered and received. That rules and orders of

court may be proved by copies thus authenticated, cannot be doubted.—(2 R. S. 403. § 59, 60. 1 Phil. Ev. 388.)

The order appointing Commissioners was, therefore, correctly received in evidence.

It seems unnecessary to inquire whether the petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, as an original document, could, in strictness, be proved by an exemplified copy, for independently of that piece of evidence, all the facts necessary to give jurisdiction to the court, were fully established.

1. The resolutions of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, to open this section of the Ninth Avenue, and authorizing counsel to take the necessary legal steps for the purpose.

2. The application of said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, by their counsel, to the court, to appoint Commissioners.

3. The court entertained the application, and made the appointment accordingly.

Thus the jurisdiction of the court was proved.

To show that the judgment of confirmation had been rendered, an exemplified copy of the order of the court, for that purpose, was offered in evidence by the defendant. This order sets forth an original report by the Commissioners, and an additional, and further additional report made by them. Lot number ninety is designated and described therein; the plaintiff is named as owner, and the assessment with which it is charged is stated to be two thousand and five dollars; various other matters are contained in these reports, and the rule concludes by stating that, "On motion of Robert Emmet, of counsel for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, Marcus T.

Reynolds, Esq., being heard in opposition thereto, it is ordered that the estimate and assessment be and the same is hereby confirmed." The counsel for the plaintiff objected to reading this exemplification of the order, and of the affidavits set forth in the order. The exemplification was certainly admissible to prove the order, although it may not have been evidence of the authenticity of the affidavits embodied in the order, nor was it material their authenticity should be proved. There was no error in receiving this piece of evidence.

The course of the trial virtually admitted that a report had been made as was set forth in the order of confirmation, for the fact does not appear to have been denied or called in question, nor was it objected that the report was defective in form or substance.

Here then was the proper evidence of a judgment of confirmation. We have seen that the court had acquired jurisdiction of the case, and made an appointment of Commissioners, who duly reported on the subject. It does not appear, nor was it pretended, the proceedings had been discontinued, or that the court had in any way lost its jurisdiction of the case. We need not inquire whether the proceedings of the Commissioners in the performance of their duty, were in all respects regular and in conformity with the directions of the statute. These are not points of jurisdiction. They may have been irregular, so that the judgment of confirmation ought not to have been rendered, or the judgment, for that cause, might have been erroneous.

But there is a wide difference between an erroneous and a void judgment. If irregularities occurred, they would not render the judgment void, and it is wholly unimportant to inquire whether such irregularities existed or not.

It was proved not only that the plaintiff in this action made objections before the Commissioners, but that on the final hearing

he opposed the confirmation of the report by his counsel, Mr. Reynolds. He was, therefore, to all intents and purposes a party to the proceeding, and bound by the judgment rendered. As to lot number ninety, and so far as respects this suit, the proceedings were *in rem*; but the plaintiff appeared and was an actual party to the litigation; the judgment was therefore binding *in personam*.

Second. The judgment of confirmation was an effective lien on lot number ninety, and a valid authority for its sale; the only remaining inquiry, therefore, is as to the regularity of the sale which was made.

The principles which accordingly apply to and govern such cases, cannot be better stated than they are by *Bronson, J.* in 4 Hill. 86.—(*Sharp vs. Spier.*) Every statute authority, in derogation of the common law, to divest the title of one and transfer it to another, must be strictly pursued, or the title will not pass.

This is a mere naked power in the Corporation, and its due execution is not to be made out by intendment; it must be proved. It is not a case for presuming that public officers have done their duty, but what they in fact have done must be shown.

The recitals in the conveyance are not evidence against the owners of the property, but the fact recited must be established by proof *aliunde*. As the statute has not made the conveyance *prima facie* evidence of the regularity of the proceedings, the fact that they were regular must be proved, and the *onus* rests on the purchaser. He must show, step by step, that every thing has been done which the statute makes essential to the due execution of the power.

It matters not that it may be difficult for the purchaser to comply with such a rule. It is his business to collect and preserve

all the facts and muniments upon which the validity of his title depends.—(*Rex vs. Croke*, Cowp. 26. *Williams vs. Puyton*, 4 Wheat. 77. *Rochendorf vs. Taylor*, 4 Peters, 369. *Jackson vs. Shephard*, 7 Cow. 88. *Atkins vs. Kurnan*, 20 Wend. 241. *Thatcher vs. Powell*, 6 Wheat. 119. *Jackson vs. Esty*, 7 Wend. 148. *The People vs. The Mayor, &c. of New-York*, 2 Hill. 9. *Matter of Mount Morris Square*, Id. 14, (c.)—These cases, and those to which they refer, will be sufficient to justify all that has been said concerning the necessary requisites for making out a title in the defendant.

But the application of these principles to this case is, in most respects, precluded by a provision in the statute.

The lot was sold by the Corporation on the 24th of December, 1838, and the purchaser was entitled to his conveyance at the end of two years from that time.

A conveyance, called a lease, and dated the 14th of February, 1842, was given in evidence. No objection appears to have been made to it on the trial, and the statute declares that “such lease shall be conclusive evidence that the sale was regular, according to the provisions of this Act.”—(*Laws*, 1816, p. 115, § 2. 7 Cow. 88. *Jackson vs. Shephard*. 7 Wend. 149. *Jackson vs. Esty*. 16 Wend. 553, 4. *Bush vs. Davison*. 4 Hill. 86. *Sharp vs. Spier*. 13 Savg. & R. 209. *Birch vs. Fisher*. Id. 370. *Stewart vs. Shornfelt*. 10 Watts, 208. *Peters vs. Heasley*.)

The lease proves the *sale* to have been regular, under the authority of the judgment, and but little remains to be supplied by other testimony. Something, however, does remain; for after the sale, and before the expiration of two years from that time, a notice is to be published, as is particularly directed in the statute, (*L. 1816*, p. 114, § 2,) as modified by the Act of 1840.—(*L.*

1840, p. 274, § 10.) The publication of this notice was essential to the perfection and validity of the title of the purchaser, and it was not proved by the lease.—(7 Wend. 148. *Jackson vs. Espy*. 16 Wend. 553. *Bush vs. Davison*.)

A Corporation notice under the statute, bearing date the 16th of June, 1840, was given in evidence, and testimony, written and oral, was adduced, to prove its publication.

No objection was made to the form or substance of the notice, or that the proof of its publication was deficient, except that it had not been published in the State paper, which the law did not require.—(Laws, 1840, p. 274, § 10.)

No ground therefore appears on which the regularity of the sale can be questioned, and as far as this case discloses the facts, the purchaser has a valid title.

Some objections and exceptions were taken on the trial, which are not noticed on the written points handed to the court, nor were they by counsel on the argument.

Such have not been considered.

Under the stipulation in the case the defendant should have judgment.

Nelson, Ch. J., concurred.

Bronson, J.—There are some points in the case upon which I am unable to concur with my brethren.

If the New-York street law could be regarded as enlarging our jurisdiction, by conferring new judicial powers to be exercised as a court, then I agree that the statute would be free from constitutional objection. But it has been long settled, that the powers conferred by this and other laws of the same general nature, are not strictly judicial; and that in carrying them into execution we do not act as a court, but as Commissioners appointed by the Legislature.—(*Stafford vs. The Mayor of Albany*, 7 John. 541. *Matter of Beekman-street*, 20 John. 269. *Matter of Mayor of New-York*, 6 Cow. 571. *Matter of Mount Morris Square*, 2 Hill. 14.) Acting on this principle, we have uniformly refused to set aside the proceedings in street cases, under any circumstances: holding, that while sitting as Commissioners, we had no power to recall that which had once been done. And when the parties have desired a review in a street case, the Supreme Court has issued a certiorari to the Justices of that court as Commissioners; and having thus got the matter before us as a court, and affirmed what had previously been done in another character, a writ of error has been brought in the Court of Errors.—(See *Livingston vs. Mayor of New-York*, 8 Wend. 83. *Patchin vs. Mayor of Brooklyn*, 13 Id. 664.)

In these, and all the other forms in which the question has arisen, it has been uniformly held, that in executing the street law of 1813, we act as Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, and not as a court. The same doctrine has been laid down by the federal judiciary. By an Act of Congress, passed in 1792, (2 Bis. 259,) the Circuit Courts of the United States were directed to inquire into and decide upon the claims of certain persons to be placed upon the pension list. Several of those

courts declined to execute the law, on the ground that the duties assigned to them were not of a judicial nature. The Circuit Court for the District of New-York, with Chief Justice Jay at its head, held that the Act of Congress could only be considered as appointing Commissioners for the purposes mentioned in it, by *official* instead of *personal* description; that the Judges regarded themselves as being the Commissioners designated by the Act, and therefore as being at liberty to accept or decline that office.

As the object was a benevolent one, and the Judges wished to manifest their respect for the Legislature, they accepted the trust.—(Note to Hayburn's Case, 2 Dall. 410.) The Justices of this court seem to have acted on the same principle when they accepted the office of Street Commissioners under the New-York law.—(Matter of Beekman-street, 20 John. 269.)

But the constitutional inhibition against holding any other office, which was substantially the same then as it is now, was entirely overlooked.—(Const. of 1777, Art. 25. Ditto 1821, Art. 5, § 7.) Since an appeal has been made to the fundamental law, it is no longer the mere question whether we will consent to accept the office, and execute the statute. The further inquiry is now presented, whether we can rightfully act in the matter? And the Constitution having declared that the Justices of this court shall not hold any other office or public trust, I think we cannot accept this appointment, however willing we may be to give effect to the wishes of the Legislature. If we can execute the office of Street Commissioners for the City and County of New-York, the like powers may be conferred upon us in relation to any other town or county in the State; or the duties of the office of comptroller, treasurer, or sheriff, may be assigned to us; and thus the constitutional disqualification to hold any other office, would be completely evaded. Following out the principles which have already been settled in relation to this law, I think it conflicts with the Constitution, and cannot therefore be sup-

ported. And in this opinion I had the full concurrence of the late Mr. Justice Cowen.*

The Act of 1813 made the assessment a lien upon the land, but gave no power to sell. By the second section of the Act of 1816, (Stat. of 1816, p. 114,) it is provided that *whenever* any assessment upon lands in the City of New-York shall not be collected, *and the collector shall make affidavit* of his demanding the money two several times of such owners as may reside in the City, and that they have neglected or refused to pay; or shall make affidavit that the owners cannot, upon diligent inquiry, be found in the City, *then, and in any such case*, it shall be lawful for the Corporation to take order for advertising and selling the land for a term of years; and the lease to be executed to the purchaser, "shall be conclusive evidence that the sale was regular, according to the provisions of this Act." I take it to be entirely clear, as well upon the words of the statute as the reason of the thing, that the Legislature did not intend to authorize a sale of the land except in cases where the prescribed affidavit should be made.

There must be an unpaid assessment *and* an affidavit of the collector. The latter is made just as necessary as the former, and we might as well dispense with the one as with the other. The Corporation can take no order in reference to a sale, not even for advertising, until the affidavit has been made.

It is familiar doctrine in relation to these statute sales, that it lies on the purchaser to show a strict compliance with the statute. He must make out his case affirmatively, showing step by

* This question was before the court in the Matter of Thirty-Ninth-street, and several other streets, on motions to confirm the reports of the Commissioners of estimate and assessment, when COWEN, J. agreed with *Bronson, J.* that the statute was unconstitutional. A re-argument was subsequently ordered, and the matter was discussed in connection with the principal case of *Striker vs. Kelly*.

step, the existence of all the facts on which the right to sell is made to depend.—(Sharp *vs.* Spier, 4 Hill. 76, and cases cited.)

Under this statute the lease is evidence of the regularity of the sale; but not of the right to sell.

No affidavit was produced, though the want of it was distinctly made a point upon the trial. This was a fatal objection to the defence, which was set up under the Corporation lease.

It is well known that men acting in a body, especially when under the cover of corporate privileges, will often do what no one of them would be willing to do if acting alone, and upon his individual responsibility. And they will sometimes say aye, or permit a matter to pass *sub silentio*, when they would not venture to record their names in favor of the measure. To guard against such evils, and protect the citizens against the imposition of unnecessary burthens, it was provided by the seventh section of the amended charter, that the ayes and noes should be called and published, whenever a vote of the Common Council should be taken on any proposed improvement involving a tax or assessment upon the citizens.—(Stat. 1830, p. 126.) The language is imperative—the ayes and noes *shall* be called. When the particular mode in which the Corporation is to act is thus specially declared by its charter, I think it can only act in the prescribed form. The contrary doctrine wants the sanction of legal authority, and is fraught with the most dangerous consequences. It would place corporations above the laws, and there is reason to fear that they would soon become an intolerable nuisance.

Judgment for the defendant.

(A copy.)

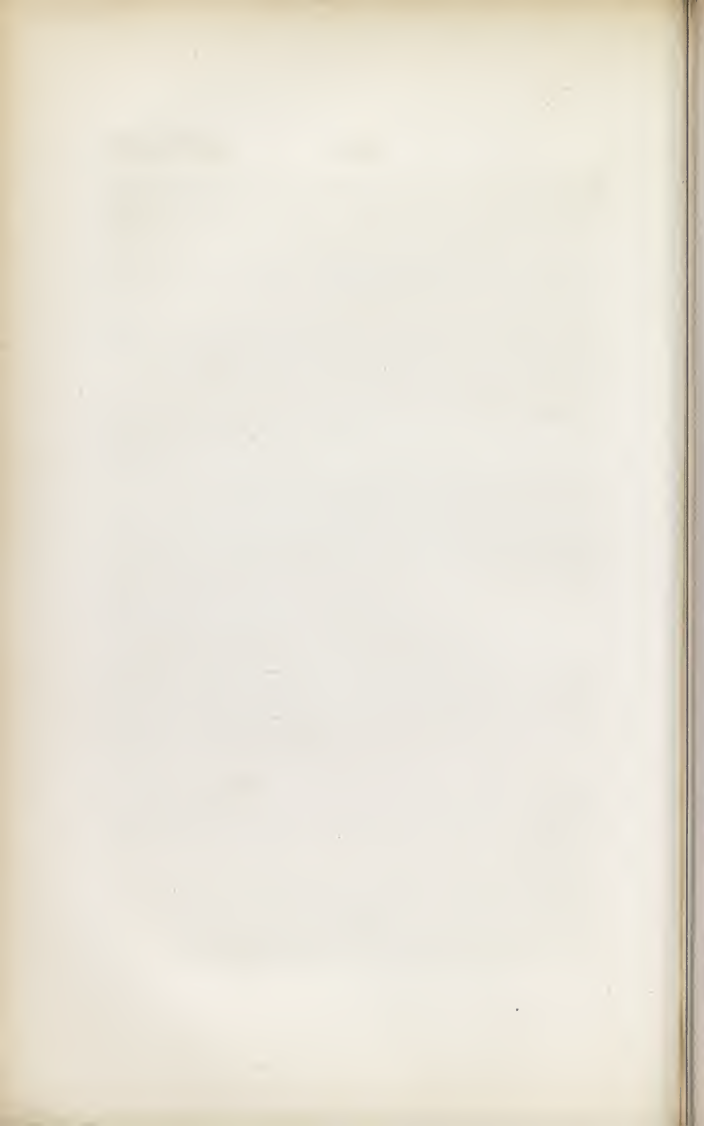
N. HILL, JR.,

State Reporter.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

THE



DOCUMENT No. 35.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

NOVEMBER 18, 1844.

The following Quarterly Report of the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board was presented, laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the Members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

QUARTERLY REPORT

Of the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York :

The undersigned, in pursuance of the requirements of the "Ordinance to regulate the Water Works of the City of New-York," herewith presents the Quarterly Report of the receipts and expenditures of this department, ending 31st October inst.,

vouchers having been duly filed with the Comptroller. The receipts for the quarter are nine thousand and sixty-four dollars and ninety-two cents (\$9,064 92). The expenditures for the same time amount to eighteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and thirty-four cents (\$18,994 34). The tabular statement of the different purposes for which the water is used, as also the number of water-takers in each Ward, is continued from former reports. The works generally are in good order, and the semi-annual examination of the interior of the Aqueduct above the High Bridge having been made by Messrs. Jervis and Hastie, they volunteered to examine that portion included within the limits of the city ; and having accompanied them, I am enabled to state that the repairs needed were very slight, and that the permanency of the work equals the anticipations of those gentlemen who designed and superintended its construction.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. COFFIN,
President Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, 1st NOVEMBER, 1844.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of Money

By the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, on account of the Croton Aqueduct Works, during the quarter of a year ending on the 31st day of October, 1844, inclusive.

No. of ref'n to Comptroller.	DATE OF RECEIPT.				Daily Amount.	Weekly Amount.
	Aug. 5, 1844,	For Water	.	.		
No. 54	" 6,	" "	.	.	\$ 246 25	
	" 7,	" "	.	.	116 25	
	" 8,	" "	.	.	177 00	
	" 9,	" "	.	.	264 75	
	" 10,	" "	.	.	199 25	
No. 55	" 12,	" "	.	.	116 00	1,119 50
	" 13,	" "	.	.	214 00	
	" 14,	" "	.	.	128 50	
	" 15,	" "	.	.	165 98	
	" 16,	" "	.	.	152 00	
	" 17,	" "	.	.	190 29	
	" 17,	" "	.	.	104 26	
Carried forward, . .						955 03
						2,074 53

No. of ret'n to Comp- troller.	DATE OF RECEIPT.			Daily Amount.	Weekly Amount.
No. 56	Aug. 19, 1844,	For Water	Amount brought forward	126 83	2,074 53
	" 20, "	"	"	94 25	
	" 21, "	"	"		
	" 21, "	Scrap Iron	\$ 136 87		
	" 22, "		20 00	156 87	
No. 57	" 22, "	Laying Pipes, etc., at Grand-st. Ferry,	\$ 58 50		816 34
	" 23, "	Water	233 25	291 75	
	" 23, "	"	"	96 56	
	" 24, "	"	"	50 08	
	" 26, "	"	"	112 41	
	" 27, "	"	"	157 34	
	" 28, "	"	"	167 51	
	" 29, "	"	"	163 08	
	" 30, "	"	"	100 00	
	" 31, "	"	"	104 67	
	Sept. 2, "	"	\$ 252 18		
No. 58	" 2, "	Scrap Iron	11 00	263 18	805 01
	" 3, "				

No. of ret'n to Comptroller.	DATE OF RECEIPT.		Daily Amount.	Weekly Amount.
No. 61	Sept. 25, 1844,	For Scrap Iron		6,026 58
	" "	Water	192 09	
	" 26,	"		
	" "	Moving Hydrant	67 33	
	" 27,	Water	66 74	
No. 62	" 28,	"	94 17	816 24
	" 30,	"	81 58	
	Oct. 1,	"	69 08	
	" 2,	"	138 74	
	" 3,	"	59 25	
No. 63	" 4,	"	184 74	
	" 5,	"	34 00	567 39
	" 7,	"	214 32	
	" 8,	"	103 16	
	" 9,	"	30 01	
	" 10,	"	97 57	
	" 11,	"	76 93	

-No. 64	" 12, "	"	96 27	618 26
	" 14, "	"	77 93	
	" 15, "	"	7 67	
	" 16, "	"	98 79	
	" 17, "	"	41 59	
	" 18, "	"	42 50	
	" 19, "	"	66 67	335 15
	" 21, "	"	53 91	
	" 22, "	"	102 17	
No. 65	" 23, "	"	91 75	
	" 24, "	"	100 75	
	" 25, "	"	51 42	
	" 26, "	"		
	" Scrap Iron .	"	153 55	553 55
	" Water .	"	97 25	
	" " .	"	16 25	
	" 30, " No Permits taken out.	"		
	" 31, " For Water .	"	34 25	147 75
Part of No. 66	Total amount received,			\$9,064 92
	Deduct " " for Scrap Iron, &c.			355 05
	Total amount received for Water .			\$8,709 87

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, }
November 1st, 1844.

Report of Expenditures,

From August 1st, 1844, to November 1st, 1844, inclusive.

WATER PIPES AND BRANCHES.

Paid Joseph W. Brick,	\$6,259 29	
“ Peter Morris,	100 00	
		<hr/>
		\$6,359 29

EXCAVATING TRENCHES FOR PIPES.

Paid Norman McLeod,	\$282 29	
“ Peter Morris,	65 80	
		<hr/>
		\$348 09

LEAD FOR JOINTS.

Paid Charles Hillsburgh,	\$475 20
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HYDRANTS.

Paid John P. Flender,	\$108 00	
“ Wm. Sewell,	31 41	
“ A. & G. W. Brady,	30 00	
		<hr/>
		\$169 41
Carried forward	\$7,351 99	

Brought forward \$7,351 99

REPAIRING STOP COCKS.

Paid S. P. Ayres,	\$324 12	
“ H. R. Dunham & Co., . . .	97 17	
	<hr/>	\$421 29

BRASS STOP COCKS.

Paid Wm. Johnson,	\$182 00	
“ A. & G. W. Brady,	120 40	
	<hr/>	\$302 40

REPAIRING HYDRANTS.

Paid Thos. Charlock,	\$521 27	
“ S. P. Ayres,	304 54	
“ Horatio Kelsey,	185 50	
“ Kelsey & Mills,	179 10	
“ Wood, Folger & Messer, . .	90 16	
“ John Ely,	3 26	
	<hr/>	\$1,281 83

HYDRANT BOXES.

Paid John Green,	\$133 50
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STOP COCK BOXES.

Paid John Green,	\$66 75	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward		\$9,557 76

Brought forward \$9,557 76

TAPPING PIPES.

Paid Samuel S. Wandell,	\$198 00
" D. A. Webster,	156 75
" S. T. Brewer,	116 00
	<hr/>
	\$470 75

AQUEDUCT TOOLS.

Paid S. P. Ayres,	\$47 73
" Thomas Jones,	5 76
" John Ely,	3 13
	<hr/>
	\$56 62

RENT OF LOTS.

Paid Wm. C. Rhineland,	\$50 00
" Jacob A. Jones,	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$60 00

WOOD AND COAL.

Paid M. Hopper,	\$11 81
---------------------------	---------

CARTAGE OF PIPES.

Paid Darius Johnson,	\$247 11
" John Gautier,	212 99
" Daniel Minelle,	33 00
" Abner Peabody,	27 75
	<hr/>
	\$520 85
Carried forward	<hr/>
	\$10,677 79

Brought forward \$10,677 79

FOUNTAIN IN THE PARK.

Paid John Ely, \$28 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Paid Aqueduct Workmen on extension
of Works, \$610 75
" For making Map of location of
Stop Cocks, Fire Hydrants, &c. 342 00
" Thos. Killoran, Labor at Receiv-
ing Reservoir, 98 00
" Thos. Killoran, bill Repairing
Embankment Receiving Reser-
voir, 11 50
" Louis Blanch, bill serving as
Clerk, 99 99
" Jonathan Labaw, bill of Leather, 6 93
" H. Prior, Repaving around Free
Hydrant, 2 00
" Enoch Dean, Thread and Wax, 1 50
" Wetmore & Co., Iron Chain, . 28 52
" Wm. N. McIntyre, Hardware,
Shovels, &c., 22 89
" J. P. Flender, bill Sand, Paving
Stones, &c., 5 00
" J. J. Conklin, Washing Towels, • 4 25
" " " Cleaning Office, . 8 00
" Jaques Ruden, expenses Aque-
duct Commissioners examining
line of Aqueduct, 7 17

Carried forward \$10,705 79

	Brought forward	\$10,705 79
Paid Jaques Ruden, expenses of Aqueduct Committee, Water Commissioners, visiting Croton Dam and line of Aqueduct, . . .	62 50	
" Jaques Ruden, Shutting off Water &c., . . .	7 12	
" " Postage, &c., . . .	3 14	
" Farr & Briggs, Opening and Refilling street, . . .	1 50	
" John Green, Repairing Desks and Locks, . . .	2 88	
" E. B. Kelly, Bricks, . . .	12 88	
" C. Crolus, Jr., Clay, . . .	3 00	
" John Pettigrew, Sand, . . .	10 63	
" John Sickley, " . . .	1 87	
" " " " . . .	1 75	
" E. E. Livingston, Sand, Oil, &c., . . .	5 74	
" M. O'Connor, Mason Work, &c., . . .	49 13	
" J. D. & W. Lee, Tallow, . . .	4 50	
" Samuel S. Smith, Drilling Rocks, . . .	3 36	
" A. Barmore & Co., Ice, . . .	6 75	
" Miller & Seaman, Lamp Oil, &c., . . .	2 53	
" E. Doughty, Stove Pipe, &c., . . .	2 75	
" E. F. Ward, Repairing Hydrants, . . .	4 50	
" J. St. John, Lead, Oil, &c., . . .	3 48	
" Journal of Commerce, Advertising . . .	3 50	
		1,442 06
		<u>\$12,147 85</u>
" President, Water Purveyor, Register, Clerks in Office, and Keepers of Reservoir, . . .	1,946 93	
" Foreman, Inspectors, and Laborers on the Croton Aqueduct Works, . . .	4,899 56	
		<u>\$18,994 34</u>

No.	Private Dwellings.	Rate per Annum.	Total.
7	" "	5	35 00
8	" "	6	48 00
28	" "	7	196 00
3	" "	7½	22 50
58	" "	8	464 00
53	" "	9	477 00
93	" "	10	930 00
13	" "	11	143 00
76	" "	12	912 00
4	" "	13	52 00
4	" "	14	56 00
8	" "	15	120 00
1	" "	25	25 00
1	" "	27	27 00

357 will give per annum from 1st May, 1844, } \$3,507 50
 to May 1st, 1845, }
 5818 Private Dwellings according to report made } 58,983 58
 August 5th, 1844, }

 6175 will give per annum, \$62,491 08

Whole number of Private Dwellings this quarter 357
 " " Miscellaneous " 140

 Total, 497
 " " Permits this quarter, . . . 459

Excess 38 which
 arises in consequence of one tap supplying several houses, and
 the renewal of Street Sprinklers' Permits, for which no new num-
 bers are used.

No.	MISCELLANEOUS.	Amount Paid.
12	Steam Engines,	419 00
8	" Boats,	480 00
6	Stables,	92 00
9	Bar Rooms,	128 00
19	Stores and Offices,	192 00
4	Slaughter Houses,	47 00
3	Public Institutions,	140 00
2	Refectories,	22 00
10	Mechanical Purposes,	140 00
9	Manufacturing "	262 00
22	Dwellings and Stores,	257 00
5	Boarding Houses,	84 00
16	Street Sprinklers,	211 00
15	Building Purposes,	265 50
140	will give per annum from May 1st, 1844, } to May 1st, 1845, }	\$2,739 50
2329	Miscellaneous, according to report made } August 5th, 1844, will give per annum } to May, 1845, }	48,803 48
2469	will give,	\$51,542 98
Add total amount derived from Private Dwellings,		62,491 08
TOTAL,		<u>\$114,034 06</u>

Number of Water Takers in each Ward, from August 3d, 1844, to October 31st, 1844, both days inclusive.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	TOTAL NO. OF PERMITS.
23	14	21	15	32	15	20	35	32	29	14			12	28	45	67	42	444
																		15 Building
																		— purposes.
																		459

Amount of Annual Revenue accruing from each Ward for the Croton Water, from August 3d, 1844, to October 31st, 1844, both days inclusive.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	TOTAL AMOUNT PER ANNUM.
\$386 00	\$176 00	\$506 00	\$157 00	\$420 00	\$144 00	\$346 00	\$359 50		
9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	
\$477 00	\$301 00	\$210 00	\$139	\$348	\$532 00	\$804 00	\$465 00		\$5,770 50
									211 00 St sprinklers.
									265 50 B. purposes.
									\$6,247 00

NOTE.—The amount received for Street Sprinkling and Building purposes will not be renewed, therefore they are not included under the respective Wards.

DOCUMENT No. 36.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

DECEMBER 2, 1844.

The following Communication and Draft of an Ordinance in relation to a System for the Record of Assessments, were received from the Street Commissioner, which were laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
New-York, December 2d, 1844. }

The Street Commissioner respectfully represents to the Common Council, that "the Record of Assessments" which is kept in his Department, in compliance with the provisions and requisitions of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Sections of Title IX, of

Chapter V, of the City Ordinances, does not fully answer a purpose intended—which was no doubt to enable any citizen readily to inform himself as to the existence or payment of any assessment upon any lot of ground in the city.

The questions asked by those who come to make such investigations relative to any lot are : Have any assessments been imposed upon it? If imposed, have any been paid? If such assessments have not been paid, what means have been employed for the collection thereof? As there is no proper Index, an attempt is frequently made by the inquirer to examine all the assessments, which occupies much time; and, as the assessments are voluminous, perplexity, rather than information, is the consequence in a majority of cases.

In addition to the "Record" above referred to, the assessment lists are preserved in the Street Commissioner's office, and are also copied in books kept there. But all this writing, from the want of sufficient system, only tends to perplex inquirers.

If the draft of an Ordinance herewith respectfully submitted, shall be adopted by your honorable body, it is believed that by simplifying and giving certainty to the operation of searching for assessments, the feeling of distrust with which many persons regard the title of property subject thereto, will be prevented from extending beyond the time when such Ordinance shall go into effect. If it shall be thought desirable, the system may be extended back several years into the past, as the information requisite therefor may be obtained; but such extension would require a long period of attention from a person of ability and perseverance.

As it is no doubt the ardent wish of the members of your honorable body, as well as of the undersigned, that all assessments may be moderate in amount, may be imposed only for im-

provements decidedly beneficial, and so arranged that the nature and amount of the assessments may be easily and correctly ascertained, it is reasonable to hope, that either by the adoption of the accompanying draft of an Ordinance, or by some other means, measures may be taken to abate the cause for the complaints relative to these matters frequently made to your Street Commissioner.

SAMUEL S. DOUGHTY.

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference. This is
 due to the fact that the government
 has been unable to secure the necessary
 funds to carry out its policy of non-
 interference.

The second of these is the fact that
 the government has been unable to
 secure the necessary funds to carry
 out its policy of non-interference.
 This is due to the fact that the
 government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference.

The third of these is the fact that
 the government has been unable to
 secure the necessary funds to carry
 out its policy of non-interference.
 This is due to the fact that the
 government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference.

The fourth of these is the fact that
 the government has been unable to
 secure the necessary funds to carry
 out its policy of non-interference.
 This is due to the fact that the
 government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference.

The fifth of these is the fact that
 the government has been unable to
 secure the necessary funds to carry
 out its policy of non-interference.
 This is due to the fact that the
 government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference.

AN ORDINANCE

PREScribing A SYSTEM FOR A REGULAR AND METHODICAL RECORD OF ALL THE ASSESSMENTS LAID UPON REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEFRAYING THE EXPENSES ATTENDANT UPON OPENING, REGULATING, AND PAVING STREETS, BUILDING SEWERS, DRAINS, AND WELLS, ERECTING PUMPS, FILLING IN, DRAINING, AND FENCING LOTS, BUILDING BULKHEADS, DIGGING OUT AND DEEPENING SLIPS, OR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE WHATSOEVER.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows :

TITLE I.

§ 1. It shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to place and keep in some conspicuous situation in the Street Commissioner's office a Map of the City and County of New-York, on which all the streets and avenues, and the blocks or squares of ground between the same, shall be delineated; each of which said blocks or squares of ground represented on the said map shall be designated by a distinct number legibly written upon it; which map shall be entitled and marked "Map accompanying the Index of Assessments."

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the said Street Commissioner to provide and keep in the said office one or more books referring

to the said map, in which book or books a proper space shall be appropriated to each and every of the blocks or squares of ground before mentioned ; which space so appropriated shall be marked with the number which designates that block or square of ground on the map before mentioned ; which book or books shall be entitled and marked " Index of Assessments."

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the said Street Commissioner, from time to time, to provide and keep in his office a sufficient number of books to contain the condensed lists of assessments hereinafter described, the pages of which books shall be divided into columns for the name of the street on which each lot fronts ; the farm, street, ward, and assessment numbers of each lot ; the names of the persons to whom assessed ; the number of feet and inches of front ; the amount of the assessment ; and also two columns, in one of which shall be noted the times of payment, and in the other the times of sale as hereinafter directed ; and such books shall be numbered, and entitled and marked " Record of Assessments."

§4. The Street Commissioner shall also procure suitable books, and have entered therein all lots which may be sold for assessments, within twenty days after such sale shall take place, specifying in alphabetical order the avenue or street on which such lots are situate ; the avenues or streets between which they are situate ; the ward and assessment map numbers of such lots ; the name of the owner to whom assessed ; the particular cause of assessment ; the amount of assessment ; the time of the confirmation of the assessment ; the time of sale ; and, if redeemed, the time of the payment of the money to redeem the same, shall also be noted ; and such books shall be entitled and marked " Record of Sales," and be kept in the Street Commissioner's office.

TITLE II.

§ 1. It shall be the duty of the Collector of Assessments, immediately upon the coming into his office of any assessment list for collection, to make a condensed recapitulation of the same, in which shall be recited the particulars enumerated in section three of the foregoing Title, relative to every lot, so far as the same may be set forth in the original assessment list or the map thereto annexed ; but in such recapitulation each lot shall be mentioned but once ; and the total amount assessed upon it for the improvement for defraying the expense of which the assessment may be laid, including not only what in the original assessment list is charged upon such lot for materials furnished or work performed in the immediate vicinity thereof, but also the proportion of such lot in the cost of regulating intersections of streets, etc., shall be added together in one amount, and placed in the column appropriated thereto in the Record of Assessments.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the Collector of Assessments immediately upon completing such recapitulation, to present the same to the Assistant Street Commissioner for examination.

§ 3. It shall also be the duty of the Collector of Assessments, at least as often as once in ten days during the time employed in the collection of any assessment, to enter in the column appropriated thereto in the Record of Assessments the date of the payment of any of the sums in such assessment mentioned, and in the event of the sale of any property for assessments, to note the date of such sale within twenty days thereafter in the column in the said record appropriated thereto, such note in case any lot shall be sold for two or more assessments, to be made wherever such lot shall be mentioned in the Record of Assessments.

§ 4. It shall be the duty of the senior Deputy Collector of Assessments, in case of the illness or absence of the Collector of Assessments, to perform the duties required from him by this Ordinance.

TITLE III.

§ 1. It shall be the duty of the Assistant Street Commissioner, to compare and examine the recapitulations to be made by the Collector of Assessments as aforesaid, and upon being satisfied of the accuracy of the same, to cause them to be copied in a distinct and legible manner into the books entitled and marked Record of Assessments, after which he shall compare such copies with the original recapitulations, and on being satisfied of the correctness thereof he shall certify the same, and that such recapitulation contains a list of all the lots and amounts charged thereon mentioned in the original assessment at the end of said copy, and affix his signature thereto.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the Assistant Street Commissioner, immediately upon making such certificate, to enter in the book or books entitled Index of Assessments, in the spaces in such book or books appropriated to the blocks or squares of ground in which any of the lots of ground mentioned in such certified recapitulation of assessment may be situate, the title of such assessment, the date of the confirmation thereof, and the number of the volume and the page in the Record of Assessments where the recapitulation of such assessment may be found.

§ 3. Title IX, of Chapter V, of the Ordinances of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, is hereby repealed, as are also any Resolutions or Ordinances of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, which may conflict with the provisions foregoing.

§ 4. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be construed as binding, or rendering it obligatory upon the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty aforesaid, to make good any loss or damage to any person or persons, which may occur from any error or oversight committed or permitted by their officers in carrying into effect the foregoing provisions of this Ordinance.

DOCUMENT No. 37.

Amount Disbursed

By Commissioners and Superintendent for support of Alms House Department at Bellevue, Long Island Farms, Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, Bridewell, Bellevue Hospital, and Out-door Poor, for the month of November, 1844.

Butter, Lard and Cheese,	\$ 188 23
Flour and Meal,	763 93
Wood,	1,373 79
Clothing,	75 99
Hardware,	41 94
Repairs,	369 37
Building Materials,	222 97
Crockery,	33 75
Coffee and Spices,	423 90
Potatoes,	3,320 85
Groceries,	42 76
Straw, Hay, Grain, &c.,	223 87
Carried forward	<hr/> \$7,081 35

	Brought forward	\$7,081 35
Extra Salaries,		982 85
Milk,		463 35
Beef,		1,824 28
Stationery,		4 00
Leather and Shoes,		959 75
Transportation,		318 50
Brushes and Brooms,		55 50
Marketing,		117 34
Nursing Children,		616 93
Sundries,		49 13
Postage,		3 04
Donations,		1,688 35
Support Colored Paupers,		305 40
	TOTAL . . .	\$14,469 77

The amount expended, charged to the several Departments as follows, viz.:

1844.

Nov. 30. Bellevue Alms House,	\$1,860 06
Bellevue Hospital,	2,141 85
Bridewell,	674 14
Long Island Farms and Nurseries,	1,279 80
Old Alms House,	283 01
Out-door Poor,	1,976 75
Lunatic Asylum,	2,187 42
Penitentiary,	4,018 74
Transportation Paupers,	48 00
	TOTAL . . .
	\$14,469 77

The foregoing return is made pursuant to Chapter XIII., Title II., Section 13, of the City Ordinances.

D. D. WILLIAMSON,

Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
City of New-York, Dec. 17th, 1844. }



DOCUMENT No. 38.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

DECEMBER 16, 1844.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the resolution to inquire into the expediency of applying to the Legislature, at its next Session, to pass a law requiring the registry of votes for the City and County of New-York, presented the following Report and draft of a Law in relation thereto, which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

“Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to inquire into the expediency of applying to the Legislature, at its next Session, to pass a law requiring the registry of votes for the City and County of New-York.”

The Committee to whom was referred the foregoing Resolution in relation to a registration of voters, respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

The founders of our republic knew full well that it would be impossible for the people, individually or collectively, to transact the affairs of the government, they therefore adopted a representative system, and wisely secured to the people the right of selecting representatives to do for them in this respect, what they could not do themselves this system has been necessarily incorporated into all our subdivisions of government; and as selecting persons to administer the government, is the nearest approach we can make to a direct administration of it by ourselves, it is the most important political right we possess; it is the great distinguishing feature of our representative and republican government, and cannot be too highly appreciated, nor too safely guarded. It is, however, a lamentable fact, that notwithstanding the precautions which have been taken, and the vigilance that has been used to prevent illegal voting, it has been practised among us to a very great extent. But the alarming defects of our present election system are now so universally admitted, and the great importance of a well regulated system is so fully understood, that it is entirely unnecessary to present facts or arguments in relation to either, and we proceed to state what we consider a proper remedy for the many and great evils, which are the unavoidable result of conducting elections under our present system.

Your Committee deem it impossible to prevent illegal voting to any great extent, without making a registry of the names of voters, but that should be done in such manner as to secure to every legal voter an opportunity to vote, and with as little inconvenience to the electors, and as little expense to the public as possible.

The Assessors of property elected in the respective Wards, are compelled to visit every house to assess property, and it would require but little additional time and labor to register the names of electors, to enable them to do which, the principal of each house could prepare a list of the electors belonging in his house, to be delivered to the Assessors when there to make the assessment, and if they doubted the correctness of the list presented to them, they could investigate the matter even under our present laws, which require all house-keepers to give to the Assessors "a true account of all persons boarding or lodging or being tenants in such house, and their several names, if known," and "if any person of whom such information is demanded, shall refuse to give the same, or shall willfully give erroneous account, such person shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars." [Laws relative to City of New-York, p. 765.]

The Assessors could make a much more correct and perfect list of electors, and such as would become electors by the then next election, than could be prepared in any other way that would not be enormously expensive; and as they are required by law to proceed to make their assessments on the 5th day of May, and to complete the same by the 5th day of July, the registry would be made at a very suitable time, as the next general election, and charter election would both be holden previous to the 1st day of May, about which time the "moving" portion of the community change their places of residence. The Assessors should meet at a suitable time and place after having made the registry, and publicly make all the necessary and proper additions, alterations, and corrections, previous to the election.

As there are but two Assessors in each Ward, and both generally belong to the same political party, a third person representing the minority should be associated with them; the propriety and justice of this provision must be apparent to all who have examined the subject, for party feeling has risen to such a height,

and the jealousy of partizans of all parties is so great, that it would be difficult to induce competent men to act as registers if they were to be all of one party ; for if they discharged their duties with the utmost ability and candor, their actions would be misrepresented, their motives questioned, and their characters villified by men of opposing parties. It has therefore become a matter of necessity that the minority should be represented in the board of officers to determine who are entitled to vote ; indeed this course always has been pursued in this city, and whether the majority has been great or small, propriety and public feeling has been so far regarded, and the rights of the minority so far respected, that of every three Inspectors of Election, one has been selected from the minority ; this rule is judicious, safe and just, it insures the majority two of the three officers, and does not leave the minority unrepresented. It is true that there may be several parties, in which case some of them would not have a Register of their own party, but it would be very improper that the number of officers to register voters should depend upon the number of political parties in existence, for parties might be formed in such great numbers, each composed of but few persons, that the number of officers would be increased to such extent that it would be impossible for them, with all their diversified opinions, feelings, and temperaments, to perform their duties properly ; besides the Board of Inspectors being composed of persons of the two most numerous and contending parties, has always satisfied the smaller parties that they had no cause to fear that there would be improper conduct on the part of the Inspectors, and the same security would be felt in having a Board of Registers constituted in the same manner. This arrangement might prove beneficial in other respect : it might enable the Assessors to make out a more complete jury list, and might produce a more equal assessment roll.

The details of a system based upon the views contained in the preceding remarks, are herewith submitted in the form of a bill,

which it is believed will be very generally approved by those who are advocates of purity of elections. It would extend this report to great length, to state the particular reasons which led to the recommendation of the system here presented, in preference to every other, and to explain minutely the operation of the system under all the circumstances which might occur, and it is considered more important to examine the objections which may be urged against a registry law, and particularly against the bill alluded to :

It has been said by some, that a registry law is unconstitutional, as requiring electors to register their names is a qualification not mentioned in the Constitution ; and it is evident that the Legislature does not possess the power to pass such a law, for the Convention which prepared the Constitution rejected a section which would have conferred that power on the Legislature.

A brief statement of the proceedings of the Convention in relation to the section alluded to, and the action of the Legislature at its first session after the Constitution had been ratified by the people, will entirely remove whatever force the objection may seem to contain.

A committee of which Mr. NATHAN SANDFORD was Chairman, reported to the Convention the following section : " The Legislature may provide by law that a registry of all citizens entitled to the right of suffrage in every town and ward, shall be made at least twenty days before any election, and may provide that no person shall vote at any election, who shall not be registered as a citizen qualified to vote at such election."

" Mr. JAMES HUNTER moved to strike out in the residuary part of the section, the word *may*, for the purpose of inserting the word *shall*, so as to make it imperative on the Legislature to conform to the course described in the report."

“Chief Justice SPENCER expressed his gratitude to the committee, for their exertions to prevent the evils that were attendant upon our mode of election. He thought the course recommended by the committee would conduce to peace and quietness at the polls, and prevent those scenes of iniquity and perjury that had often been witnessed with pain, and which had a powerful tendency to sap the foundation of morals and the principles of justice.”

Col. SAMUEL YOUNG said he “would unfetter the Legislature from any restraint on that subject, by which they might *suppose themselves at present bound*. He hoped the recommendation would be ultimately adopted by the Legislature.”

“MR. MARTIN VAN BUREN said, that *the register was no part of the qualifications of voters*, and that *the Legislature now have the power to pass laws authorizing an enrollment of the electors*.”

Gen. ROOT opposed the motion to strike out the word *may*, and insert the word *shall*, and was also opposed to the principle of the report of the committee. “It contemplated, he said, the establishment of a tribunal unknown to our laws, *sitting in secret*, making out a register *not capable of being contradicted*, and this too, without providing for the proscribed, whose names were not on the register, any mode of redress.” He also stated, that “it was in his opinion inexpedient to admit *strolling voters*,” and he supposed they would be excluded from voting, by requiring that electors shall have been for the year next preceding assessed, and shall have actually paid a tax, either to the State, county, or on the highways, or being armed and equipped according to law, shall have performed within that year military duty in the militia of this State.” It is also worthy of remark that the Constitution, as adopted by the Convention, and ratified by the people, made a material distinction between electors; some were to be entitled to vote after having resided in the State one year, and the county

six months ; others were to reside in the State three years, and county one year ; and a third class were required to be citizens of the State for three years, and to have possessed a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances, and to have paid a tax thereon.

Gen. Root might well doubt the necessity of a registry under such a state of things, when all voters were either required to pay taxes, or perform military duty, or labor on the highways ; but in 1826 the Constitution was amended or altered, so that persons might vote without paying taxes, or performing military duty, or working on the highways ; and after that alteration, Gen. Root advocated the passage of a Registry Law, having seen the necessity for it, and having also seen that such a law could be drawn without the objectionable features he had before so strenuously opposed : and while a Registry Law was in operation in the city of New-York (1841), he proposed in the Senate "to provide a registry for the whole State," although he was the principal opponent of that measure in the Convention, while *the tax-gatherer's book and the muster-roll of the militia furnished a registry of voters*, and was a sufficient check to those whom he called "*strolling voters*."

The result of the discussion in the Convention was, that the Constitution should merely define the qualifications of voters, and make it the duty of the Legislature to provide a proper election system, with all the necessary detail.

The bill herewith presented does not require that a person, to be entitled to vote, must be one day older, nor reside in the State or county one day longer, than is required by the Constitution, nor does it require any qualification ; it merely provides for the making of a registry from which it may be ascertained who possess the qualifications mentioned in the Constitution ; and it is the duty of the Legislature to pass laws for that purpose ; for

the Constitution states, that "*Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage.*" [Art. 2, sec. 3.] In accordance with this provision, the Legislature, in 1822—the same year the Constitution was adopted—passed a law which provides, that if any person offering to vote shall be challenged as unqualified, one of the Inspectors shall tender to him an oath, that he may swear he is qualified; and "*if any person shall refuse the oath so tendered, his vote shall be rejected.*" And the votes of persons have been rejected on that ground, every day of every election since the passage of the law; but no one pretends the Legislature had no right to pass that law; yet, if that law does not require a qualification, the proposed law does not. In one case, a person's vote is rejected because he will not swear he is qualified, and in the other his vote is not received because he has not registered his name, so that it may be ascertained whether he is qualified or not; in both cases proof of his being entitled to vote is required, but additional qualifications are not required in either case.

The Constitution confers upon the Legislature powers so full and ample, for passing laws to insure purity at elections, that to particularize the administering of oaths, or registering names, would be superfluous. All legislation on this subject has been governed by the rule here contended for, and some idea may be formed of the attention paid to detail, and the importance attached to elections, by the Legislature, when it is stated that laws have been passed to inflict punishment for illegal voting, bribery, improperly influencing electors, obstructing the passage to the polls, serving civil process on electors during elections, and ordering out the militia during an election, or within five days previous thereto. Laws have also been passed requiring officers of elections to act under oath; and also describing the kind of ballot-box to be used, the size of the hole for the admission of the ticket, the manner in which the ticket must be folded,

the locking and sealing of the boxes, and the disposition that shall be made of the boxes, keys, and seals, during the election. The Legislature has been thus precise, and no accusation has been made of usurping power ; but the moment a Registry Law is recommended, objections are made, not on the ground that it would be ineffectual to prevent illegal voting, and produce other beneficial results, but under pretence that it is unconstitutional.

It may also be said, that the bill here presented *is not in accordance with the Constitution, as it would only permit each elector to vote for two of the three officers who are to make the registry.*

The answer to this objection is, that the Constitution of the United States does not contain any thing in relation to the subject ; and all that the Constitution of this State contains that can be considered applicable to it, in any way, is the 1st Section of the 2d Article, and the 15th Section of the 4th Article ; the first of which states, that every qualified voter shall be entitled to vote “for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people ;” and the last declares, that “all officers heretofore elective by the people, whose appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as may by law be directed.” It cannot be pretended that the bill would deprive electors of the right to vote for “officers heretofore elective by the people,” for the only officer whose election is provided for by this bill, is the Register of Voters, and no such office had been created when the Constitution was ratified ; and in reference to officers “whose appointment is not provided for by the Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law,” it is expressly declared that they “shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as by law may be directed.” And the Legislature may by law direct that Registers shall be elected as proposed in the bill, or

may *direct* that they shall be appointed by the Common Council, as has been done in the case of Inspectors of Election ; in short, whether elected or appointed, it must be in such manner, "*as by law may be directed ;*" but instead of electors being deprived of any right by the bill, the right of the majority to select two Registers, and the minority one, is secured to the people, while the Legislature might *direct* that they should all be appointed.

As the proposed bill would require the Registers to call at the residence of voters to obtain their names, it will not probably be said that voters are to be put to inconvenience by it ; but it may be said that a *Registry Law imposes a heavy tax, as shown by experience in this city.*

We reply, that the amount of money expended under the Registry Law of 1840, furnishes no means to enable us to ascertain what would be the amount of expenses under a Registry Law properly enforced ; for under that law the expenses were increased for the express purpose of being used as an argument against the law. This remark is not made without good authority ; and on referring to the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen for that year, [Doc. 38, pp. 502, 503,] it will be seen that in many cases the rent for places occupied by the Commissioners of Registry *was fully equal to what would be a fair compensation for a year's use of the premises, instead of the two months they were occupied ;* that the bills for printing were *excessively high*, and charges were made not only for extra work, paper, &c., but also for *extra types*, and for printing copies of registers *exceeding the requirements of the law.* The Commissioners of the Thirteenth Ward charged per diem pay for *more days than exist between the time fixed by law for commencing the registry and the close ;* the Commissioners of the Tenth Ward, without specifying the number of days they were employed, charged the round sum of two hundred dollars for their services, and the like sum for a clerk. A very considerable

amount was expended for fixtures, light, and fuel; and from the Eleventh Ward bills were presented for *chairs purchased*, and for *making, painting, and graining a desk*.

And notwithstanding the law stated that the Inspectors and their Clerks should not be entitled to any compensation, the Common Council passed the following resolution [Pro. C. C., vol. 8, p. 88]: "That the Inspectors of Election [222], their Clerks, not exceeding two to each district, and the peace officers attending the polls, at the General Election, 1840, be allowed and paid the sum of three dollars each. That such of the Inspectors as acted as Ward Canvassers, be allowed and paid the further sum of three dollars each, and that such as acted as County Canvassers, be allowed and paid the further sum of three dollars each." Six other resolutions were passed at the same meeting, each providing for the payment of bills and expenses incurred under the Registry Law, and then followed a resolution, *for which all the other resolutions were made*, directing the Counsel of the Corporation to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, asking for the repeal of the Registry Law. It is only necessary to add, that if the public money had not been improperly appropriated—squandered in violation of law, instead of being expended to carry out its provisions—it would have been seen that a Registry Law need not increase the expenses of elections to any great amount; for large sums of money are paid to peace officers and others when we have no registry, whose services would not be required if we had a Registry Law. But suppose it did increase expenses materially, and make it necessary for electors to spend a little of their time, the benefits resulting from a law that restored our elections to purity would much more than compensate for the inconveniences mentioned; and the man who would not devote a portion of his time to accomplish so great and so desirable an object, has not formed a proper estimate of a freeman's vote.

A law should be passed "to provide a registry for the whole State;" but if electors in other parts of the State do not ask for the passage of such a law, that should not be urged as an objection to the bill now presented. Many laws have been passed in relation to the City of New-York, that could not be applied in the interior of the State; others have been passed that could be enforced in every part of the State, but have only been considered necessary for this city. The Common Council of this city have passed ordinances on the same principle; and Fourteenth-street being generally the boundary line for such purposes, many ordinances only embrace that part of the city which is south of the middle of that street, while the north side of that street, and all that part of the city which is north of it, are not included in those ordinances.

In many cases the manner of selecting officers in this city differs materially from the way in which they are selected in other parts of the State, as in the case of Justices of the Peace, and also Overseers of the Poor, who, in the respective towns throughout the State, are elected by the people, but in this city are appointed by the Common Council; and the powers and duties of those officers differ as much as the manner of selecting them. The law in relation to Courts of Special Sessions in this city is not the same as the laws in any other part of the State, in relation to Courts of Special Sessions: a different class of officers constitute it, and the time of holding the court, and the manner of proceeding in it, are also peculiar to it.

It has been seen that it is not unusual to pass laws to be applied in one part of the State only; and, surely, if special legislation is required for this city in any case, our mixed, changing, and great population makes it necessary in relation to election laws; in fact, a difference in this particular always has existed, and alterations have been made, from time to time, as circum-

stances required, or when the Legislature deemed it expedient. When the laws of this State were revised in 1813, but few alterations were made in relation to Inspectors of Elections ; but subsequent thereto, alterations were made until the following became laws, and were all in force at one time :

“Elections in the Cities of New-York, Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Hudson, Rochester, and Brooklyn, shall be by wards ; and in all other parts of the State by towns ;” that in all the cities here enumerated, except Hudson, the Common Council of the respective cities shall appoint three Inspectors of Election for each ward ; that “in the City of Hudson, the Supervisor and Assessors of each of the Wards, or a majority of them actually in office, shall, from time to time, be the Inspectors of Elections in their respective wards.” That “the Supervisors, Assessors, and Town Clerks, of the several towns in this State, shall be Inspectors of Election in their respective towns.” And that “in the City of Utica, the Supervisor, Assessors, and Clerk of the said city, shall be Inspectors of all Elections held in said city as a town ; and the said city shall be considered one of the towns of the county of Oneida, for all the purposes contemplated in the ‘Act to incorporate the City of Utica.’” Thus it appears that it is not a new thing to pass special laws, particularly in relation to elections, to be enforced in one part of the State only.

The undersigned respectfully refer to a report on this subject, made to the Board of Assistant Aldermen of this city, by a Committee of that Board, on the 10th of February, 1834, and shall present a few extracts from that report, to show the opinions entertained by them, and because their arguments are considered to be unanswered and unanswerable.

The report states, “that frauds have been practised at the polls, the Committee are convinced. At any rate, a universal

and deep conviction prevails among our citizens that tricks have been resorted to for the purpose of defeating the election of one candidate, and securing that of another. This has been accomplished in one of three ways. 1st. Persons are brought up to vote who are not citizens of the United States at all, or, at any rate, not qualified to vote in this State. 2d. Persons have been known to vote in more than one ward at the same election. Lastly, when in a charter election no contest takes place in one ward, while a very close struggle occurs in another, voters are transferred, by lodging one night, from the quiescent to the excited wards. Now all these manoeuvres are downright frauds upon the people, and their only remedy is a Registry of Voters."

"The oaths now required may still be tendered, and the principal benefit of the registry will be to prevent illegal votes from being manufactured during or immediately previous to a contested election. . . . It is undeniable that the Legislature may pass laws to ascertain by proper proofs whether a citizen has been a resident of the county in which he offers to vote for six months. To say that the Legislature may pass laws to ascertain whether a citizen has a right to vote, and yet cannot prevent his voting while he refuses to give the proof by which it is to be ascertained, is to render the provision in the Constitution nugatory. His right is now ascertained by his own oath, and if he refuses to take it his vote is refused. If additional and reasonable evidence is required, and he refuses to give it, his vote may, on the same principle, be refused. . . . And the section conferring the right of suffrage must be qualified by that which commands the Legislature to pass laws for ascertaining who are entitled to it, so as to confer the right on those only who comply with the laws enacted for that purpose."

The report from which these extracts are taken, was signed by John Augustine Smith and Stephen Allen; and "at a meeting of the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen and Board of

Assistants, at the City Hall, on the 22d of April, 1834, it was *Resolved*, That Alderman Charles G. Ferris, Alderman Isaac L. Varian, and the Counsel of the Board be appointed a Committee to proceed to Albany, for the purpose of performing the duties assigned to the Joint Law Committee," viz.: to "take such measures as they may deem most advisable to promote the action of the Legislature in relation to the registry of the voters of the City of New-York."

It may be proper to state that the resolution under which the Committee above mentioned was appointed, contemplated the passing of a Registry Law by the *Common Council*, and not by the Legislature; the resolution was in these words, "*Resolved*, That the Counsel be requested to present an application to the Legislature, praying the passage of a law to *authorize the Common Council*, to pass such ordinances as may be necessary to prevent frauds at the elections in the City of New-York, and to ascertain who are legal voters within the City and County of New-York, by registering the voters or otherwise."

The law recommended in the report referred to, required the Clerk of the City of New-York, to keep in his office as many books as there might be wards in the city, for the purpose of registering therein the names, occupations, and residences of such of the inhabitants of the said wards, as may claim to be entitled to vote at any election to be held within said city. It also provided that every person intending to vote, should cause his name to be registered fifteen days before the election, or he would not be permitted to vote.

Your Committee state in conclusion, that in the bill they herewith respectfully submit, they have endeavored to avoid subjecting electors to much of the inconvenience they would have experienced under the law recommended by the committee referred

to, and they have also made provision for guarding against such extravagant expenditures of money as were made under the Registry Law of 1840.

JOHN A. BUNTING,
DAVID S. JACKSON,
ELIAS G. DRAKE.

AN ACT

For ascertaining by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, in the City and County of New-York.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

§ 1. The two persons elected Assessors in each Ward in the City of New-York, at each Charter Election hereafter to be holden in and for said City, and the person receiving in the same Ward, and at the same election, the greatest number of votes for Assessor of any person not elected to said office, shall be Commissioners of Registry for that Ward for the ensuing year, and in case two or more persons voted for as Assessors in the same Ward, but not elected to that office, shall have an equal number of votes for Assessor, and a greater number of votes than any other person voted for as Assessor and not elected, the County Clerk of said County shall, in the presence and view of the Board of County Canvassers of said County, determine by lot which one of said persons having an equal number of votes shall be Commissioner of Registry, to be associated as such with the Assessors. And in case of the death, removal from the Ward, resignation or refusal to serve of either of said Commissioners, the office of said Commissioner shall be vacant, and the vacancy thereby occasioned shall be immediately filled by the Alderman and Assessors of the Ward in which the vacancy occurs.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners of each Ward, to make a perfect list, as nearly as may be, of all citizens qualified and entitled to vote at elections in each district of their respective Wards, or that will be so qualified at the then next election, which list shall constitute and be known as the Register of Electors of said Ward. Said Register of Electors shall be so prepared as to contain in one column the name, at full length, of all persons entitled to vote, residing in each election district of said Ward, alphabetically arranged according to their surnames, and said register shall also show in separate columns the occupation, and the residence by the number of the dwelling, if any there be, if none, the accurate location of the same, and the name of the street, avenue, lane, alley or place, of each person registered therein, and the time of such registry, and who caused their names to be registered, and whether they were sworn or not.

§ 3. Said Commissioners shall obtain the information necessary to enable them to make such register of electors, at the places of residence of the inhabitants, at the time the Assessors are now required by law to make and complete their assessments of property. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners to make due inquiry at every residence in their respective Wards, respecting the citizens entitled to vote in said Ward, or that will be entitled to vote in said Ward at the then next election, and to inform those of whom the inquiry may be made, the reason for making it; and if any person shall offer or claim to be registered whom either of the said Commissioners shall require to be sworn as to his qualifications to vote in said Ward, it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners, or one of them, to administer to the person offering or claiming to be registered, the oaths now provided by law to test the qualifications of voters at elections, and require true answers to the same, or so many of them as said Commissioners may deem pertinent and proper. If the person so sworn shall refuse to answer fully and satisfactorily any question which shall be put to him as aforesaid, the Commissioners

shall not enter his name on said register, nor shall they enter the name of any person who shall appear, by the answers he may have given, to be incompetent to vote at elections in said Ward, unless it shall appear to said Commissioners that he will become a voter by the then next election ; but the Commissioners shall enter on said register the names of all citizens who appear to their satisfaction, to be legally qualified voters, or that will become so at the then next election. The names of persons who may not be at their places of residence when the Commissioners are there, shall be entered in the said register if they are known to the Commissioners to be qualified voters, or if they shall be proved by the oath of an elector of said Ward to be qualified, to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners. But the Commissioners shall not enter any name on said register at any other place than at the residence of the person registered, and at the office of the Commissioners as hereinafter provided.

§ 4. The Commissioners of each Ward shall cause one hundred copies of the register made by them, in accordance with the third section of this act, to be printed by the second Monday of September, next succeeding, which copies shall contain, or be accompanied by, a map or plan of their Ward, showing clearly the several districts in said Ward, by their numbers and boundaries, and the time and place where the polls will be held in each district. Said printed copies shall also contain a notice that the Commissioners will be in attendance at their office, which shall be specified, at the times and for the purposes mentioned in the fifth section of this act. Said Commissioners shall cause copies of said printed register of voters to be conspicuously and well posted, in at least ten public places in each district, on or before said Monday in September ; and shall, on or before said day, file a certified copy of said register in the County Clerk's Office of the County of New-York. And said Commissioners shall distribute the remainder of the printed copies to such electors of the several districts as they may deem proper.

§ 5. The said Commissioners shall meet in their respective Wards, on the third Tuesday immediately preceding the general election in November, to receive written objections, signed by an elector of said Ward, to the name of any person contained on said register of electors ; said objection shall state the particular ground of challenge or objection, and shall be sworn to or affirmed by the elector objecting, that to his best knowledge and belief said objection is well founded ; and said Commissioners shall not entertain any objection or challenge, other than those which shall be made as aforesaid, nor shall any objection be entertained that shall not appear to said Commissioners to be well founded. Said Commissioners shall, between said Tuesday and the first Tuesday succeeding the same, cause notice to be given to such persons as objections may have been entertained against, as herein provided, of the objections made, and the time and place when said Commissioners will be in session to decide in relation to said objections : said notice shall be signed by one of the Commissioners, and shall either be served personally, or by being left with some person at the place mentioned on the register as the residence of the person objected to or challenged. Said Commissioners shall be in attendance at their office, on the second Tuesday immediately preceding the general election in November, and the four days immediately succeeding said Tuesday, to publicly decide objections to any names on said register ; and to add to said register the names of such citizens entitled to vote in said Ward, or who will be so entitled at the then next election, as had not previously had an opportunity of offering or claiming to be registered ; and during the said Tuesday, and said four succeeding days that the Commissioners shall be in session to decide in relation to objections, and to add names to the register as herein provided, the same proceedings shall be had by them as hereinbefore provided respecting persons whose names were registered at their places of residence ; and the names of the persons so objected to shall be erased from, or permitted to remain on the register ; and the names of the persons then offering or claiming to be register-

ed shall be registered, or not registered, in the same manner and on the same proof provided in the third section of this act; and the Commissioners shall not, under any pretence whatever, make, or permit any person to make any additions to, or alterations of said register, after eight o'clock in the evening of the last day of the said four days succeeding the second Tuesday preceding the election in November. At all meetings held by said Commissioners, in their offices, as provided by this act, they shall be in session from eight o'clock in the morning to two o'clock in the afternoon, and from four o'clock in the afternoon to eight o'clock in the evening, and at no other time.

§ 6. The said Commissioners shall file a certified copy of the registers, corrected according to the fifth section of this act, in the County Clerk's Office of the County of New-York, and also deliver a corrected and certified copy of the register of electors for each election district, to the Inspectors of the respective districts, on the day before the then first succeeding election.

§ 7. The Commissioners of registry for each Ward shall cause to be printed, on or before the third Monday in February, fifty copies of the register of voters in each district, as corrected for the last preceeding election, and shall cause copies of the same to be conspicuously and well posted in at least ten public places in said district, and shall distribute the rest of said printed copies in the manner registers of voters are directed to be distributed by the fourth section of this act; to which printed lists shall be attached a notice of the times and place of meeting of said Commissioners, for the purpose of revising and correcting said register of voters, as provided in the eighth section of this act; said printed lists shall also be accompanied by, or contain a map or plan of each district, showing clearly their numbers and boundaries, and the time and place where the polls will be held in each district.

§ 8. Said Commissioners shall be in session in their offices, the second Tuesday immediately preceding the charter election in said city, and the four days immediately succeeding said Tuesday, to revise and complete the register of electors in their respective Wards, for the charter election. At such meetings, which shall be public, the Commissioners shall strike from the register of electors the name of any person who shall be proved to them to have died, to have changed his residence, to have been convicted of having voted illegally at an election in said city, or to have been convicted of any infamous crime, and in no other case whatever; but they shall not strike out the name of any person on the ground of a change of residence, without at least twenty-four hours previous notice, specifying the intention to strike out his name, on the ground of his no longer being a resident of the Ward; said notice shall be given as notice is required to be given in the fifth section of this act; but when it shall appear that an elector has changed his residence from one district to another in the same Ward, his name shall be transferred to the register of such district without previous notice. The Commissioners shall at said meetings, make additions to the register in the following cases only.

1. Of the names of persons who have become qualified electors since the preceding election.

2. Of the names of persons who were omitted in the prior registry, in consequence of their inability to claim the insertion of their names. Such inability may be proved by the oath of the claimant, or of any other person. And in making such additions the Commissioners shall proceed, as it respects administering oaths and requiring answers, in the manner prescribed in the third section of this act; and such names shall be inserted or omitted upon the same proofs as provided in said third section, except that the name of any person who is challenged or objected to, shall not be entered, unless such elector personally present him-

self at the office of the Commissioners to prove his qualifications. The Commissioners shall keep minutes of all erasures or additions made by them in such registers, specifying briefly the grounds and the evidence on which the same were made, which shall be signed by them, or a majority of them, and filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the day before the then first succeeding election ; and shall also deliver on said day a corrected and certified copy of the revised register of voters for each election district, to the Inspectors of Election of said districts.

§ 9. At every election to be holden in and for the City of New-York, after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of one of the clerks at each poll in said city, to have before him the certified list of voters of said district, received from the Commissioners the day before said election, and to check the name of every voter as he delivers his vote to the Inspectors of Election ; and no person shall be permitted to vote at such election whose name is not on the register of said district. Said register of electors shall be conclusive as to the right to vote, of persons so registered ; and it shall not be competent for the Inspectors to question any person so registered, except as to his identity, which if questioned, shall be decided, if required by either of the Inspectors, or any elector of the district, by the oath of the voter.

§ 10. Any person who shall cause his name to be registered for the same election in more than one ward or district in said city, or who shall cause his name to be registered, knowing he is not a qualified voter in the ward or district where the said registry is made, or will not be by the next election after his name is registered ; and any person causing, aiding, or abetting any person to be registered in more than one ward or district for the same election ; or in any ward or district where the person so registered is not a legal voter, or will not be by the then next election, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished for each and every offence by a fine of not less than

fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the City Penitentiary for a term not less than three months, nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

§ 11. Any person offering to vote at any poll in said city, falsely personating or falsely assuming the name of any other person registered as aforesaid, or any person voting more than once at the same election in said city, or who, having once voted, shall again offer to vote at the same election in said city, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison, for a term not less than two years nor more than five years.

§ 12. The said Commissioners, or any of them, shall have authority to administer an oath to any witness, in relation to any matter in respect to which they are authorized to receive proof by the provisions of this act; and whenever it shall appear to them that any person is required as a witness before them in relation to any such matter, they may issue process of subpoena, under their hands, or the hands of a majority of them, requiring the attendance of such persons before them at their office, at a time to be specified; and any person willfully disobeying such process shall forfeit to the use of the said city and county of New-York, not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty-five dollars, in the discretion of the Commissioners of said ward.

§ 13. The said Commissioners who shall be Assessors, shall each receive the sum of fifty dollars, and the said Commissioners who are not Assessors shall each receive the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, for the faithful performance of the duties required of them by this act; but the Inspectors of Election in said city shall not hereafter be entitled to any pay for their services as such Inspectors. All power and duties conferred by this act upon said Commissioners may be exercised by a ma-

jority of them, if the Commissioner who is not an Assessor be present, but not unless he be present. Said Commissioners shall possess and exercise the same powers to preserve order, while performing their duties as Commissioners, as is now possessed by Inspectors of Elections. And if said Commissioners, or any of them, shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this act, or be guilty of any fraud in the execution of the duties of their office, they shall be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the penitentiary of said city not less than six months nor more than two years.

§ 14. Every Commissioner, before entering on the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed in the Constitution of this State, before the Clerk of the city and county of New-York, or any Judge of any Court of Record therein, which shall be filed in the office of such Clerk.

§ 15. The Constables of each ward shall attend all meetings of the Commissioners in their ward, and execute the orders and process of said Commissioners for preserving order at said meetings, and shall also serve all notices directed to be given by said Commissioners, and shall make a return to said Commissioners, under oath, of the time and manner of serving the same; and the Constables of all the wards of said city, except the Twelfth Ward, who shall faithfully perform said duties, shall each receive the sum of ten dollars per annum; and the Constables of the Twelfth Ward shall receive the sum of twenty dollars per annum for said services.

§ 16. The Common Council of the City of New-York shall cause to be printed and prepared, and presented to the Commissioners of each ward, suitable and uniform books for the registers of electors, and shall also cause to be printed all the printing necessary for said Commissioners; and the expense of providing said books, printing notices and copies of registers, and all other

expenses necessarily incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act, shall be paid out of the treasury of the city and county of New-York, at the termination of every election.

§ 17. The Common Council of the City of New-York shall, during the month of July next, make such alterations in the boundaries of each election district in said city, as shall be necessary to make each election district to contain, as near as may be, seven hundred and fifty voters, and each district shall be entire in one ward ; and the boundaries of each election district thus established shall remain unchanged for three years thereafter, unless a change is rendered necessary by the division of any ward ; and a general revision of the election districts, by the said Common Council, shall take place in conformity with the provisions of this act, every third year thereafter. The said Common Council shall, in the month of July of each year, designate the place where the polls shall be held in each district, which shall be as near the centre of each district as may be ; and no poll shall be held in any building or place in which intoxicating liquors are sold.

§ 18. This act shall take effect
and so much of all acts heretofore existing,
relative to elections in the city of New-York, as conflict with
this act, are hereby repealed.

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DOCUMENT No. 39.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

DECEMBER 16, 1844.

Alderman Drake presented the following Ordinance, which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

Prescribing a system for repairing the pavement of the Carriage-ways of the Streets and Avenues in the City of New-York.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows :

TITLE I.

§ 1. That part of the City of New-York lying south of the centre of Fortieth-street, shall be divided into sixteen Contract

Districts, for the purpose of ordering rightly the repairs of the pavement of the carriage-ways of the streets and avenues therein, each district to consist of one of the Wards of said City; but where the Wards are divided by a line running through the centre of any street or avenue, the whole of such street or avenue shall in all cases be deemed and taken, for the purposes of this Ordinance, to be a part of the district lying to the southward or eastward of such division line, and the whole of the pavement of the carriage-way of such street or avenue shall be kept in good repair by the Contractor for the district lying southward or eastward thereof.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to advertise for separate proposals to repair the round stone pavement, and also the bridges or cross-walks in each of the districts aforesaid, such proposals to state the lowest price per square yard for repaving with round stone, including the furnishing of such materials as may be necessary therefor; also the lowest price for relaying bridge stone per square foot; also the lowest price for furnishing and laying new bridge stone per square foot. If such proposals shall be accepted, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to contract for such repairs for the period of one year, from the first day of March next after such advertisement, and each Contractor shall at the time of executing the Contract, give sufficient security for the faithful performance thereof.

§ 3. The said Contractors shall severally, at their own expense, furnish all the necessary paving stones, gravel, and bridge stones of the best quality, in such quantities as shall be sufficient to replace such materials as now are, or during the term for which the contract shall be made may become broken and worn out; and with the materials so to be furnished shall in a proper and workmanlike manner repair the pavement of the carriage-ways of the streets and avenues contained within their respective districts, employing in the execution of the said work a sufficient number

of skilful men ; shall in all cases remove all rubbish arising from or caused by their work, immediately, and shall also be responsible for all damage to persons, animals, or property caused by any carelessness, or by neglecting to place proper guards and lights on and near their work, or by want of any other reasonable and proper precaution on their part to prevent such accidents ; and any amount for which the Corporation of the City may be rendered liable, through or by means of their neglect of such precautions, or by overflows of water which may occur in consequence of neglecting to repair the pavements as herein required and directed, or by allowing rubbish or materials from their work to accumulate or remain in the gutters or water-courses of the city, shall be deducted by the Street Commissioner from the amount or amounts next to be paid to the Contractor in whose district such accident or occurrence shall have taken place, and such Contractor shall lose the amount so deducted.

§ 4. Each of the said Contractors shall have a place in the district described in the contract made by and with him, where notice to repair pavements, from the Alderman or Assistant Alderman of the Ward or the Street Commissioner, may be left by the Street Inspector or others ; and it shall be the duty of said Contractors to call or send to such places for such notices every day.

§ 5. If any Contractor shall neglect any duty which he is required to perform by this Ordinance, and which he shall be notified in writing, by the Alderman or Assistant Alderman of his Ward or District, or the Street Commissioner, to perform, such notice to be left at the place of business of the Contractor, to be located in the district as herein before provided, which shall be deemed good service thereof upon such Contractor ; and if such neglect shall continue for two days after the service of said written notice, it shall be lawful for the Street Inspector of such Ward or District, to cause such duty to be performed by persons to be

employed by him, and he shall certify the expense thereof in writing to the Street Commissioner, who shall deduct the excess (if any) of the cost of so performing the work over the contract price from the next succeeding payment or payments otherwise due to such Contractor, who shall lose the amount thereof.

§ 6. In case any Contractor shall continue to neglect or refuse to comply with any of the stipulations, agreements or provisions contained in the contract which shall or may be made by him with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty aforesaid, he shall, after being duly notified as herein before provided, forfeit his contract and all moneys due thereon at the time of such neglect or refusal, and all benefit and advantage therefrom ; and it shall be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty aforesaid, thereupon to annul such contract, and also any provisions and agreements it may contain on their part, and to contract the same out to any other person or persons, and in addition thereto the said Contractors shall be liable to pay to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty aforesaid, such damages as they may have sustained or have been put unto by reason of such neglect or refusal ; and a certificate in writing, signed by the Superintendent of Pavements and the Street Inspector of the Ward or District, that such Contractor has neglected or refused to comply with this contract, shall be deemed and taken as conclusive evidence of such neglect or refusal.

§ 7. The said several Contractors shall not at any time or in any manner assign, transfer, convey, part with, underlet, mortgage, pledge, or in any way encumber any contract made in pursuance of this Ordinance, without the consent of the Street Committee, in writing first had and obtained ; and in case any Contractor shall so assign, transfer, convey, part with, underlet, mortgage, pledge, or in any way encumber such contract, without such consent, then and from thenceforth such contract shall cease, and be of no force or effect, at the option of the Mayor, Alder-

men, and Commonalty aforesaid; and such Contractor, and his pretended assignee or assignees, shall thereupon forfeit all and every sum and sums of money which he may have earned or become entitled to under and by virtue of such contract, and which may remain unpaid from and after the last preceding instalment or time of payment, and which is to be as liquidated damages in the case of any of the said Contractors who shall violate the provisions of this section; and a clause to this effect shall be inserted in each contract.

§ 8. The said contract shall be let and taken subject to all the grants and arrangements for the uses of the streets and avenues of the city, for purposes which lead to the taking up of the pavements thereof, which have been made or shall hereafter be made by the Common Council or the Legislature of the State; but it shall be and hereby is made incumbent upon all the licensed plumbers of the city, and upon all persons, as well upon those who shall obtain permission from the Common Council or from their authorized officer to take up pavement for private purposes, as upon others, (saving where specially excepted in the written permission obtained for so taking up the pavement,) to employ the Contractor for any district in which they may take up the pavement to replace the same, and to fill and ram the earth which may have been disturbed, and to furnish gravel to pave upon if there shall be a deficiency, for which the said plumbers and other persons shall allow and pay to the Contractor the sum of fifty cents for each square yard of pavement, for any space of three square yards or less, and twenty-five cents per square yard for each additional yard after the third, and twenty cents for each load of gravel; which filling and repaving each Contractor for his own district shall, when notified, be bound to do; and any plumber or other person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requisitions of this Ordinance, shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence; and it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the Attorney of the Corporation,

when duly notified thereof, to prosecute such plumber or other person therefor. But this section shall not be construed to apply to persons constructing sewers, or other public works, or vaults or cisterns under the streets by contract with the Corporation of the City.

§ 9. No repairs shall be done to the pavement of the carriage-way of any street or avenue, unless by order of the Alderman or Assistant Alderman of the Ward in which such repairs are required, or by direction of the Street Commissioner; such repairs shall be under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and shall be superintended and measured by the Street Inspectors of the Wards in which such repairs shall be done, whose duty it shall be to give strict attention to the matters contained in and directed by this Ordinance, and as often as twice in each month to make a return under oath or affirmation to the Street Commissioner, of the quantities of work done in their respective Wards or Districts, and to state in such return the manner in which the work has been done and the quality of materials used therein; such return to be submitted to the Committees on Streets, and if satisfactory to the members thereof, the consideration for the work and materials mentioned in such return shall be paid by the Street Commissioner out of the money appropriated for repairing streets.

§ 10. Nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to deprive the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty aforesaid of any remedy or defence which they may have under and by virtue of any contract herein referred to, or which may hereafter be made, for any violation thereof.

§ 11. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as waiving the rights possessed by the Common Council, to pass and enforce Ordinances for the pavement or repavement of the streets and avenues of the city, or for setting and laying, or re-setting and re-laying, curb, gutter, flag, or bridge stones therein.

§ 12. All other Ordinances and Resolutions heretofore passed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty aforesaid, in relation to the subject matter embraced in the provisions contained in this Ordinance, are hereby repealed, so far as they conflict with the same.

Received of the Treasurer of the County of ...
the sum of ... Dollars ...
for ...

Witness my hand and seal of office ...
this ... day of ... 1881

Attest: ...
County Clerk

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DOCUMENT No. 40.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

DECEMBER 30, 1844.

The following Communication was received from the Commissioners of the Alms House, which was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen Hasbrouck, Miller, and Dickinson, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS ALMS HOUSE, }
Park, New-York, December 24, 1844. }

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen :

GENTLEMEN—In answer to a resolution passed by your Board, requesting the Commissioners of the Alms House to report to them whether any and what abuses have heretofore existed in this department, we beg leave respectfully to state, the abuses

which have heretofore existed in the department are so numerous, and would require so much time and labor to bring them properly before you, many of which we have already corrected, and all of which we are trying to remedy as far and as fast as possible, that we at present lay before you only some of the prominent evils ; first of which we conceive to have been a want of proper discipline in all the departments. When the present Board took charge of the establishments, they supposed that each department had its rules, and they accordingly gave instructions to have the old rules adhered to until otherwise ordered. Upon inquiring, however, they soon found that there were no rules for the government of the institutions, and had not been for several years ; they consequently prepared the rules heretofore submitted to your honorable body, which have in a great measure corrected the loose manner of conducting the operations of the department.

Secondly. It has been customary for the Superintendent of the Alms House to allow the male paupers to go out of the establishment on election days to vote ; and in order to secure the votes for the party of his choice, it has been the custom to furnish them with extra provisions and clothing, and particular privileges not ordinarily allowed have been granted on such occasions ; and this has been carried to so great an extent, that the paupers have become masters of the establishment, and dictated terms to the officers. Thus you will see that this evil tended not only to increase the expenses of the Alms House, but to destroy its discipline. Besides this, many of these persons, when they returned, were not in the same condition as when they left. Their clothes were frequently destroyed, and many had their health impaired and reason dethroned by the free use of intoxicating liquors, furnished by partisans at the polls. In view of these things, the present Board determined not to allow any of the inmates to leave the institution for the purpose of interfering in the elections of the people ; and since

we have been in power, we have taken strong measures to carry out this determination.

Thirdly. We are well satisfied, and it is susceptible of proof, that at the charter election in the spring, several convicts from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island were allowed to escape on condition that they would vote as the officers wished. We have reason to believe that prisoners whose terms have expired a short time previous to an election, have been kept on the Island, and supported at the public expense, until the day of election, to secure their votes for a particular party.

Fourthly. Another evil at the Alms House has been the idleness in which the inmates have been indulged. Idleness begets poverty, and this establishment, instead of correcting this evil, has heretofore been a school for indolence. Many able-bodied paupers have been allowed to lounge about the buildings, walks, and avenues, when and where they please, without being called upon to perform any labor for months together. This was preferable to earning by toil their daily bread; and consequently they would never ask for a discharge, or leave the place until compelled. This evil has been in a great measure corrected by the present Board. They have constant employment for all able to work, in doing the necessary labor about the establishment, and in picking, assorting, and washing wool. The latter, it is supposed, besides keeping the inmates employed, will yield considerable income to the department.

Fifthly. Another great abuse has existed in the Alms House and Penitentiary establishments, in the manufacture of articles by the inmates for the use and profit of the officers. This has been carried to a great extent. The materials of the department have been used freely, and the government of the superior officers almost entirely destroyed; for if the superior is guilty of a fraud of this kind, the subordinates can follow his example with

impunity, and at the same time hold a rod over him to prevent his making any complaint against them. It is a well known fact, to all who have been familiar with these establishments, that large quantities of cabinet furniture, clothing, and sometimes elegant carriages, have been made at the expense of the City, and this has been carried on more or less for years. The present Board have determined to remove at once any officers of their appointment who may be found guilty of this species of robbery.

Sixthly. Another evil is the great number of visitors who have been admitted to the various establishments on Blackwell's Island at all times—interfering with the labors of the convicts, and feasting at the public tables provided for the officers; thereby greatly increasing the expenses, and in a measure converting these establishments into houses of public entertainment. The first has been corrected by allowing passes only (except in very particular cases) for Thursday in each and every week, and the latter by abolishing all the tables, except those in the hospitals, and allowing each officer a sum in lieu of board.

Seventhly. It has been the custom for many years to expend large sums in sumptuous and costly dinners at the Alms House, principally for the entertainment of partisans. Some of the articles used on those occasions we have found. They consist of elegant cut-glass decanters, punch-bowls, champagne and other wine-glasses, &c., &c. These articles it is the intention of the Board to sell, as they will not in all probability be needed again by the department.

Eighthly. The quality of the food supplied to the adult paupers and the children on the farms, and to the lunatics, has been in some cases unfit for use, and in many cases injurious to health. The little children on the farms have been furnished with black tea at their meals, which has been pronounced by the Resident

Physician and others acquainted with the article, as unfit for any thing, and deleterious in its effects. The bread has been frequently made of poor flour and sour. A great proportion of that which was on hand (one hundred and eight barrels) at the time the present Board came in, was so bad that the Board had to sell it at auction, and supply its place with a better article ; but that there might be no mistake, before selling it, it was inspected, which had not been done before ; and it turned out upon inspection as you will see by the Inspector's return annexed. This flour sold for from 13s. to 26s. per barrel, and cost the department \$4 62 1-2 per barrel. The tea above spoken of cost 55 cents per pound ; a good article of the same kind of tea can be had for 30 cents per pound. The present Board have entirely abolished the use of tea at the farms, and substituted milk, and we are gratified to be able to state that the general health of the children was never better than at present.

Ninthly. Great abuses have also existed in the City Prison. Persons confined there for trial have frequently been swindled out of their money or effects by the officers, and others who based their whole dependence upon what they could get in one way or another from the inmates ; prisoners, whether guilty or innocent, in most cases were unable to procure proper counsel, because the keepers would grant no facilities unless a pettifogger of their own choice was accepted, and they were frequently unable to get a note carried to the office, or a message of the most reasonable nature delivered to a friend, perhaps for bail, without an exorbitant reward ; under this treatment the prisoner would look upon the keeper as no better than himself, a kind of legal or official robber, and under such circumstances a reform in the character of the inmates is the last thing that might reasonably be looked for.

The whole system of perquisites in addition to salaries we are fully persuaded is wrong, demoralizing in its effects, and very expensive.

Throughout the whole of the departments during the last seven months it has been abolished. The public can now know what compensation each person receives, which has not been the case for years before. What further has been done by the present Board to correct these evils, we would again refer you to the above mentioned rules.

Tenthly. One of the greatest evils which has come to our knowledge, is the loose and careless manner in which the nursery children have been bound out: almost every week cases are brought before us, which show, to say the least, great indiscretion on the part of some former Boards. In several cases we have found children that have been bound out to persons of the lowest grade, living in hovels unfit for human habitation, and daily compelled to perform the labor of a man. An instance occurred a few weeks ago of a little American girl, an orphan, who was bound out to a foreigner without character or responsibility; he lived in the neighborhood of Twentieth-street and Sixth Avenue, and kept several cows and hogs. This child was required, as appeared by evidence of the neighbors, to take care of several small children and clean the cow stables; and during the cold and inclement season of March last, was compelled to do this without either hat, shoes or stockings, besides being half starved all the while, and most of what she had to eat was taken from the chickens and the swill pail; and in addition to all this, the child had been beaten in the most inhuman manner;—this is one of the many cases of the kind which have come to the knowledge of the present Board. In order that all such cases might be brought to light, we have occasionally, through the public papers, requested the public to notify us of any improper treatment towards the children indentured by this establishment. There are several honorable exceptions to the above charge in individual cases, in former Boards.

In conclusion, we would respectfully recommend a reorganiza-

tion of the department. It is many years since the law organizing this department was passed, and since that time very few alterations have been made. The experience of the present Board has convinced them, that the concerns of this establishment could be better administered, if the Commissioners were appointed for the term of three or five years, their terms to be so divided that a part should be appointed each year; this would secure at all times the presence of some members of the Board acquainted with its concerns and management, and would be likely to cause the Board to be composed of different parties, which would have a tendency to give the *whole* public more confidence in its management, and destroy the appearance of a party administration. We would further recommend that all the officers of the different establishments be appointed by the Board of Commissioners, and that all the salaries be fixed by the Common Council, instead of the present system, according to which a part of the appointing power and the power to fix salaries is vested in the Common Council, and a part in this Board. The Commissioners of the Alms House could then be held wholly responsible for the administration of the department under their charge, while the Common Council, retaining the power to fix the compensation of the officers, would possess a check over the department, if necessary, both salutary and effective.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. SAVAGE,
W. J. ROOME,
JAS. VAN NOSTRAND,
C. W. HOUGHTON,

Commissioners Alms House.

Duplicate return of one hundred and eight barrels flour Inspected for Mr. H. Loofborow, 30th May, 1844, at the New-York Alms House, viz.:

17	bbls.	Superfine,	
20	"	do.	B. Bad,
6	"	Fine,	
14	"	do.	B. Bad,
47	"	Middlings,	
1	"	do.	B. Bad,
1	"	do.	Light,
2	"	Ship stuff.	

108 bbls.

HENRY EVESSON,
Inspector.

New-York, Dec. 28th, 1844.

DOCUMENT No. 41.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

DECEMBER 30, 1844.

The Committee on the Croton Aqueduct presented the following Report in relation to changing the present mode of collecting Interest on the Croton Water Debt, &c., which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

Resolved, (If the Board of Assistants concur,) That the Counsel of the Corporation prepare forthwith a memorial and draft of a law, conferring the requisite authority to carry into effect the objects contemplated in the annexed Report and Ordinance.

- The Croton Water Committee, to whom was referred the subject of changing the present mode of collecting the interest upon the Croton Water Debt, and of supplying the inhabitants of the City of New-York with the use of Croton Water free of charge, respectfully

REPORT:

That a consideration of the inadequacy of the tax authorized to be raised to meet the interest of the Croton Water Debt, has induced, on the part of your committee, the decided conviction, that some additional system of raising the deficiency should be resorted to. Without enumerating in detail the many objections to which the present method is exposed, the committee call the attention of your honorable body to the fact, that by means of the system now in force, the owner of a house and lot in which the water has been introduced is not only charged with the payment of the tax upon the value of his property, (which tax of course is equal in per centage to that paid by the owner of any house and lot in which the water is not used,) but is obliged in addition to pay the prescribed charge or tax for the use of the water—a proceeding which is equivalent to imposing upon an individual using the water a double tax. To a system so manifestly unequal, and so repugnant to justice as this is, no other argument for its overthrow than the one presented by this fact, can be required. Impressed, therefore, as your committee are with the inequality and consequent injustice of the present method, they do not hesitate earnestly to recommend its immediate abolition.

Your committee have likewise had under consideration the proposition to furnish the storekeepers and families of this city with the use of the water for domestic purposes free of charge.

The gratuitous use of the water for such purposes by our citizens, is an end at once so desirable and important, that any feasible measure designed to accomplish that object, your committee do not doubt will receive the cordial co-operation and support of every member of the Common Council. The question to be determined, then, is simply this: Can that object be reached consistently with a just regard to the rights and interests of all concerned? Upon this question your committee have bestowed considerable reflection, and they are constrained to say, that in their judgment the end contemplated can be accomplished without intrenching upon the claims or interest of any. The plan for the attainment of this object for the purpose of paying the Croton interest, is as follows:

In addition to laying a general tax upon the aggregate value of the real and personal property, in order to meet the whole accruing interest of the Croton debt, your committee propose that a specified tax be levied as follows:

Upon all lots with houses or stores thereon, consisting of two stories, located within the boundaries of the section of the city liable to pay the interest of such debt, let an annual tax be levied of two dollars, and upon each house or store of more than two stories in height, three dollars. From the most critical and accurate investigation your committee have been able to make, they are led to believe, and upon this point they are of opinion no reasonable doubt can be entertained, that by the adoption of the plan first recommended, there will be produced annually a sum which alone will meet one-third of the annual interest of the debt.

To meet the residue of the interest to be raised by general tax, your committee have presented a plan which appears to them decidedly preferable to every other that has been devised; and should it meet the approbation of the Common Council,

your committee are satisfied that a present public evil of no inconsiderable magnitude would be effectually removed, while a substantial public benefit would be extended to the citizens at large.

One of the great objects in supplying the city with Croton water was, that all should participate in its benefits. The poor as well as the rich are entitled to the enjoyment of an element so necessary to health, comfort, and convenience. The plan proposed by your committee will in a great measure, and as far as is at present practicable, tend to accomplish this object.

Assuredly, with these ends in view, the measure suggested is entitled to a candid examination, and if found to be practicable in its character, the approval of the city government cannot be justly withheld.

But it is not the design of your committee to enlarge upon the scheme; the results of their deliberation are stated. If any solid objection exists to the plan, it has not been discovered.

As connected with the subjects referred, your committee would likewise recommend that there be erected or established as many free hydrant pumps as individuals or neighborhoods shall desire, upon paying all charges incident to the construction and erection of such pumps, and also becoming obligated to keep the same in suitable order and repair.

It may not be necessary, but to avoid misconception, your committee, in conclusion, will state, that the gratuitous use of the water herein proposed, is intended to be confined to stores, and to what are denominated private dwellings. In relation to those buildings denominated "miscellaneous," all present regulations, charges, &c., are to continue in full force.

An ordinance embodying the views of the undersigned, is herewith submitted, and also a resolution.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THO'S WINSHIP.
ELIAS G. DRAKE.

AN ORDINANCE

In relation to the use of the Croton Water in the City of
New-York, and for other purposes.

PASSED

1844.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows :

§ 1. From and after the passage hereof, all stores and private dwellings in the city of New-York shall, upon payment of the tax hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to use the Croton water, except as hereinafter mentioned, free of charge, for ordinary household or domestic purposes, but for no other object or purpose.

§ 2. Upon the application to the Croton Water Board of any owner or owners of lots in the city of New-York, upon which houses or stores have or shall be erected, it shall be the duty of such Board, to erect, construct, and establish, within a reasonable time after such application, such a number of free hydrant pumps as such applicants shall request ; provided, however, that such applicants shall in all cases, and previously to the erection of such pumps, pay, or secure to be paid, to the satisfaction of such Board, the reasonable charges and expenses to be incurred in such erection ; and provided further, it shall be the duty of

such applicants, at all times after such pump or pumps are erected, to keep the same in suitable order and repair. All such hydrant pumps shall be subject to the regulation and control of said Board. This section to take effect immediately upon the passage of this ordinance.

§ 3. As an additional means to meet and discharge the interest or part of the interest due and to become due upon the Croton water debt, an annual specific tax upon all lots of land in said city located within the boundaries of that part or section of said city chargeable or liable for the payment of such interest, and upon which there now shall be, or may hereafter be erected, any store or dwelling-house, shall be hereafter laid as follows: That is to say, an annual tax of two dollars shall be laid or imposed upon each house or store not exceeding two stories in height, and of three dollars upon each house or store more than two stories in height. The sum annually necessary to pay the interest upon said debt which shall remain after the application of the moneys to be realized by the above specific tax, shall be raised by general tax upon the real and personal property in said city.

§ 4. Such ordinances and parts of ordinances as are inconsistent with the provisions hereof, are hereby repealed.

DOCUMENT No. 42.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 6, 1845.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the petition of the President and Directors of the New-York and Albany Railroad Company, for permission to lay their Railroad upon the Sixth Avenue, and such street or streets as may be deemed the most advisable, presented the following report thereon, which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York :

Whereas the amended charter of the New-York and Albany Railroad Company, among other matters, is empowered after having completed not less than thirty miles of said road in the

county of Westchester, to commence the said road upon the island of New-York, with the consent of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and to construct the same in such sections as they may deem most eligible, and as fast as they may obtain means for so doing.

And whereas the said Company have commenced the said road in Westchester county aforesaid, and have surveyed the whole line from hence to the cities of Albany and Troy, and having obtained the release of lands estimated in value equal to the sum of \$128,275, and having graded a part of the said road in the said county of Westchester, as well as portions of the same in the counties of Dutchess and Rensselaer. And with the view of hastening the said work by inspiring public confidence, the said Company respectfully petition your honorable body, to grant permission to use the Sixth Avenue, and such streets as may be the most suitable for the laying down the said railroad, for accommodation of the commerce and general business of the city.

The Company further respectfully state, that inasmuch as the public at large within the city, as well as the Directors thereof, are now satisfied of the necessity of immediately building the road in question, in order to compete with our eastern neighbors in the commerce of the western country, and with the view of stimulating the enterprise by an act of your honorable body, would respectfully ask the grant above set forth, of an avenue on which their said railroad may be laid, and under such restrictions as may be deemed to be just, and for the benefit of the city.

And your petitioners would further state, that besides the general subscriptions for the carrying forward the object intended, there is a voluntary offer of the citizens of the county of Dutchess, to build at their own expense, by subscription, forty miles of the said road through their said county.

And your petitioners would further solicit of your honorable body such further aid, either by money or a loan, or by a recommendation to our citizens at large to come forward and support by their subscriptions for stock, that the work may go onward rapidly.

And as in duty bound your petitioners would ever pray.

In behalf of the New-York and Albany Railroad Company.

CHAS. HENRY HALL, *President.*

New-York, September 30th, 1844.

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The Committee to whom was referred the petition of the New-York and Albany Railroad Company, having examined the purport and intent of it, respectfully

REPORT:

That the object of the said petition of the Company is the permission to use and occupy the centre of an avenue upon the west side of the city, as well as of such street or streets as may be thought advisable on the part of the Common Council, for the interest of the community as well as of the said Company on which to lay the tracts of the said railroad.

After due examination, your Committee have come to the conclusion, that the Eighth Avenue would be the most suitable for the object proposed, commencing at Harlem River, and thence through it to Abingdon Square, the said avenue being opened and now used as a thoroughfare, through its entire distance. From Abingdon Square, the most suitable street for the above purpose, is thought to be Hudson-street, commencing at the said square and ending at Chambers-street. The aforesaid avenue and street, both being spacious, would obviate the necessity of short curves in the railroad, and render the same more safe than any other location. They therefore offer the following resolution :

Resolved, That the New-York and Albany and Troy Railroad Company be and they are hereby authorized to take possession of the ground owned by the Corporation of the City of New-York, from Harlem River, over the Eighth Avenue to Abingdon Square, through the same, and from thence through Hud-

son-street to Chambers-street, for a single or double track of railroad, to be located on the centre of the said avenue and street; and that they be permitted to use the same during the continuance of their charter for the purpose of a railroad, and that only; and when they cease so to use it, the same shall revert to the Corporation; provided always, that the said land shall be so used as not to interfere with the use of the cross streets, and on condition however, that if the said Company shall not commence the said railroad, and complete the same within the time limited by their charter, then the privilege hereby granted shall cease and be void.

This resolution and the right granted thereby, are subject to the following conditions, viz.:

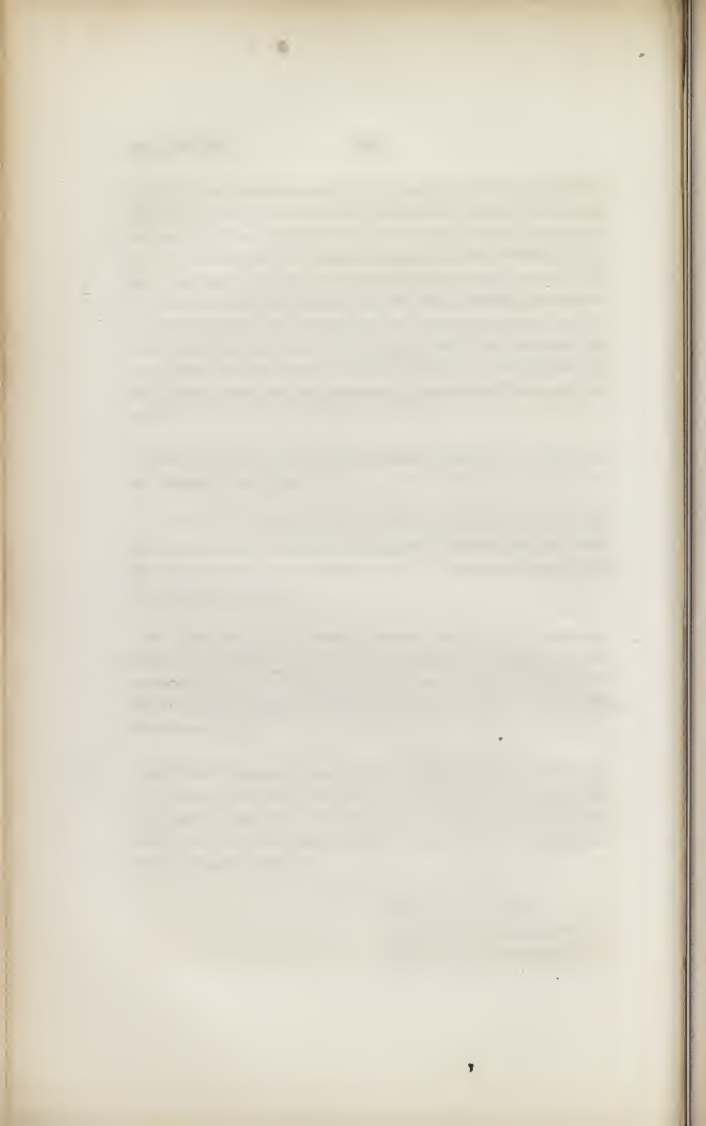
1st. That the said Company shall use only such part of said avenue and street as shall be necessary for the tracks, and shall not in laying their rails interfere with, or interrupt the travel of said avenue and street.

2d. That the said Company shall be subject to all the conditions and provisions contained in the ordinance, entitled "A law to authorize the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to construct their railway," approved by the Mayor on the 22d December, 1831.

3d. The Company shall complete the said road within the city in three years from this date; and should the entire work not be finished at that time, the rails which may have been laid shall be taken up at the expense of said Company, on the requisition of the Common Council.

WM. S. MILLER,
DAVID S. JACKSON,
WM. B. COZZENS.





DOCUMENT No. 43.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 6, 1845.

The Water Commissioners presented their Semi-annual Report, ending on the 31st December, 1844; which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Water Commissioners, in obedience to the Act of the Legislature, present the following as their Semi-annual

REPORT:

The vouchers for our expenditures have all been passed upon and allowed by the Joint Aqueduct Committee of your honorable

body, and the monthly estimates of dues to the contractors promptly paid by the Comptroller in warrants on the City Chamberlain. We have deposited in the Comptroller's office our account current, exhibiting the receipts and disbursements of the Commissioners from the first day of July to the thirty-first of December, 1844, of which the following is a summary :

1st. To balance remaining in our hands, as per our Report of the 1st of July, 1844,	381 44
2d. To cash received on Comptroller's warrants,	61,349 61
Making a total of funds,	<u>\$61,731 05</u>
3d. By cash disbursed to the 31st December, 1844,	60,655 59
4th. By balance in our hands carried to new ac- count,	1,075 46
Making a total, as above, of	<u>\$61,731 05</u>

The aforesaid disbursements were for the following objects :

1st. For the pay of contractors on the High Bridge over Harlem River,	39,600 00
2d. For salaries and pay to the Engineers, Keep- ers at the Station Houses, and others,	3,659 98
3d. For repairs in general,	9,060 65
4th. For incidental expenses of the Commissioners and Engineers,	198 14
5th. For legal expenses,	1,229 00

6th. For award to Croton Turnpike Road Company, and expense of Commissioners,	3,795 00
7th. For taxes on Aqueduct in Westchester, .	112 82
8th. For award to R. Dyckman and others, .	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$60,655 59
	<hr/>

The total sum expended on the work, through the agency of the Commissioners, from 1835 to 1844, inclusive, is as follows :

From January, 1835, to January, 1836, . .	31,833 02
“ January, 1836, “ January, 1837, . .	40,167 93
“ January, 1837, “ January, 1838, . .	296,459 78
“ January, 1838, “ January, 1839, . .	1,590,212 46
“ January, 1839, “ January, 1840, . .	1,959,189 14
“ January, 1840, “ January, 1841, . .	2,073,759 77
“ January, 1841, “ January, 1842, . .	1,118,843 44
“ January, 1842, “ January, 1843, . .	803,013 67
“ January, 1843, “ January, 1844, . .	245,096 39
“ January, 1844, “ January, 1845, . .	112,853 79
	<hr/>
	\$8,271,429 39
	<hr/>

The exterior of the Aqueduct and Reservoirs was thoroughly examined by the Commissioners early in November last, and again partially in the month following. The repairs ordered for strengthening the protection walls, and enlarging the top-filling of the Aqueduct, have been completed, and the work is now in good order. We are in hopes that hereafter the expenditures for repairs will be materially lessened.

On the 21st day of October last, the water was discharged from the Aqueduct, and its interior thoroughly examined by the

Chief Engineer and Assistants, who reported the usual occurrence of small checks in the brick work, and to remedy which a coat of hydraulic cement was recommended, which was supplied, and the necessary repairs effected. The water was accordingly permitted to flow on the 1st of November, which reached the Reservoirs on the 3d. The reduction in the depth of water in the Reservoirs, during the suspension of the flow, was about ten feet.

The only unfinished contract is the work on section 86, which includes the bridge over Harlem River. The delay in this work is by no means what we had a right to expect, as the contract fixes the time for finishing the work on the 1st of August, 1843, seventeen months since the date at which the whole contract was to be completed. The contractors, as we have understood, excuse the tardiness of the work by alleging that, on the 14th of January, 1842, they were formally notified, by the then Commissioners, that no cut or hammered stone brought on the ground would be allowed or estimated for by the Engineers. This prohibition, however, only extended to September, 1842, about nine months, and at the same time did not embrace other parts of the work, such as sinking their coffer-dams, and laying the foundation of the piers.

The most of the piers are now up to the starting of the arches, and we have reason to expect that the frame-work of the centres will be erected during the winter, and the turning of the arches commenced early in the spring of the present year. For a more detailed account of the work, we beg leave to refer to the Report of the Chief Engineer, hereunto annexed.

The unjust award of \$3,750, by the Commissioners in the case of the Croton Turnpike Road Company, which was appealed from by our order, as alluded to in our Report of August last, has been decided by the Vice Chancellor of the Second

Circuit, against the Corporation ; and the said sum has accordingly been paid to the Turnpike Company.

The Supreme Court, at the last October term, refused a new trial in the case of the Dyckmans and others, for trespass on their land ; and by the advice of counsel we tendered to Rebecca Dyckman and others, claimants, the amount awarded them by the appraisers for the land taken and occupied by the Aqueduct, which they refused ; and an application was made to the Vice Chancellor for permission to pay the said sum awarded into court, which we presume will be allowed.

The damage alleged to have been sustained by the Van Courtlandt and other estates, consequent on damming the Croton River, and drawing off the water for the use of the city, in which case the appraisers were appointed some time since, was brought before them on the 11th of November last, and at the request of, the Van Courtlandts was postponed to the 16th of December, when they again assembled, and after hearing evidence in one of the cases, adjourned to the 20th of January, 1845.

The appeal of the Corporation *vs.* Bailies is still pending in the Court of Errors.

It would give the Commissioners signal pleasure if they were enabled to assure your honorable body that the settlement of the above recited cases was the final demands upon the city by the inhabitants of that part of Westchester through which the Aqueduct passes ; but the success a portion of them have met with by the receipt of large and, as the Commissioners think, unreasonable awards, seems to increase rather than diminish the calls on the city for damage. There has been no disposition on our part to deprive any one of a just and equitable remuneration for damage sustained by the operation of the Aqueduct ; but when

large sums are claimed for what is of little or no value, such as the mill rights on the Croton, our equanimity is put to a trial not easily sustained. We can only promise your honorable body that all just and honest means will be resorted to in order to prevent imposition, and the burthen of debt upon the city.

Respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN ALLEN, SAUL ALLEY, WILLIAM W. FOX, THOMAS T. WOODRUFF, CHA'S DUSENBERRY,	}	<i>Water Commissioners.</i>
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REPORT

On the General State of the Work on the Croton Aqueduct.

NEW-YORK, 24th December, 1844.

*To the Honorable the Board of Water Commissioners of the
City of New-York:*

GENTLEMEN—Since my last Report, all the contracts for work have been closed, with the exception of that for section 86, which includes the bridge over Harlem River.

All the work for Harlem Bridge, that was required to be done below the high water level of the river, was substantially completed last year. The work of the season just closed, has been mostly masonry on the piers and abutments. The masonry has progressed steadily ; but owing to the increased demand the past season, for that kind of mechanical labor mainly required on the Bridge, the work has not advanced with as much rapidity as had been anticipated. I cannot however regard this moderate progress, as, under the circumstances, any prejudice to the interests of the city. It is decidedly an advantage to work of this character and magni-

tude, to progress steadily, but not with such rapidity as will prevent the cement from acquiring a thorough set before too much weight has come upon it. In this view the Contractors have been required, after carrying up six or eight courses of stone on one pier, to leave this until the cement become sufficiently indurated to bear well the next section, and in the mean time to proceed with a similar section on some other pier. By this method the piers will all have acquired a good set by the time they reach their utmost height, and are prepared to receive the arches. As the temporary pipe is giving the city the advantage of a sufficient supply of water for present uses ; the only objection to such a mode of prosecuting the work, arises from the expense of keeping up the organization of superintendence. This would be of more importance, were it not for the fact that other duties of a general character will for some time to come require the greater part of this organization to be kept up. It is doubtless an advantage to the Contractors, to prosecute the work as they have been doing the past season ; they are, however, subject to the direction of the Commissioners in regard to the progress they shall make. The Contractors have made some preparations for raising the frames for the centres ; the piles to support the foundations of these frames are nearly all driven for the first series of eight centre frames, and the sills are fitted to a part of them. It is expected that some of the centres will be raised, and prepared to receive the arch-stones as early next spring as it will answer to lay masonry. A tabular statement, showing the height of the piers, has been prepared, and is presented below. From this it will be seen, that several of the piers are only wanting the impost course, on which the arches commence. All the piers and abutments may be completed so quickly, that the main work of next season will be the masonry on the arches and spandrels.

Tabular Statement Relative to Abutments and Piers of Harlem River Bridge.

	No. of Pier, &c.	Height now built, in feet.	Additional height yet to be built, up to spring line, in feet.	Total height, when complete, in feet.
	North Abutment,	31.20	12.87	44.07
Land Pier,	Pier No. 1,	56.40	9.77	66.17
"	" 2,	50.70	31.22	81.92
"	" 3,	77.24	3.68	80.92
"	" 4,	74.46	8.46	82.92
"	" 5,	81.64	1.28	82.92
"	" 6,	65.47	{ 17.45 }	{ 82.92 }
			{ 1.53 }	{ 67.00 }
Water Pier,	" 7,	74.30	1.53	75.83
"	" 8,	75.00	1.50	76.50
"	" 9,	93.30	1.54	94.84
"	" 10,	85.90	4.10	90.00
"	" 11,	82.70	6.67	89.37
"	" 12,	90.45	4.09	94.54
"	" 13,	87.16	6.67	93.83
Land Pier,	" 14,	56.72	{ 4.10 }	{ 60.82 }
			{ 20.02 }	{ 76.74 }
	South Abutment,	13.66	12.76	26.42

The general work (on that part of the Aqueduct which is in Westchester County) of repairs and improvement, has been prosecuted during the past season, in the manner heretofore proposed. I have made frequent visits over this part of the Aqueduct, in company with the resident engineers, exclusive of those with your Board. There has been no extraordinary work required the past season. More than half the expenses have been incurred to make those improvements, which experience has shown to be necessary for the more ample protection and security of the Aqueduct in all its works. As these have been particularly set forth in former reports, it does not appear necessary to repeat

them here. As these improvements are not generally considered as requiring immediate attention, they have been prosecuted at a moderate rate, as appeared most economical. It will require two or three years at the rate they have been progressing, to complete all the improvement that appears desirable. My estimate for expenses for the next year, I shall predicate on this plan of proceeding, unless the Board of Commissioners shall be of the opinion, and direct, that such work proceed more rapidly.

The work done last year on the apron of the Croton Dam, and on the secondary dam, it will be recollected was much embarrassed by the unfavorable state of the water ; from which cause it was not so thoroughly done as was intended. The floods of the winter and spring passed off without injury to any of this work. It was considered, however, that the low state of water the past summer should be improved to secure more thoroughly every part, and consequently considerable work has been done. Every thing about this dam, to all appearance, is in a good condition, and nothing has transpired since its completion, to impair confidence in its stability and permanence.

The regular periodical examination of the interior of the Aqueduct was made in October last. On this occasion I was accompanied by Messrs. French and Hastie, on their respective sections, in Westchester County, and by the latter and Mr. Coffin, the President of the Aqueduct Board, on that part located on this Island. Some small defects were discovered, and were repaired in the usual manner. The coat of cement plastering heretofore commenced over the bottom of those portions of the Aqueduct that rest on the foundation walls and on low grounds and side hills, was extended when the water was off, as much as the time would permit. A considerable extent of this kind of work can be done at each periodical examination, and it is believed to be a useful measure, in giving greater security against leakage. .

In accordance with instructions from your Board, fencing has

been put up at several embankments, to protect them from injury by cattle and swine. This measure has been found very useful, and should be extended to all embankments, where it can be done at moderate expense. The protection walls afford, in many cases, the means of securing the banks with a small amount of fencing. There are many places where it is impossible to derive much benefit from the natural vegetation, or from turfing, if cattle and swine have free access to the slope of the banks. They tread and root them up, so as to destroy vegetation and otherwise injure them.

Considerable attention is required at the Sing-Sing waste-wier to keep the screen (placed there to prevent fish from passing down the Aqueduct) from becoming so filled up as to obstruct the flow of water. At times, it requires to be taken up, and cleaned off two or three times in a day; but ordinarily once per day. There are myriads of very small fish, that sometimes move down the Aqueduct, and many of them are so stunned by the force with which they are brought by the current against the screen, that they have not power to get away. The larger class, to a great extent, and as is supposed mostly, pass out of the opening in the waste-wier. It has been in contemplation to propose a screen at the bulk-head at the dam or head of the Aqueduct, where it is supposed, from the greater depth of water, a more efficient plan may be adopted to prevent fish from getting into the Aqueduct. This matter will be more fully examined, and may hereafter be presented for your consideration.

Houses have been erected at the Croton Dam, and at each of the waste-wiers, for the accommodation of the tenders, and overseers of work on the Aqueduct. By this means, all the overseers are accommodated with dwellings, except the one at Dobbs' Ferry. The distance between the house at the waste-wier above, and the one below Dobbs' Ferry, is such, as to render it necessary to have a station for an overseer at this point. The Corporation grounds

at this place, afford a convenient site for such a house. It would cost about five hundred dollars, if built on the plan of the houses at the waste-wiers; and the measure is recommended to the consideration of the Board.

The total amount of expense incurred the past year for repairs and improvements on the Aqueduct above Harlem River, is \$13,692 $\frac{55}{100}$. The estimate made for the expense in December, 1843, was \$16,360.

It is probable the whole estimate would have been expended, if the work designed as general improvement had commenced earlier in the season. It is believed that the full amount of the estimate made for the year just closed, should be expended the next year; and therefore the same estimate is proposed for that purpose.

Statement of Work yet to be done.

The estimate for Section 86, including Harlem River Bridge, with temporary pipe, taking up and relaying same, with additional line of pipe, and fixtures connected with the same, . . .	\$935,000
Allowance for contingencies, at 5 per cent., . .	46,750
Total estimate,	<u>\$981,750</u>

Advanced to Contractors, for work done and estimated, up to 25th October, 1844,	\$558,000
Remaining to be done,	<u>\$423,750</u>

Estimated expense of superintendence for the above work, for the attention required in closing up unsettled claims, and for general supervision of that

part of the Aqueduct which is in Westchester county, together with incidental expenses of the Engineer Department,	\$20,000
Total,	<u>\$443,750</u>

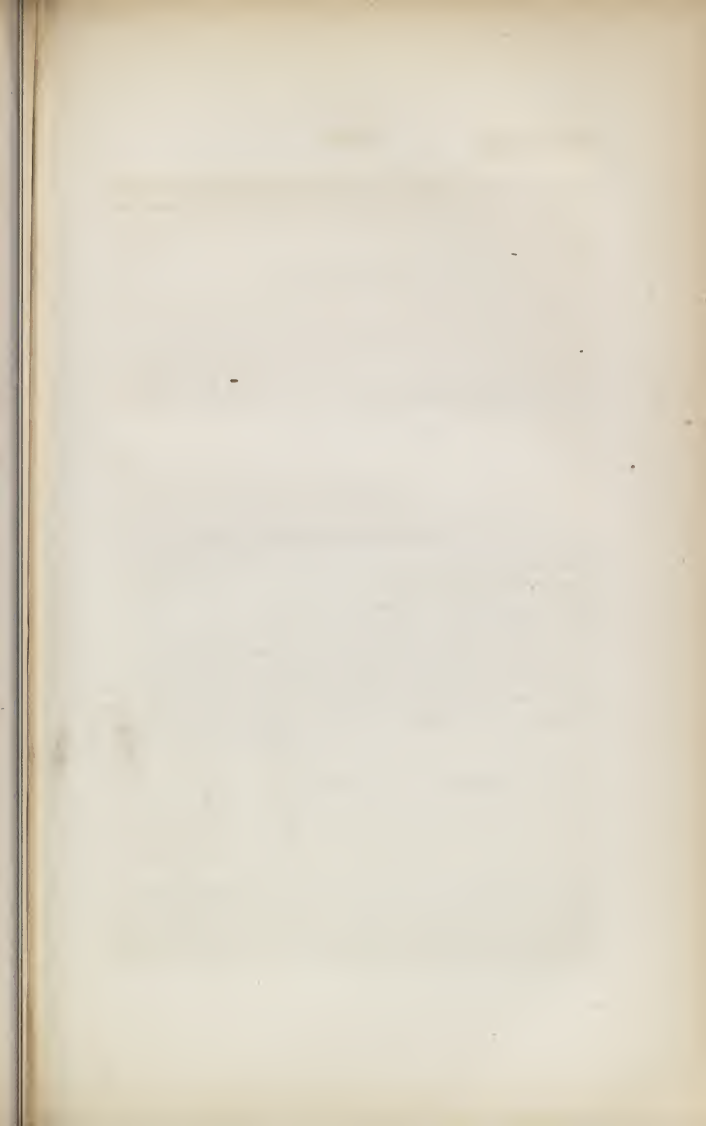
Statement of Funds that will be required for the next year.

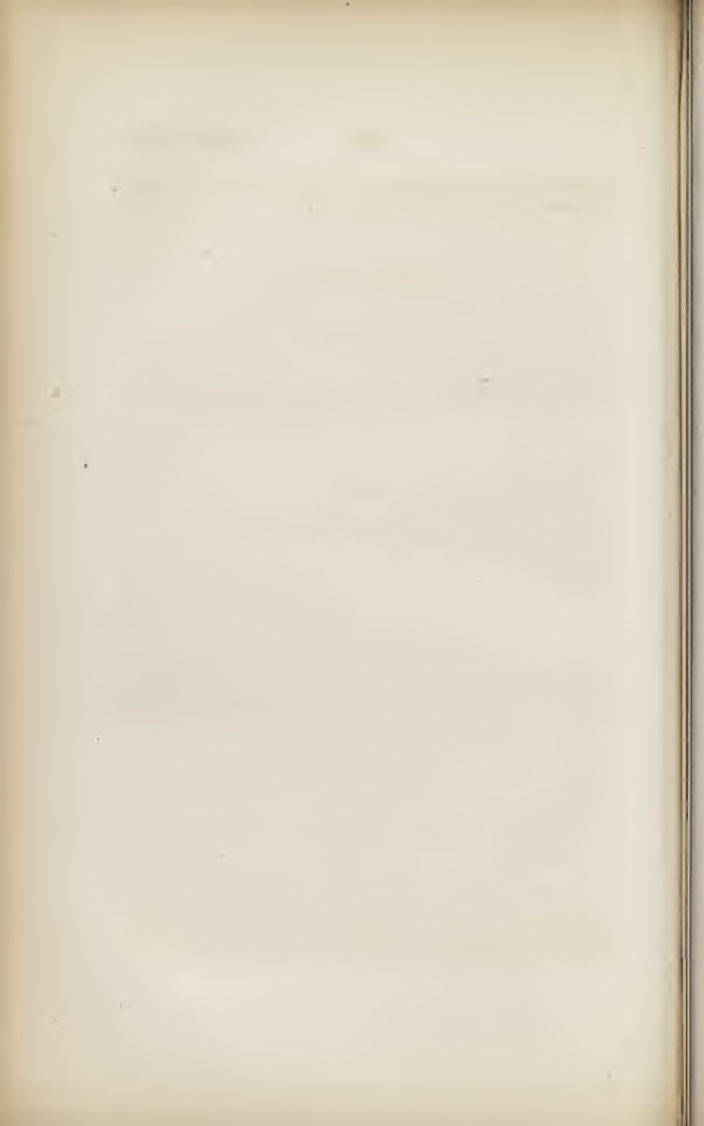
On contract for Section 86,	\$150,000
For Engineer Department,	6,500
Estimate for improvement and repairs for the year 1845,	<u>16,360</u>
Total amount wanted for Section 86, and for im- provement and repairs for 1845,	\$172,860

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. JERVIS.







DOCUMENT No. 44.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 6, 1844.

The Committee on Charity and Alms House, to whom was referred the petition of Henry Requa, and seven hundred others, in relation to the subject of bonding Alien Passengers, together with a Resolution presented by Alderman Drake, December 16, 1844, contemplating an application to Congress for the passage of a law requiring the Consuls of the United States to furnish Certificates to persons embarking for this country, &c., &c., presented the following Report thereon, which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

The Committee on Charity and the Alms House, to whom was referred the petition of Henry Requa and seven hundred others, in relation to the present system of bonding alien passengers, and the resolution of this Board to memorialize Congress on

matters connected with the emigration of foreign paupers and convicts, have examined the subjects submitted to them, and beg leave to

REPORT:

That the law of this State authorizes the Mayor of the City of New-York, to require bonds for every alien passenger in a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, from the master of the vessel with two sureties, to provide for the support of any such person as shall become chargeable to the city, at any time within two years from the date of such bond. In lieu of such bonds, the Mayor has authority to compound for alien passengers on such terms as may be agreed upon, with the master or consignee.

The importation and bonding of passengers under these provisions, have become matters of speculation, in which many individuals on both sides of the Atlantic are extensively engaged. The bonds of nine firms in this city exhibit the immense liabilities of sixteen millions of dollars. It is usual to include a whole cargo of passengers in a single bond, according to the manifest of the captain, and it is suggested by the petitioners, that the manifest does not always correctly exhibit the names and ages of all the passengers; hence it follows, that when the helpless and destitute immigrant applies to the agent of the Alms House for relief, and is referred to the bondsmen of the cargo to which he claims to have belonged, he is dismissed with the answer that they have bonded no such person. The pauper swears to the ship, and the time of his arrival; but if his name does not appear on the manifest, his oath is considered insufficient to establish the liability of the bondsman, and the burthen of his support is thrown upon the city.

Your committee have before them the evidence of several such cases, and while they make reasonable allowance for errors, they

are constrained to believe that the charity of the city has been frequently imposed upon, by abuses of this description.

Your Committee will cite an instance to illustrate the spirit of this speculation. A vessel recently arrived at this port, with upwards of three hundred immigrants. In this lot were several, whom the Alms House visitors believed to be utterly destitute, and therefore not proper subjects for commutation, except on an indemnity sufficient for their support ;—but they were nevertheless bonded by a speculator for a consideration per head, so inadequate to the risk taken that the chance for any gain by the transaction could only exist in the hope to throw the destitute and decrepit for a time, on the charitable societies of their countrymen for a partial support, and with the further aid of begging and *their wits* enable them to keep out of the Alms House until they could be sent into the interior, to become *a charge on the county where they may halt* ; and if this disposition is not made of them, when the lien of the bond terminates, they become a permanent charge upon the city. A late letter from the agent of a foreign society in this city, states ; “ I have had hundreds of cases under my care, of poor people which the communes (towns) in Germany had to support. They have been sent to this country penniless, and have called the moment they landed on the society for aid.” In this way all the worthless and helpless immigrants are ultimately found in the Alms House ; a burthen upon the city’s charity.

Amongst the immigrants of the present year there have been an unusual number of young women far advanced in gestation, entirely unprotected and destitute. The history of this class may be soon told. A few days or weeks after landing, they are confined in the Alms House. On recovering her strength, or as soon after as an opportunity occurs, the mother leaves the Alms House premises, and in most instances her offspring behind her. Within a year the same woman presents herself at the Alms House in

a similar condition as before, so that at the termination of the bondsman's liabilities, the city has a family of three persons to support, in the place of one originally bonded. These children remain, of course, a charge for *nine to ten years*, or until they are old enough to be apprenticed out to labor for their own support, *at a cost to the city of several hundred dollars each.*

In confirmation of this statement, the Committee make the following extract of a letter under date of the 7th ultimo, from a Bondsman to the Agent of the Alms House, in relation to a case of recent occurrence: "My object in now writing is that I wish you to understand the history of those two sisters. They arrived here in a ship to my address, and shortly after they were sent to the Alms House, and there gave birth to children within four days of each other. I have given them about ten dollars since they left the Alms House, and now they come again. I have frequently offered to send them back again to Europe. I wish to learn from you if I can send them back *lawfully*. The way to put a stop to such characters coming here to contaminate the public, is to send them all back on their arrival."

As a further illustration of the result of the present bonding system, in its application to children, the Committee present the following statement:

The whole number of children under the protection and support of the Alms House, appears to be 821. Of these, 602 are at the farms school, and 219 at the Alms House, Bellevue. Of those at the farms school, 457 are the children of foreign parents, and 145 Americans; more than three-fourths foreigners, and all a direct charge on the City Treasury. The farms school includes only the children of three years of age and upwards. Of the 219 under that age at Bellevue, 185 are placed without the walls at nurse, and 34 remain within. Of the former, 137 are of foreign and 48 of native origin. Of the latter number,

composed of the latest born infants, 32 are foreign and only two American, showing the ratio of the more recent births to be *seventeen foreigners to one American*. Of the whole number of children, 626 have foreign parentage, and 195 American, exhibiting the average of more than three foreigners to one native! and an alarming increase of the ratio of foreigners in the more recent births.

The shipment to this country of the inmates of the poor-houses of Europe, more especially of England and Germany, is no new thing. It has been carried on quietly for several years, and so advantageously, and so entirely without remonstrance or complaint on our part, that the governments of those countries have extended their plan of operations, and included of late a worse class of individuals. The policy succeeding so well with their paupers, they have recently commenced opening their prisons, and banishing their convicts to our shores. We have before us satisfactory evidence that extensive contracts have been made and are now making to ship off to this country, and to Texas, whole classes of refuse population—the lawless and depraved, as well as the destitute—vagabonds and thieves, as well as paupers. We are also satisfied that men of high distinction, and connected with the governments of the nations to which we refer, have contributed money to prosecute this infamous system. It is also well ascertained that Botany Bay contributes her annual quota of individuals who have served their probationary term in that interesting settlement. Such are too many of the immigrants thrown upon our shores, to diffuse the contagion of their vices and their crimes among our people—to corrupt the morals and prey upon the means of our citizens. Such are the seeds of American Commonwealths, by the toleration of American legislators! The evil is urgent, alarming, and on the rapid increase, and demands the prompt interference of our national government in the passage of remedial laws.

To establish the important fact referred to in relation to the immigration of criminals and paupers, they present the following extract from the report of last month of the Deputy Keeper of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. Whole number of inmates of the Penitentiary and City Prison 1419, showing an increase of more than *four hundred* since July last—a period of five months. Of this number there are in the Penitentiary—

Native Americans, 333

Natives of Ireland,	548
do. England,	73
do. Scotland,	20
do. Wales,	4
do. Canadas,	18
do. Nova Scotia,	4
do. New Brunswick,	2—Subjects of Great Britain,
do. Germany,	42
do. France,	7
do. Sweden,	3
do. West Indies,	7
do. Spain,	4
do. South America,	7
Blacks,	126

Total in Penitentiary, 1198

In City Prison there are Native Americans, . . . 39

Natives of Ireland, 96

do. England and Scotland, 26

Subjects of Great Britain, —122

do. Germany 10, of Sweden 12, of France 2— 24

Blacks, 36

Total in City Prison, 221

1419

In the Alms House and its appendages, exclusive of the Prisons, there were at the same time two thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight inmates ; making the whole number of prisoners and paupers, *four thousand three hundred and forty-four*, and showing an increase since July last, of nearly *one thousand ! !* Besides this immense burthen upon the City Treasury, the charity in small sums distributed to the "out-door poor," a class of poor people who make some exertions to support themselves, and who by a little timely aid, judiciously administered, are prevented from becoming wholly chargeable to the city, exceeds now, two thousand dollars a month.

Such is the situation of the city of New-York in respect to the felons, vagrants, and paupers, thrown upon her for support. Should our City Government longer submit to it without an effort for relief? The evils of which we complain, are now confined in a great measure to our own city—but should we therefore be cut off from a remedy? Are we therefore entitled to no sympathy, or consideration from our brethren in other sections of the country? Will they continue to fold their arms in indifference, and withhold assistance, because it is New-York *alone* that suffers? Our morals are corrupted—our resources are consumed—our lives are endangered, by the hordes of convicts and paupers which are annually thrown upon us. *The calamity cannot long continue a local one. It must sooner or later extend itself, till it pervades the country, and until all sections are made to feel the curse of it.* Is it not possible to devise adequate legislation to arrest the progress of this alarming evil? Is it not due to themselves and their other constituents, as well as to the citizens of New-York, that Congress should at once pass laws for the protection, the necessity of which all sections of the country will soon bitterly feel? And if the Federal Government should fail in its duty in this respect, and we should continue to be overrun by the worthless and the dissolute of other countries, we must do what we can as a City to protect ourselves, and to compel them, by a

rigid enforcement of salutary municipal laws, to seek other quarters for their depredations, and to throw themselves upon other charities for their support.

We are ready to afford an asylum to the honest and industrious of all nations. The humble and the oppressed are freely welcomed to our shore—the poor as freely as the opulent, when poverty does not shrink from labor. But we protest most strongly, against the free admission to our territory of the outcasts and vagabonds, whom crime has rendered a terror to their own governments, or whom dissolute idleness has thrown upon those governments for support. Such a policy is fatal to our peace, our self-respect, our interests as a people, our honor as a nation. The interests of all American citizens, of foreign as well as of native birth, are alike involved in arresting and correcting it.

The number of immigrants commuted and bonded arriving in this City the past year, exceeds 60,000, and we hear of arrangements in progress for larger importations than have ever before been made. We may expect thousands of paupers and felons thrown upon us this year, at an earlier period than heretofore. Agents of the speculators are abroad, and scattered over England, Ireland, and Germany, to influence emigrants to come in certain vessels, bargain for their passages, and generally aid in the enterprise.

It is frequently alleged by European writers, that the Americans, as a people, exhibit a greater proportion of crime and ruffianism than any other civilized nation. If this be true, why is it so? To what are we indebted for this state of things? Let Great Britain, who furnishes these slanders most abundantly to the world, furnish the answer to them. Great Britain alone supplies subjects for our Penitentiary in the proportion of 669 out of 1198, and for our City Prison and Alms House, a corresponding proportion. Can we not then well turn back the foul calumny upon its authors? And if they continue to speculate as they do upon

our dishonor as a nation, let them point to any act in the history of our state or national governments that equals in turpitude and atrocity, the infamous system of exporting their paupers, ruffians and convicted felons to the shores of a friendly nation, to eat out its substance, and destroy its repose. In view of the facts herein related, your Committee would suggest,

1st. That Congress be memorialized for the passage of a law instructing our Consuls abroad to examine the emigrants for this country at their respective places of shipment, and if they find, on examination, that such emigrants have not been inmates of a prison or a poor-house, to give them a certificate to that effect, and when not satisfied to this effect, they shall refuse the certificate. They should retain respectively an accurate copy of the manifest certified, and transmit the same to the Mayor of New-York, or other port to which any vessel shipping such passengers may be bound, by the English mail steamers, or some other steam conveyance likely to anticipate the arrival of such vessel.

On the arrival of such vessel, the two manifests of passengers shall be critically compared, and the immigrants shall be examined by at least two persons appointed for that purpose, by the City authorities. If there are more immigrants than thus certified as proper persons to be admitted to land on our shores, the Mayor, or in his absence, the next officer in authority, shall order them to be placed in the Alms House or prisons, as circumstances shall warrant, and there kept until the vessel is ready to return, when they shall be re-shipped on board said vessel for the purpose of transportation to the country from whence they came. The Captain, Owner, or Consignee to be responsible for all charges and expenses the City has suffered thereby, and for which the said Captain, Owner, or Consignee shall give satisfactory bonds in the penalty of one thousand dollars for each individual so taken charge of by the authority of the Mayor, or other person next in authority.

2d. That the city of New-York and other commercial cities, be authorized and have power to ship back at any time any and all immigrants to the country from whence they came, whether certified by the Consul or not, on the discovery at any time within two years thereafter of such immigrant being imposed upon us contrary to the rule established, and that he or she had ever been the tenant of a poor-house as a vagrant, or pauper, or of a prison as a criminal, or had been supported as a beggar by any town, commune, individual, or charitable society.

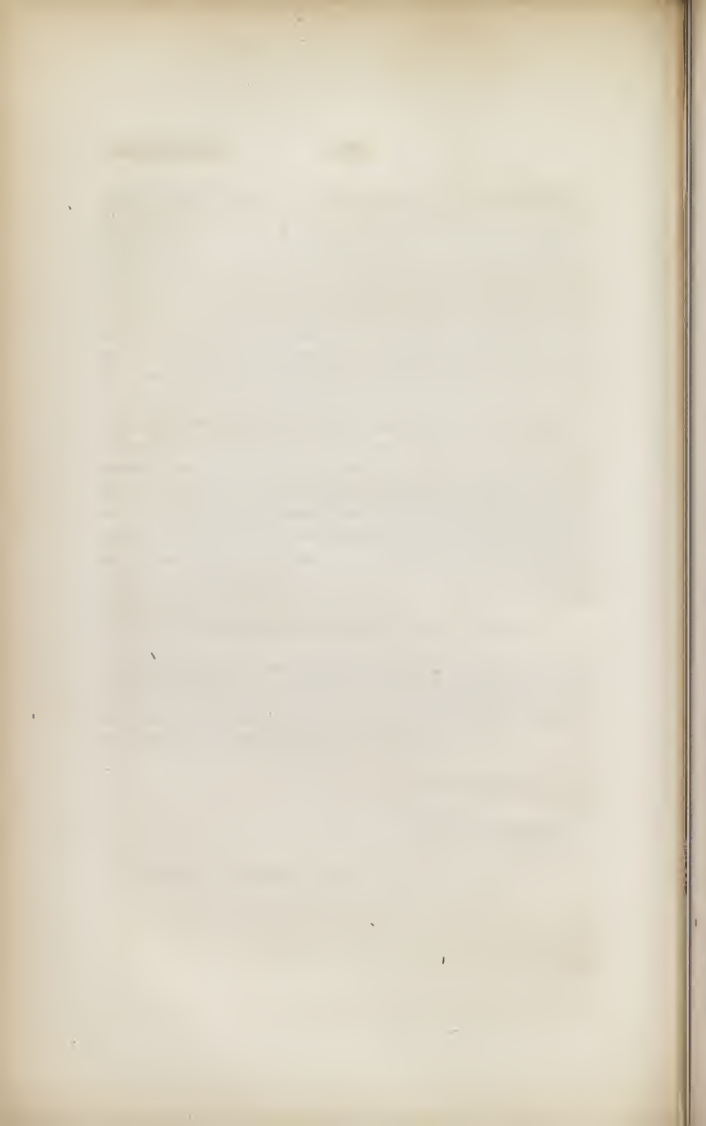
3d. That the state of New-York should permit no immigrant to land until a fee of not less than two dollars per head be received, to be paid into the City treasury, for the use of the Alms House Department, for the support of the foreign poor; and authorize the Mayor to demand a bond for five years in the sum of \$500 per head in addition to the said fee, for any, or for all such immigrants as the Inspectors, or the Mayor, or any two Aldermen, or Assistant Aldermen shall consider likely to become a charge upon the City. In conclusion, your Committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Counsel of the Board be, and he is hereby instructed to prepare memorials to the State Legislature and to Congress, respectively, praying for speedy legislation on the subjects and to the effect herein before set forth.

WM. S. MILLER,
WM. GALE,
WM. B. COZZENS.

New-York, 6th January, 1845.





DOCUMENT No. 45.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 6, 1845.

The Annual Report of the Public Administrator for the year 1844, was presented, which was directed to be printed for the use of the members, and ordered on file.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

To the Common Council of the City of New-York :

The Public Administrator in the City of New-York, in compliance with the requisitions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, hereby submits a statement of the receipts and expenditures of his office, from the first day of January, 1844, to the first day of January, 1845, including the balances in his hands, standing to the credit of the several estates in the books in his office.

Names of Intestates whose Estates have been taken charge of by the Public Administrator, or his predecessor, and which have been heretofore reported.	Addition.	Residence ; or where from.	Total Amount received to the credit of such estates.	Commissions charged on such estates.	Total Amount of expenditures including commissions, expenses, debts, and tributions, and balances paid in to the Treasury.	BALANCES.
Abby Montier,	Sempstress,	New-York,	433 04	21 65	433 04	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> { Decree made for payment to heirs in England, Sep. 8th, 1843, not called for. </div> <div style="flex: 1; text-align: right;"> 1,961 67 </div> </div>
Robert Wallace,	Mariner,	New-London,	3 40			
James Hays,	Cotton Broker,	New-York,	24 40			
George Vincent,	Unknown,	do.	4 76			
Mary Smith,	do. . . .	do.	15 54			
Marrion Allan,	do. . . .	do.	1 26			
William Brown,	Manufacturer,	do.				
Joseph Icard,	Unknown,	Unknown,	25 38			
John Tate,	Gentleman,	New-York,	13 88			
William B. H. Prindall,	Sail Maker,	do.	3 35			
George Newman,	Mariner,	do.	1 00			
John Dent,	Unknown,	Unknown,	12 88			
Christian Dean,	Mariner,	Finland,	4 03			
John Atkinson,	Carpenter,	New-York,				
Lucius Kirtland,	Baker,	do.			12 53	
James T. Moore,	Painter,	do.			47 87	
Benjamin W. Russell,	Ship Master,	do.	223 45	11 17	295 45	
William Concklin,	Miner,	do.	5 00			
Catharine Thirst,	Single Woman,	do.	13 79		50	1

John Finck,

Names of Intestates whose Estates have been taken charge of by the Public Administrator, or his predecessor, and which have been heretofore reported.	Addition.	Residence; or where from.	Total Amount received to the credit of such estates.	Commissions charged on such estates.	Total Amount of expenditures including commissions, expenses, debts, distributions, and balances paid in to the Treasury.	BALANCES.
Frederick Meyer, . . .	Cabinet Maker, .	New-York,			133 79	
Frederick Nitzschmann, .	Shoe Maker, . .	do.			1 02	
Wolga Norton, . . .	Mariner, . . .	Maine,			27 00	
Thomas Lloyd, . . .	Col'ctor City Rev.,	New-York,			101 99	
Peter Stagg, . . .	Merchant, . . .	do.			2,034 97	
Leonard H. Rogers, . .	Block Maker, . .	do.	46 51	2 33	322 78	
Henry Boyland, . . .	Stone Cutter, . .	do.			2 05	
Gustave A. Humbert, . .	Merchant, . . .	Switzerland,			162 50	1,113 36
Peter Barras, . . .	Mariner, . . .	England,			7 59	
Zophar Wood, . . .	Custom H. Officer,	New-York,			217 46	
Mary Wood, . . .	Widow, . . .	do.	179 54		179 54	
John M. Sloan, . . .	Ship Master, . .	do.			96 59	
Charles L. Adams, . .	Mariner, . . .	do.			7 11	
William J. Proctor, . .	Gentleman, . . .	do.	1,836 39	1,785 00	13,593 63	
Niel Cameron, . . .	Mariner, . . .	Scotland,			6 65	
Christopher Wright, . .	do. . . .	Maine,			14 38	
Prince Cogswell, . . .	Porter, colored, .	New-York,			47 83	
Michael Fogarth, . . .	Gentleman, . . .	do.	3,131 50	172 03	11,243 96	116 96
Frederick Segelken, . .	Grocer, . . .	Hanover,			59 37	

Adam Keiser,	Gardener,	Germany,	49 39	236 23
Thomas Rafter,	Laborer,	Ireland,	14 00	
John Rogers,	Boatman,	New-York,	23 71	
Ethan A. Ward,	Physician,	do.	32 48	17 87
Andrew Dooley,	Unknown,	do.	5 98	
Judith Dooley,	Spinster,	do.	5 98	
Willard Moore,	Sporting Man,	do.	10 89	
Eliza O'Neil,	Widow,	do.	5 98	
Essy Dennon,	Servant,	do.	4 93	56 62
Francis G. Gaches,	Gentleman,	France,	226 49	
Isaac Morris,	Builder,	New-York,	56 98	
Rose McGuire,	Servant,	do.	13 94	
William A. Mathews,	Physician,	do.	177 49	9 26
Charles Shelding,	Ship Carpenter,	Hamburg,	5 19	
James L. Collession,	Druggist,	Dublin,	46 84	
George Wilson,	Mariner,	Hamburg,	11 89	
John Freye,	Farmer,	Hanover,	181 24	
John Poulson,	Ship Carpenter,	Denmark,	127 94	
William Post,	Paint Dealer,	New-York,	251 33	4,520 72
Ellen Whelan,	Single Woman,	Ireland,	5 80	
Frederick William Warncke	Segar Maker,	Hanover,	14 24	
Henry Hanson, 2d,	Mariner,	Denmark,	71 76	
Thomas Lynch,	Artist, Canvass M ^r	Ireland,	39 56	101 36
Marion Georg,	Brick Maker,	Bavaria,	10 61	
Paul Healy,	Unknown,	New-York,	15 44	111 72

Names of Intestates whose Estates have been taken charge of by the Public Administrator, or his predecessor, and which have been heretofore reported.	Addition.	Residence; or where from.	Total Amount received to the credit of such estates.	Commissions charged on such estates.	Total Amount of expenditures including commissions, expenses, debts distributed, and balances paid into the Treasury.	BALANCES.
John M. Dyer,	Liquor Dealer, . .	New-York,			462 79	189 47
John Murphy,	Seaman,	do.			19 43	
John Ashman,	Unknown,	Unknown,			29 96	
George Moseek,	do.	do.			29 96	
John Aird,	do.	New-York,	285 12	14 26	33 14	251 98
John Currie,	Merchant,	do.	105 60	5 28	22 16	83 44
James Gray,	Unknown,	do.			101 09	
Lewis Patterson,	B'ding H. Keeper,	do.			86 57	
Edward Smith,	Mariner,	Baltimore,			2 19	
Knut Olson,	do.	Norway,			21 48	
Alexander Webster,	Grocer,	Scotland,			2 58	
Henry Van Glahl,	Unknown,	Germany,			4 66	
Charles Cahill,	Mariner,	Unknown,			53	
Peter Tyson,	do.	Germany,			8 69	
Thomas Williams,	do.	England,			34 02	
John Corson,	do.	New-York,			6 79	
Thomas Nelson,	do.	do.			9 26	
John Monkhouse,	do.	England,			5 18	
Francis Louisa,	Horse Dealer, . .	Canada,			601 01	

Names of Intestates whose Estates have been taken charge of by the Public Administrator, or his predecessor, and which have been heretofore reported.	Addition.	Residence, or where from.	Total Amount received to the credit of such estates.	Commissions charged on such estates.	Total Amount of expenditures including commissions, expenses, debts, distributions, and balances paid into the Treasury.	BALANCES.
John S. Palmer,	Mariner,	New-York,			1 50	
Jeremiah Ure,	do.	do.			1 60	
William Camering,	do.	do.			1 50	
Margery Carr,	Huckster,	do.	19 05		10 51	
John Senior,	British Army Officer	do.	41 55	2 07	54 49	
Robert Williamson,	Mariner,	Delaware,	2 43	12	4 13	
Robert Spring,	do.	Stockholm,	6 69	33	6 76	
Joseph Burgess,	do.	Baltimore,	4 98	25	3 18	
John P. Aymar,	Equestrian,	New-York,	7 88		7 88	
John Wilson,	Unknown,	England,	1,870 96	93 55	990 46	872 60
Warren Rice,	Mariner,	Maine,	1 90		1 90	
John Richard,	Merchant,	New-York,	2,129 80	104 99	158 24	2,361 29
Martin Merchand,	Unknown,	France,	19 30	97	22 85	
Christopher Poley,	Laborer,	New-York,	23 35	1 17	25 90	90 38

Names of Intestates whose Estates have been taken charge of by the Public Administrator, or his predecessor, and which have not been heretofore reported.	Addition.	Residence ; or where from.	Total Amount received to the credit of such estates.	Commissions charged on such estates.	Total Amount of expenditures including commissions, expenses, debts distributed, and balances paid in to the Treasury.	BALANCES.
John Fellows, . . .	Unknown, . . .	New-York,			1 90	
Sylvester Robinson, . . .	Druggist, . . .	do.			7 88	
Henry Scheener, . . .	Mariner, . . .	Prussia,	1,381 33	69 06	156 15	1,225 18
Bridget Loughlin, . . .	Servant, . . .	Ireland,	1,745 00	87 25	280 80	1,464 20
James Brown, . . .	Mariner, . . .	New-York,	17 46	87	12 02	5 44
James Crossfield, . . .	Lithographer, . . .	England,	1,102 83	55 14	210 27	892 56
Richard Thomas, . . .	Mariner, . . .	Wales,	23 12	1 16	23 12	
James Logan, . . .	Colored do. . .	New-York,	19 80	1 00	11 40	8 40
Catharine Johnson, . . .	Servant, . . .	Ireland,	162 67	8 11	162 17	
Jacob Eller, . . .	Cabinet Maker, . . .	Germany,	79 67	3 98	77 11	2 56
John Blythe, . . .	Gardener, . . .	England,	35 10	1 75	24 40	10 70
Robert B. Venn, . . .	Bookseller, . . .	Ireland,	10 66	53	10 66	
Elisha Turner, . . .	Unknown, . . .	Massachusetts,			7 88	
Janette Taylor, . . .	Single Woman, . . .	Scotland,			19 25	
Charles Helmstorff, . . .	Mariner, . . .	Germany,	12 14	61	12 14	
James White, . . .	Unknown, . . .	New-York,	7 88		7 88	
John Dick, . . .	Manufacturer, . . .	do.			7 88	
Mary Ann Sneedden, . . .	Single Woman, . . .	do.			7 88	
Susan Emily Haight, . . .	Married do. . .	do.			7 88	

James Donovan,	Laborer,	do.	45 90	2 39	45 90	124 65
Connelly Dougherty,	Mariner,	Ireland,	213 45	10 67	88 80	22 61
Charles Ames,	Colored do.	West-Indies,	36 85	1 84	14 24	
Luther E. Damon,	Mariner,	Vermont,	15 96		15 96	
George Lightnor,	do.	Philadelphia,	62 40	3 12	18 39	44 01
Allen Connant,	do.	Massachusetts,	37 43	1 87	13 51	23 92
Samuel White,	Grocer,	New-York,	556 15		556 15	
George Tarr,	Mariner,	Maine,	55 29	2 76	47 97	7 26
Curtis S. Boughton,	Baker,	New-York,			7 88	
Joseph Phiney,	Unknown,	Delaware,			1 90	
Maria Magdaline Lachenais,	Single Woman,	Hayti,			169 23	2,525 55
Thomas Murtha,	Hostler,	Ireland,	2,694 78	129 87	16 44	24 39
Maria Lawrence,	Colored servant,	New-York,	40 83	2 04	43 82	
Wilson Wiggins,	Baker,	do.	43 48	2 17	60 32	98 42
Elizabeth Leon Valeau,	Widow,	Gaudaloupe,	158 74	7 94	124 15	1,851 40
Joseph Antonio,	Mariner,	Cape de Verd,	1,975 55	98 77	1 90	
Andrew J. Skiddy,	Ship Master,	New-York,			3 80	
John Richan,	Mariner,	Scotland,			42 48	59 64
Abiel W. Brown,	do.	Maine,	102 12	5 11	103 53	
Thomas Ward,	U. S. Seaman,	New-York,	103 53	5 18	204 34	
John Sweeney,	Eating H. Keeper,	do.	204 34	10 22	42 43	
Dorothy Alden,	Widow,	do.	23 69	1 18	29 46	195 74
Samuel Bell,	Unknown,	do.	225 20	11 26	10 23	24 97
John Reid,	Baker,	do.	35 20	1 76	545 60	
Lackey Reynolds,	Gardener,	do.	545 60	27 28	10 73	84 47
			95 20	4 76		

Names of Intestates whose Estates have been taken charge of by the Public Administrator, or his predecessor, and which have not been heretofore reported.	Addition.	Residence; or where from.	Total Amount received to the credit of such estates.	Commissions charged on such estates.	Total Amount of expenditures including commissions, expenses, debts, disbursements, and tributions, and balances paid in to the Treasury.	BALANCES.
Enos Wall,	Mariner,	Scotland,	15 74	79	10 76	4 98
George A. Lewis,	do.	Sweden,	14 25	71	10 18	4 05
Eliphalet Quimby,	Ship Master,	Maine,	194 00	9 70	27 40	166 60
John White,	Mariner,	do.	6 67	33	8 17	
Frederick Achilles,	do.	Germany,	4 61	23	7 83	
Bridget Crawford,	Servant,	Ireland,	338 83	16 94	44 89	293 94
Benjamin Weare,	Mariner,	England,	41 73	2 09	41 73	
Sidney D. Hooker,	Gentleman,	New-York,	5 75	4 75	5 75	
Jacob Miller,	Unknown,	Philadelphia,	185 16	9 26	28 84	156 32
James Lancaster,	Mariner,	Scotland,	11 48	57	10 54	94
James Wilson,	do.	Denmark,	8 11	41	10 19	
John Evans,	United States do. . . .	New-York,	76 65	3 83	76 63	
Peter Wall,	Mariner,	Sweden,	4 39	21	6 99	
Margaret Cummings,	Widow,	New-York,	28 80	6 65	21 55	7 25
Henry Barton,	Mariner,	Rhode Island,	4 90	25	5 47	
Joseph Pinel,	Clerk,	St. Domingo,	35 72	1 79	18 93	16 79
James Carroll,	Unknown,	New-York,	885 61	44 28	7 05	300 66
John L. Dillon,	Undertaker,	do.	21 69	1 08	584 95	10 64
George Patterson,	Mariner,	Hamburg,			11 05	

Thomas Smith,	Unknown,	New-York,	146 36	7 32	26 52	119 84
Henry Conway,	do.	Mobile,	343 55	17 18	38 88	304 67
Seymour Metford,	Merchant,	England,	517 78		517 78	
Jane Bouton,	B'ding H. Keeper,	New-York,	22 54	1 13	127 10	
Thomas B. Metford,	Merchant,	do.	9 50		9 50	
George Becker,	Unknown,	Germany,	7 18	36	7 18	
Albinus G. A. Martens,	do.	Denmark,	127 33	6 37	100 29	27 04
George Barton,	Gardener,	Ireland,	535 70	25 28	97 98	407 72
Nicholas Gotmeller,	Grocer,	New-York,	125 81	6 29	91 62	34 19
James Headly,	Mariner,	do.	19 54	97	11 69	7 85
Thomas Fitzpatrick,	Labourer,	Ireland,	9 97	50	9 97	
Erastus S. Treat,	Merchant,	Connecticut,	105 43	5 27	27 97	77 46
Mary Langdon,	Widow,	New-York,	60 00	3 00	55 06	4 94
John Wood,	U. S. Seaman,	do.	234 17	11 71	51 85	182 32
John Robinson,	Mariner,	Nova Scotia,	16 00	80	13 89	2 11
Auguste Falletti,	do.	Prussia,	183 48	9 17	25 07	158 41
John Connell,	Unknown,	Canada,	604 54	30 23	52 43	552 11
Patrick Farrell,	Waiter,	New-York,	135 83	6 79	53 30	82 53
John Wood, 2d,	Mariner,	do.	13 23	57	9 54	3 69
Francis de la Rosiere,	Merchant,	France,			8 30	
Amos Proctor,	Unknown,	New-York,	77 52	3 88	49 15	35 42
Henry Lunsmann,	Grocer,	Germany,	23 48	1 17	42 10	9 34
John Cole,	Mariner,	Maine,	5 33	26	14 14	
William Wallace,	do.	New-York,	13 92	70	7 23	
Joseph Greene,	Colored Servant,	do.			13 92	

Names of Intestates whose Estates have been taken charge of by the Public Administrator, or his predecessor, and which have not been heretofore reported	Addition.	Residence; or where from.	Total Amount received to the credit of such estates.	Commissions charged on such estates.	Total Amount of expenditures including commissions, expenses, delts, distributions, and balances paid into the Treasury.	BALANCES.
James O'Brien,	Engineer,	New-York,	238 67	11 93	63 33	175 34
James Dickson,	Mariner,	Sweden,	12 48	62	9 09	3 39
William Martin,	Merchant,	New-York,			6 90	
Sophia Wilkie,	Widow,	England,	175 68	8 78	150 03	24 75
George W. Watkins,	Mariner,	New-York,	16 15	81	11 03	5 12
Christopher Schober,	Musician,	Germany,	174 62	8 73	164 32	10 30
Joseph M. Scott,	Engraver,	Scotland,	94 62	4 73	51 95	42 67
John Walford,	Farmer,	England,	172 65	8 63	103 69	68 96
Charles Brown,	Mariner,	Unknown,	4 00	20	7 67	
George D. Lawrence,	do.	Maine,	30 70	1 53	9 00	21 70
William E. Gallis,	do.	Holland,	21 17	1 06	15 03	6 14
Joseph Campbell,	do.	Maine,	35 29	1 76	35 29	
David Edwards,	do.	England,	9 10	45	8 79	31
Alice Ann Lyman,	Widow,	New-York,	2,895 08	134 87	594 50	2,300 58
Catharine Delaney,	Servant,	Ireland,	98 40	4 92	98 40	
William Killgore,	Mariner,	Maine,			5 97	
Charles Barney,	Gentleman,	New-York,			4 97	
John Conover,	Mariner,	New-Jersey,	6 08	30	7 77	
Henry Chinot,	Laborer,	Belgium,	10 27	51	10 48	

Peter Nedo, . . .	Mariner, . . .	Vermont,	27 33	1 36	15 25	12 08
Edward D. Morris, . . .	do. . .	Connecticut,	10 53	53	9 00	1 53
James Haydock, . . .	Carpet Weaver, . .	New-York,	70 28	3 51	25 66	44 62
Peter Hulskamp, . . .	Clerk, . . .	Germany,	14 47	72	14 50	
Henry H. Edwards, . . .	Mariner, . . .	New-York,	4 85	24	64 50	
John B. Meugy, . . .	Merchant, . . .	France,	2,876 65	134 41	168 56	2,708 09
Richard Boon, . . .	Weaver, . . .	England,	865 00	8 25	17 52	147 48
James Root, . . .	Author, . . .	New-York,			6 40	
Sarah Piggot, . . .	Widow, . . .	do.			6 90	
Philip J. Saunders, . . .	B'ding H. Keeper, . .	do.			6 90	
David Cooper, . . .	Mariner, . . .	New-Jersey,	18 10	90	6 38	11 72
Thomas McIndoe, . . .	Mason, . . .	Scotland,			1 10	
William Carson, . . .	Distiller, . . .	New-York,			2 75	
John Wilson, . . .	Mariner, . . .	Stockholm,			2 25	
Samuel Smith, . . .	do. . .	Liverpool,			1 75	
Jane A. Hotten, . . .	Married Woman, . .	New-York,			2 37	
William Chandler, . . .	Mariner, . . .	Boston,	10 62	53	2 90	7 92
Euel King, . . .	do. . .	Delaware,	36 20	1 81	5 18	31 02

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 31st, 1844.

HARRIS WILSON,

Public Administrator.

Report of Balances standing to the credit of the following Estates, and remaining in the hands of the Public Administrator unclaimed by next of kin or otherwise, paid into the City Treasury, December 31, 1844.

		384 39			2,830 84
Estate	Abby Montier; -	-	Estate	John Pain, -	40 85
"	William Brown, -	1,954 67	"	Lewis Patterson, -	78 64
"	John Atkinson, -	9 03	"	Edward Smith, -	1 19
"	Lucius Kirtland, -	28 38	"	Knut Olson, -	14 05
"	Frederick Nitzschmann, -	52	"	Henry Van Glahl, -	3 16
"	Henry Boyland, -	1 05	"	Peter Tyson, -	6 19
"	Peter Barras, -	6 59	"	Thomas Williams, -	25 09
"	Charles L. Adams, -	6 11	"	John Corson, -	4 79
"	John M. Sloan, -	6 21	"	Thomas Nelson, -	6 76
"	Francis G. Gaches, -	215 56	"	John Monkhouse, -	3 43
"	George Wilson, -	9 89	"	Thomas Hart, -	190 95
"	Ellen Whelan, -	3 80	"	Isaac Norbroom, -	46
"	Henry Hanson, 2d, -	45 37	"	Charles Weyman, -	39 24
"	Martin George, -	6 61	"	James Beers, -	172 47
"	John Murphy, -	15 43	"	William Walker, -	14 21
"	John Ashman, -	22 02	"	Francis Frazier, -	11 47
"	George Moseck, -	22 02	"	David Thomas, -	55 81
"	James Gray, 3d, -	92 16	"	Martin Merchand, -	8 51
		2,830 84			\$3,507 08

Report of Balances standing to the credit of the following Estates, and remaining in the hands of the Public Administrator unclaimed by next of kin or otherwise, paid into the City Treasury, May 15th, 1844, by WILLIAM MINOTT MITCHELL, Public Administrator.

Estate Abby Montier, -	-	-	43	50
" Julia Lynch, -	-	-	2,674	05
" Richard Lea, -	-	-	1,297	43
				<hr/>
				\$4,014 98
				<hr/>

The Corporation of the City of New-York in account with WILLIAM MINOTT MITCHELL, Public Administrator.

Cr.

Dr.

1844				1844 May	15	By Commissions on various Estates, received from January 1st to this date, by Wm. M. Mitchell, Public Administrator,
Jan'y	2	To Amount of Commission on Estate Wm. Post,		46	46	
"	19	" paid Commercial Advertiser, Advertising Office 52 John-street,		5	31	
"	20	" paid S. Conklin, box for papers, . . .		2	00	
"	27	" paid Evening Post, for Advertising Annual Report, . . .		229	24	
Feb'y	8	" paid H. Barney, office rent to 1st inst. . .		37	50	
"	"	" paid painting box for papers, . . .		1	00	
"	13	" paid Albany Argus, Adv. Annual Report,		90	00	
May	2	" paid H. Barney, office rent to 1st inst. . .		37	50	
"	"	" paid serving 240 tract Revised Statutes				2,588 47

"	15	to Boarding House Keepers, . . .	19 20					
"	"	paid H. Barney, office rent to date, . . .	6 25					
"	"	paid for fuel for office, paid C. W. Lawrence, Esq., City Chamber- lain, balance, . . .	15 00					
			2,099 01					
			<u>\$2,588 47</u>					

\$2,588 47

The Corporation of the City of New-York, in account with HARRIS WILSON, Public Administrator.

Cr.

Dr.

1844	Dr.	1844	Cr.	By Amount of Commis- sions on various Estates received by Harris Wil- son, Public Adminis- trator, from 15th May to date,
May	28	To paid removing desk and fixtures,	4 25	
June	3	" paid Advertising Ex- tract Revised Statutes,	4 00	
"	6	" paid Printing Cards,	1 50	
Aug.	5	" paid Office rent to 1st inst.	31 25	
Oct.	31	" paid J. Selby West, coal for office, . . .	36 00	
Nov.	4	" paid Office rent to 1st inst.	37 50	
"	25	" paid Wood for office,	3 56	
Dec.	11	" paid Serving 400 Ex- tract of Revised Statutes to Boarding Houses,	32 00	
"	31	" Amount of balances on Estates where the expenses were more than receipts in 1840 and 1841, and left		\$1,227 54

"	"	standing to the Debit of said estates by Elisha Morrell, Public Admin- istrator as per statement	199 75
"	"	Amount of Balances on Estates of this year wherein expenses ex- ceeded the receipts as per statement, . .	27 71
"	"	paid C. W. Lawrence, Esq., City Chamberlain Balance of Account,	850 02
			<u>\$1,227 54</u>

\$1,227 54

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, } ss.

Harris Wilson, Public Administrator in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, saith that according to the best of his knowledge, information and belief, the annexed account contains a true statement of the moneys received for commissions and expenses, and of the total amount of receipts and expenditures in each case in which the Public Administrator has taken charge and collected any effects; or in which he has administered in any estate during the present year, with the name of the deceased, his addition, place of residence at the time of death, if known, and the country or place from whence he came, if a non-resident at the time of his death.

HARRIS WILSON,
Public Administrator.

Sworn before me, this thirty-first day of December, 1844.

P. WILSON,
Commissioner of Deeds.

DOCUMENT No. 46.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 13, 1845.

The following communication was received from the Comptroller, in relation to providing the Ways and Means for finishing the High Bridge across Harlem River, &c. &c., which was referred to the Finance Committee, and directed to be printed.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
January 13th, 1844. }

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN—Some time since, I addressed a letter to Stephen Allen, Esq., Chairman of the State Water Commissioners, asking information in relation to the further expenditure for the

completion of the introduction of the Croton River to this city. This information I have received, and from it have arrived at the conclusion that legislative aid will be required to procure further means to pay the expenditure for building the High Bridge across the Harlem River, and liquidate the unsettled claims for damage on the line of the work and on the Croton River.

On the 26th May, 1841, the Legislature of this State passed a law authorizing the construction of a high bridge across Harlem River, instead of inverted syphons of iron pipes, as proposed by the State Water Commissioners—thus creating an expense to the city of \$509,818, in addition to the estimate before submitted to the Common Council and the people.

This law was passed in opposition to the opinion of the Water Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Senate; and although concurred in by the then Common Council, and the work directed to be done, appears to have been a very unwise act, instigated by the owners and others interested in property in the vicinity, to enhance the value of their property, without a corresponding benefit to the city, and for the additional cost of which the present Common Council are, or ought to provide.

I would therefore suggest that an application be made to the Legislature, at its present session, for the passage of a law authorizing a further loan of \$500,000, for completing the introduction of the Croton River into the City of New-York, such law to be framed similar to the law passed May 26th, 1841, sections 1, 2, and 3, which authorized a loan of three millions five hundred thousand dollars. By such a law, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund would be enabled, during the present year and next year, to absorb the whole of it by the accumulations of the Sinking Fund.

There are other reasons why this law should be asked for

forthwith. Heavy damages have been recovered, and are sought to be recovered, for the breaking away of the dam on the Croton River, during the freshet of January, 1841, and for the water privileges on that river; and several cases of unsettled damages on the line of the work; and although there is manifest injustice in many if not all these recoveries, the city is bound to pay; and unless some means are provided to liquidate them, embarrassment to your treasury must ensue, and consequently excessive taxation upon our citizens. It should be borne in mind, that our citizens are now taxed for all the additional water-pipe expenses, and for all repairs and improvements by the State Water Commissioners, which amount this year, and probably will for some years to come, to \$110,000 annually, and is, with the balance to be raised for Water Loan Interest, about as much taxation on a work for the benefit of posterity as they can reasonably be expected to bear.

I most respectfully, therefore, as the head of the Finance Department, ask that the matters above stated may be maturely considered, and that the ways and means may be provided to meet the emergency which appears to be approaching so near us; and would further remark on this subject, that the custom of the Vice Chancellor appears to be, to appoint the whole of the appraisers to assess damages, from the county of Westchester, which brings to bear against this city a community of interest, injurious in its tendency. The Chairman of the Finance Committee (Alderman Drake) has suggested, what I much approve, that if the course could be so amended as to select one appraiser from the county of Westchester, one from the county of Albany, and one from this county, that we might stand a better chance of paying what are actually the damages in the individual cases before them, than by the mode now practised.

In addition to the foregoing, I would suggest the propriety, and would deem it prudent to provide the ways and means for

the erection of the buildings for the children on Randall's Island, also for the erection of the Alms-House on that Island, which it appears to be the intention of the Common Council to do. The lands on which the buildings now stand, are pledged for the payment of the public debt, and cannot be diverted from that purpose, without a violation of public faith. I understand, also, that efforts are making to erect an iron fence, similar to that around Union Square, on the land ceded by Peter G. Stuyvesant to the Corporation for a public square, on the Second Avenue, for the grading of which the sum of \$9,039 $\frac{50}{100}$ has already been paid from the city treasury; and for the non-performance of the contract on cession, the city have been prosecuted, and one recovery had against them and paid, amounting to \$3,872 $\frac{40}{100}$; and another is now pending before the Chancellor. However unwise the original bargain may have been, it appears we are bound by it, and an accumulation of damages against us is the consequence.

I would therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of providing for these matters by obtaining authority to fund an amount equal to the expense of the projects, pledging its redemption by taxation at the rate of \$50,000 per year, to commence on the redemption of the present floating debt in 1848.

I would further suggest the propriety of the Legislature recognizing the Sinking Fund Law as passed by the Common Council on the 22d February, 1844, thereby giving stability to our means of paying the public debt and increasing the confidence of the public in our stocks, and also of placing the whole matter on a permanent footing, by causing the executive officer having charge of all the real estate, stocks and funds, and property of the Sinking Fund, to be placed beyond the reach of any political revolution which may happen in the Common Council; by such means the most could be made out of the public property, quit rents, &c., and this idea could readily be embraced in any pro-

ject of a law for raising money by loan which may be sent to the Legislature.

I would also respectfully suggest the adoption of a memorial to the Legislature, asking the repeal of the Mill Tax, which bears excessively hard upon this county, in consequence of the assessors' valuation approximating so much nearer the actual value than in other counties: besides, I think, by reading that part of the Governor's Message in relation to the financial condition of the State, that it could be dispensed with without any detriment to the State finances, and certainly to the benefit of the citizens of the whole State, but more particularly to this county, for the reasons above stated.

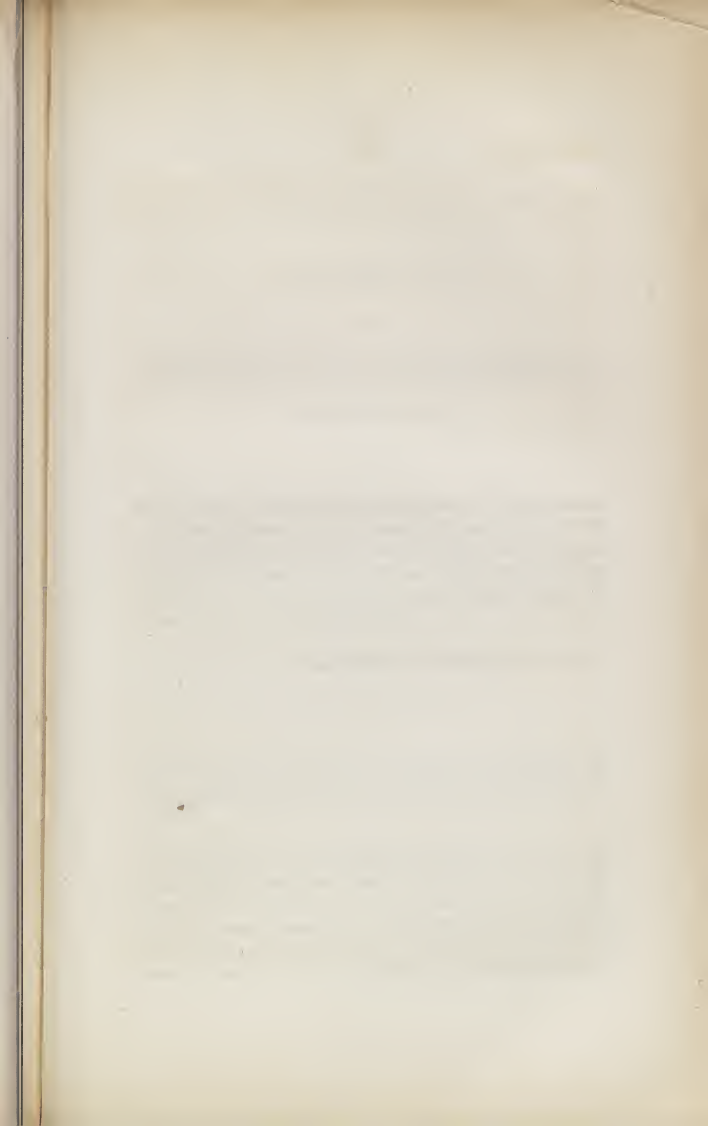
These matters require deliberate and speedy action, as the Legislature must be applied to for authority in the premises: I would therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of a reference of this communication to the Committee on Finance.

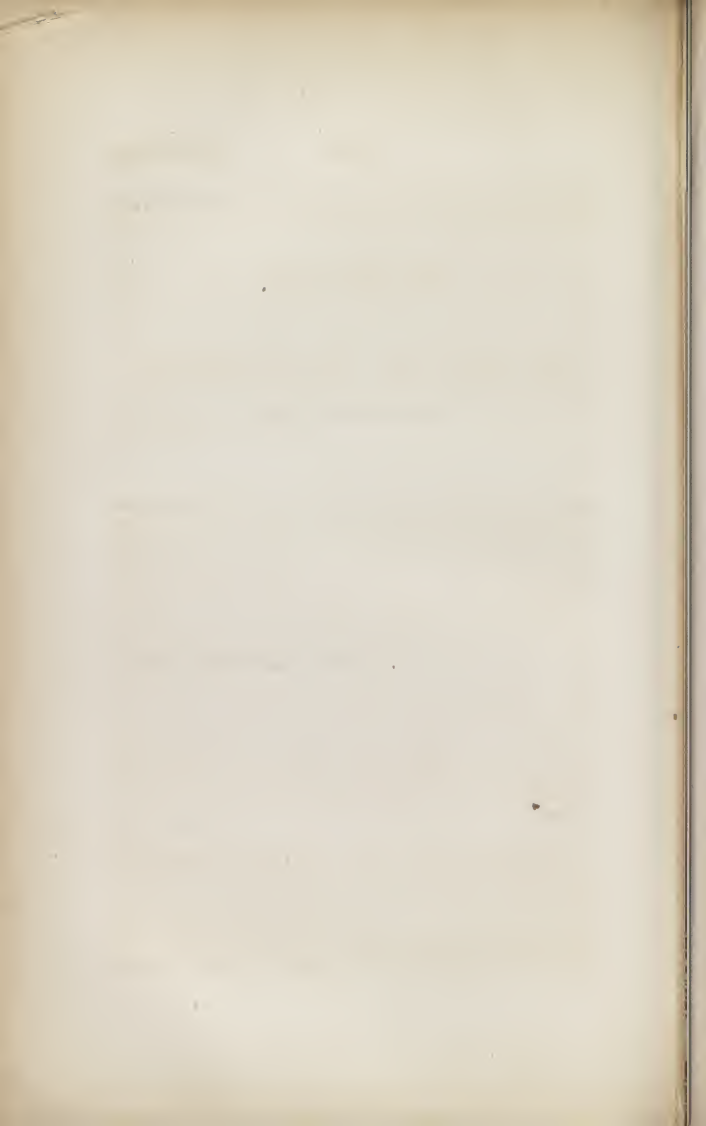
Respectfully submitted.

D. D. WILLIAMSON,
Comptroller.

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DOCUMENT No. 47.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 13, 1845.

The following Memorial was received from the Superintendent of Common Schools for the County of New-York, in relation to the Schools in the Fourth, Sixth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Wards, which exclude the Bible from being read in said Districts, &c. ; which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

To the Honorable the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the City of New-York, in Common Council assembled :

The memorial of the undersigned respectfully represents, that in his official capacity as County Superintendent of Common Schools, and in conformity with the requisition of the 44th section of the present School Law, it has become his duty to report to the *Board of Education*, that "the provisions of the act in relation to sectarian teaching and books," are violated in certain

schools in the Fourth, Sixth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Wards of this City ; and having awaited the action of that Board upon said report, only to be told by a majority that they have no power to correct the violation of the provisions of the act ; and such violation being still persisted in by the school officers of these several Wards, the undersigned is thus hindered in performing his duty, in conforming all the schools of this county to the law of the State ; and "the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment," are still "excluded" from these numerous schools, in contravention of the express prohibition of such exclusion, found in the 12th section of the act.

The undersigned, being fully persuaded that by the spirit and letter of the law, its true intent and meaning are manifestly to provide for the use of *some version* of the Bible, "without note or comment," in all the schools of this county ; and that to secure this result, as well as the prevention of "religious sectarianism," it has provided the appropriate penalty for the violation of any of the provisions of this section ; he has accordingly communicated his "act and decision" to the Board of Education, that such schools are not "entitled to receive any portion of the school moneys," in which decision that Board have by a majority refused to concur. It is but just to say, however, that a majority was *only* obtained by the Commissioners of the offending Wards voting in their own case.

Your memorialist would respectfully represent that by the law the County Superintendent has no right of appeal to the State Superintendent, although appeals to that officer from any act or decision of the undersigned may be made by any aggrieved party. By vesting the County Superintendent with appellate jurisdiction, the act contemplates his "acts and decisions" as those of the legal head of the department for this county, subject only to an appeal to the State Department ; and as the parties in this case have refused such appeal, and the fifteen days limited

by the law having expired, the "act and decision" of the County Superintendent becomes law by the statute.

Still, however, the undersigned will be under the necessity of applying to the Supreme Court of the State for peremptory process to sustain the law and vindicate its officer, unless your honorable body shall see cause to interpose your authority in the premises, by *withholding the payment of any money* for school purposes, from the schools of every Ward the officers of which violate the provisions of the 12th section of the act, by excluding from the schools "the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment," their exclusion being forbidden even to the Board of Education, by the express terms of the law.

Your memorialist, therefore, would humbly and respectfully pray, that your honorable body would sustain him as an officer of the county, by directing the proper officers to withhold the school moneys from the school officers of the *four Wards* who persist in this illegal exclusion of the Bible from their schools, seeing that they are no longer entitled to receive any portion of the school moneys, by the express provisions of the 12th section of the act.

And regarding it to be the dictate of justice and equity, as well as the requirement of law, that those who prefer sectarian schools, or who illegally exclude the Bible, should in either case forfeit their claim upon the public revenues for the support of such schools, the undersigned respectfully prays for the exercise of your prerogative, by withholding the supplies until the schools are conformed to the law.

And your memorialist will ever pray, &c.

D. MEREDITH REESE,
Superintendent of Common Schools
for the City and County of New-York.

DOCUMENT No. 48.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 28, 1845.

The following Opinion was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, respecting the exclusion of the Holy Scriptures from the Common Schools; which was directed to be printed, and placed on file.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

It having been referred to the Counsel of the Board to inquire and report whether all those schools from which the Bible has been excluded, are not thereby deprived of all right to a partici-

pation in the school moneys under the provisions of the Laws in such case made and provided, he respectfully

REPORTS:

That the 12th section of the Act of 1844, entitled "An Act more effectually to provide for Common School education in the city and county of New York" provides that no school shall be entitled to a portion of the school moneys in which the religious sectarian doctrine or tenet of any particular Christian or other religious sect shall be taught, inculcated, or practiced, or in which any book or books containing compositions favorable or prejudicial to the particular doctrine or tenets of any Christian sect, or which shall teach the doctrine or tenets of any other religious sect; and again by the same section the Board of Education are prohibited excluding the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, or any selections therefrom, from any of the schools provided for by the Act, and it is also declared not to be competent for said Board of Education to decide what version, if any, of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, shall be used in any of said schools.

The above mentioned Act is the last one passed by the Legislature relative to these schools, and was so passed in order not only to explain apparent ambiguities in the former Acts, but also to set at rest questions that had arisen under the former Acts relative to the reading of the Holy Scriptures.

I take such to have been the object of the Law, from the phraseology of it, and it is to be regretted that it is not more clear and definite than; it is but although there is some ambiguity as to some of the features of the above Act, to me it appears to be perfectly plain, that the Legislature intended that the Holy Scriptures without note or comment should be used in the schools.

There is much of originality, and a vast deal of boldness in the idea recently put forth, that the Bible without note or comment is a sectarian book.

Upon what authority those who maintain this doctrine rely, it is impossible to say,—I have not been able to find any.

Perhaps in the absence of authority they are governed by motives. If so, then there is no difficulty, upon the same principle of reasoning, to declare not only the Bible without note or comment, but any other book for school purposes sectarian, in order to accomplish some particular object.

The Board of Education are expressly prohibited excluding the Scriptures without note or comment. Have then the Commissioners, Inspectors, or Trustees, a right to do so? From an examination of the Act it appears to me they have not. The power of each is specifically pointed out, and to neither is such power delegated.

Upon whom, then, devolves the duty to inquire into all matters relating to the government, course of instruction, books, studies, discipline and conduct of the schools? The question is answered by referring to the 44th section of the Act—The County Superintendent. He is the officer to control in these matters, and under this section I consider him fully authorized to direct the reading of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment.

It being the intention of the Legislature that the Holy Scriptures without note or comment be read in the schools, I am of opinion that those schools in which it is not read, or its reading not permitted, are deprived thereby of all right to participate in the school moneys under the provisions of the laws.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN LEVERIDGE, *Counsel.*

DOCUMENT No. 49.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 27, 1845.

The following Report of the Finance Committee was adopted by both Boards of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, and printed for the use of the Members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the annexed communication from the Comptroller, asking that ways and means be provided for defraying the expenditure for finishing the High Bridge, &c., &c. Also for erecting buildings for public purposes on Randall's Island, and an iron fence around Stuyve-

sant Square. Also for a repeal of the law raising a mill tax now levied for the benefit of the State, respectfully

REPORT :

That they have examined the subject, and are of opinion that the reasons set forth in the said communication are correct, that the finishing payment for the introduction of the Croton River should be so arranged that it will become the duty of posterity to pay this debt ; and your Committee have reason to believe, that the sinking fund, as now constituted, if carefully adhered to, will accomplish this object as the debts become due ; and is a good reason why the sinking fund should be placed on a permanent foundation by a recognition of the same by the Legislature, and placing the Executive Officer beyond the reach of political movements in the Common Council. A Resolution is appended, expressing the views of this Committee on this subject.

In relation to the ways and means for erecting the public buildings contemplated on Randall's Island, and for the iron fence around Stuyvesant Square on Second Avenue, your Committee are of opinion that the expense of these improvements should not go into the taxes at the present time. The citizens are now taxed \$50,000 per annum, to pay off the old floating debt bonds, and it would be unwise to tax for these improvements until that debt is paid, which will be in the year 1848 ; and they therefore propose to ask for authority to make a loan of \$200,000, payable in four years, 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852, which will clear up this debt, and is the amount, it is supposed, will be necessary to make these improvements.

The expediency of erecting the iron fence around Stuyvesant Square, has been doubted, but it is a matter of fact, that Mr.

Stuyvesant insists upon the fulfilment of our contract to the letter, and he is determined to prosecute and recover damages from us until our part of the contract is completed. It is also said that this was done to increase the value of his property. Admit it; will it not also increase the value of taxable property in the neighborhood of the improvement? And we trust increase the value of the City property between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth streets, on the Second Avenue; and as we are bound to make this fence by our predecessors, it may as well be done at the present time, as to defer the matter and continue to pay damages. A Resolution is annexed which explains the views of the Committee.

In relation to the mill tax, it is a matter of fact that this tax operates very unequally and injuriously on the County of New-York. The assessors of this City approximate very near the value of Real Estate, while the assessors in all the other Counties assess the property nominally at one third or one fourth its value, by reason of which this County pays more than three-fifths of the whole tax; and by reason of this tax, and the increase of tolls on the Canals, and other resources of the State, the financial concerns of the State are placed in an enviable situation, and are sufficient reasons why the law creating a mill tax should be repealed, and if this is not done, it should be modified in some way that the City and County of New-York should not pay more than its proportion.

At all events, it is our duty to ask from the Legislature a remission of part of this oppressive tax.

The Resolution appended will apply to the subject, and express the views of your Committee.

Resolved, That an application be made to the State Legislature at its present Session, for authority to raise by loan a sum not

exceeding \$500,000 at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal sum payable in 1890, the sum of money so to be raised to be applied for the completion of the introduction of the Croton River into this City, and that the reason for asking this authority be stated in the memorial as arising from the difference of cost of the high and low bridge across the Harlem River, and such other facts as the books of the Comptroller's Office will show, connected with the case. Also that a section be added to such law, by which the provisions of the Ordinances of the Common Council, passed August 9th, 1813, and re-enacted by the Common Council, 22d February, 1844, providing for the redemption of the City debt, and the payment of the interest thereon, and which have been recognized in all the Acts in relation to supplying the City of New-York with pure and wholesome water, may be fully recognized by the State in the Act to be applied for; and that authority may in the same Act be granted to the Common Council to establish the same more permanently by the appointment of the Executive Officer having in charge all the Real Estate stocks and bonds belonging to the sinking fund, for a term of years.

Resolved, That an application be made to the State Legislature at its present Session, for authority to raise by loan a sum not exceeding \$200,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and pledging the City to pay the principal of the same by taxation, as follows: \$50,000 in 1849, \$50,000 in 1850, \$50,000 in 1851, and \$50,000 in 1852; the sum of money so to be raised to be applied towards defraying the expenses of erecting buildings on Randall's Island for public purposes, and defraying the expense of erecting an iron fence around and otherwise improving the Square on the Second Avenue, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, ceded to the City in 1836 by Peter G. Stuyvesant.

Resolved, That an application be made to the State Legisla-

ture at its present Session, asking the repeal of the State mill tax, or the passage of a law to equalize the mode of assessment throughout the State ; stating as a reason therefor, the unequal manner in which the State mill tax operates on this County, compared with other Counties of the State, by the present mode of assessing.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby instructed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature in conformity with the foregoing Resolutions, and also the draft of a law in conformity with the provisions of the two first Resolutions ; and that his Honor the Mayor be requested to sign, and the Clerk of the Common Council to seal the same, and that it be presented to the Legislature forthwith under the direction of the Finance Committees of both Boards.

Respectfully submitted.

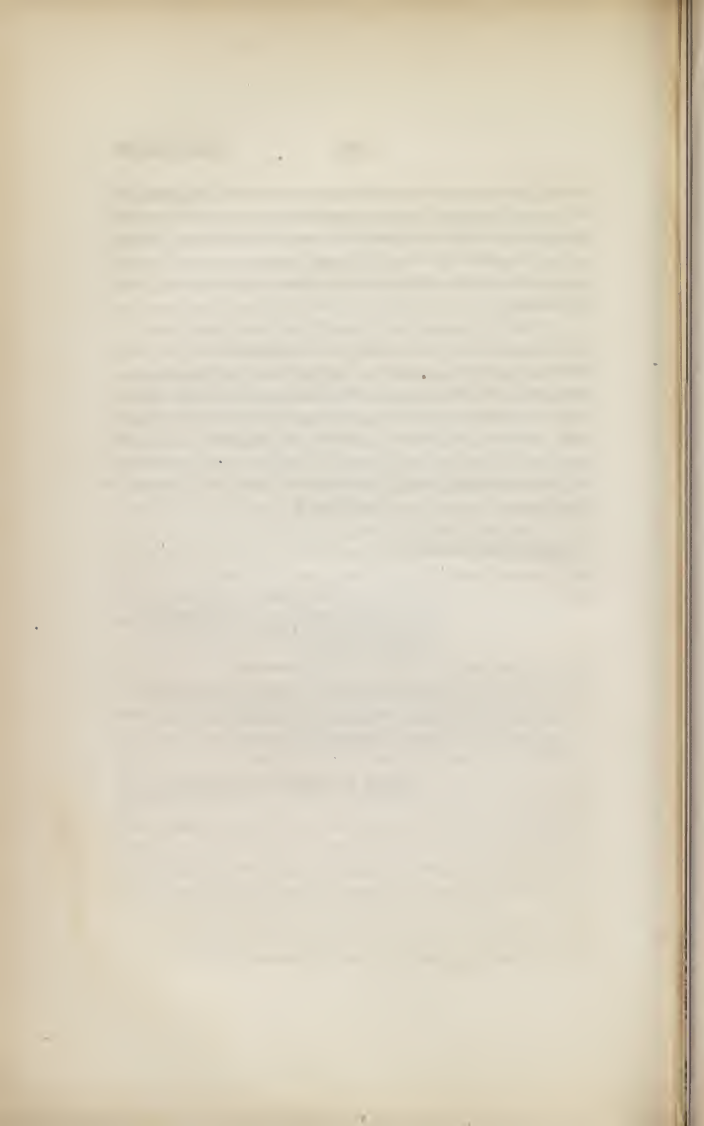
ELIAS G. DRAKE,	}	<i>Committee on Finance.</i>
WILLIAM GALE,		
WILLIAM TAYLOR,		
JAMES HORN,		

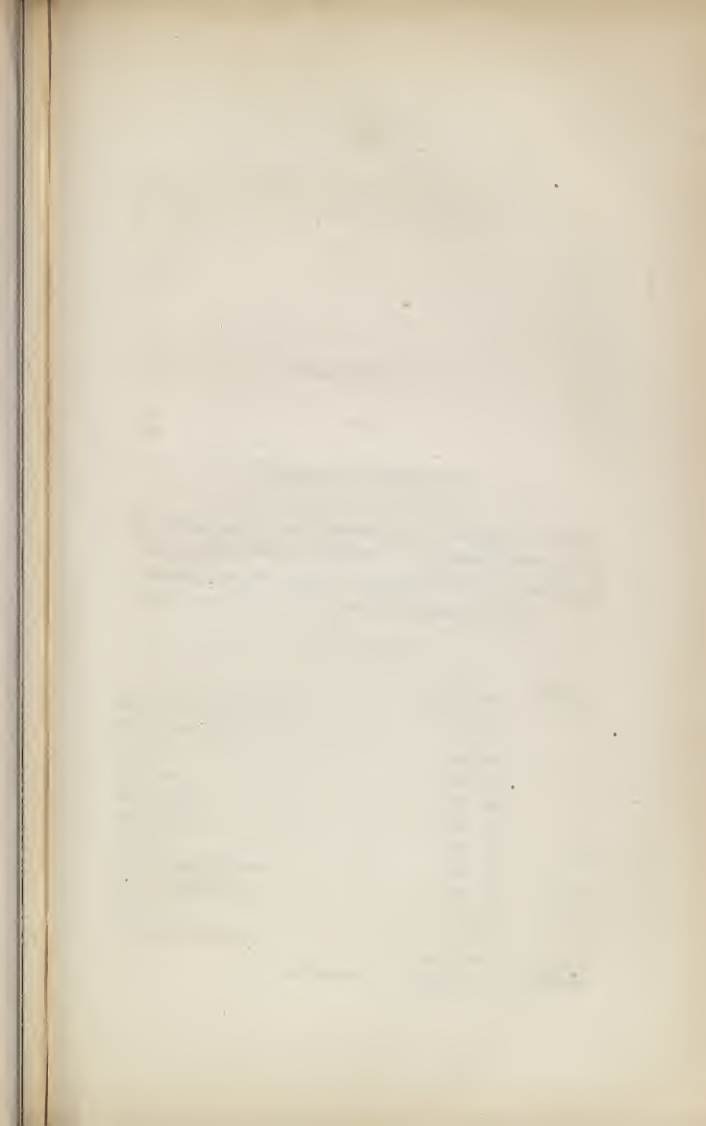
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, January 27, 1845.

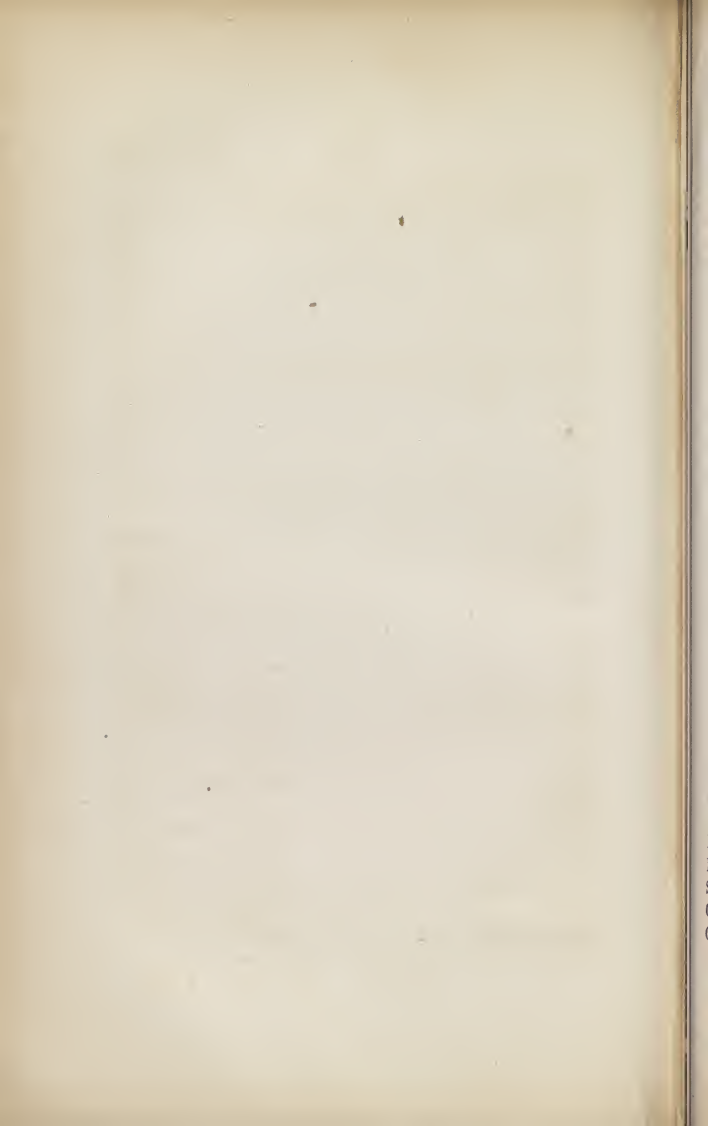
Adopted by the Board of Assistants, January 28, 1845.

Approved by the Mayor, February 3, 1845.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, *Clerk, C. C.*







DOCUMENT No. 50.

Amount Disbursed

By Commissioners and Superintendent for support of Alms House Department at Bellevue, Long Island Farms, Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, Bridewell, Bellevue Hospital, and Out-door Poor, for the month of December, 1844.

	Present Commissioners.	Former Commissioners.
Butter, Lard and Cheese,	\$ 436 75	
Flour and Meal,	140 24	
Wood,	937 66	
Clothing,	388 67	
Dry Goods,	868 90	
Hardware,	207 39	
Repairs,	160 83	8 75
Drugs and Medicines,	763 16	
Soap, Candles, &c.,	1,381 82	50 18
Crockery,	111 42	
Coffee and Spices,	473 65	
Carried forward	\$5,870 49	\$58 93

	Present Commissioners.	Former Commissioners.
Brought forward	\$5,870 49	\$58 93
Tea,	150 25	
Potatoes,	26 00	
Groceries,	128 22	
Straw, Hay, Grain, &c.,	357 28	
Extra Salaries,	1,081 67	
Milk,	513 27	
Sugar,	51 14	
Beef,	1,963 28	
Stationery,	6 00	27 15
Coal,	341 59	
Paints,	274 90	65 69
Transportation,	73 63	
Brushes and Brooms,	389 56	
Marketing,	147 13	
Nursing Children,	585 68	
Sundries,	17 47	
Sweeping Chimneys,	17 50	
Rice,	794 00	
Law Costs,	271 96	200 28
Postages,	5 30	
Donations,	2,164 67	
Vinegar,	45 00	
Wine, Ale, &c.,	264 25	
Barouches, Carriages,	148 00	
Support Colored Paupers,	228 50	
TOTAL	\$15,916 74	\$352 05

The amount expended, charged to the several Departments as follows, viz.:

	Present Commissioners.	Former Commissioners.
1844.		
Dec. 31. Bellevue Alms House, . . .	\$4,729 95	\$151 77
Bellevue Hospital,	2,002 88	
Bridewell,	1,158 11	
Long Island Farms,	1,884 77	
Old Alms House,	1,719 20	200 28
Out-door Poor,	857 18	
Lunatic Asylum,	1,389 30	
Penitentiary,	2,101 72	
Transportation,	73 63	
TOTAL	<u>\$15,916 74</u>	<u>\$352 05</u>

The foregoing return is made pursuant to Chapter XIII., Title II., Section 13, of the City Ordinances.

D. D. WILLIAMSON,

Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
City of New-York, Feb. 6th, 1845. }



DOCUMENT No. 51.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

FEBRUARY 10, 1845.

The Commissioners of the Alms House, in pursuance of a resolution offered by Alderman Hasbrouck, January 28th, 1845, and adopted, requesting them to report to this Board the names of each and every Superintendent of the Alms House who has allowed Male Paupers to go out of the establishment, to vote on election days, &c., &c., presented the following Report thereon; which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the Members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York :

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Alms House, in pursuance of the Resolution offered by Alderman Hasbrouck, and adopted by your Honorable Board, as follows :—

“Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Alms House be requested to report to this Board, at its next stated meeting, the name of each and every Superintendent of the Alms House who has allowed male paupers to go out of the establishment to vote on election days; and who, to secure the votes for the party of his choice, has furnished such paupers with extra provisions and clothing, and granted to them particular privileges not ordinarily allowed; and that they also report all such facts within their knowledge to prove the charge as above stated, made by them in a communication to this Board, dated December 24th, 1844,”—respectfully

REPORT:

That soon after their appointment they commenced a thorough examination of the department committed to their charge, and determined to reform, as far as in their power, all abuses which they found existing in this extended and expensive branch of the city government. They had been accustomed, in common with many of their fellow-citizens, to regard the Alms House department, embracing, as it does, the Penitentiary, City Prison, and Alms House, as a channel through which a larger amount of the city revenue was discharged than was necessary; and they believed that a curtailment of expenses could be made, without impairing its efficiency or withholding requisite or necessary aid from the children of crime or misfortune. It had also been considered by many of our fellow citizens that the practices at elections, when inmates of the Alms House were taken out to vote, had been of a character which required a severe rebuke. But though entering upon the discharge of their duties with some knowledge of abuses, they had but an imperfect idea of the real practices—of the frauds, corruptions and embezzlements which have since come to light. If custom can make right that which is morally wrong, then some of these abuses, already growing gray with age, might plead such extenuation.

The Commissioners, on the receipt of the Resolution, proceeded to the Alms House at Bellevue, and there examined a considerable number of the inmates under oath. They called upon those who had been a long time in the establishment, and who, from their previous connection with the mechanical or other branches of business carried on in the house, or from their former position in life, were qualified by experience and education, to give accurate information as to the subject of inquiry. Copies of their affidavits are annexed, and they show a state of things previously existing, which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, can find apologists only in those who make a trade of politics, and whose consciences have become seared under the frequent repetition of fraud and falsehood. The information of the practices of last year is the more definite, as the period is the more recent. In most of the cases, the examination extends over the past three years, embracing one year of Whig and two of Democratic rule. It will be seen that the proceedings at and before elections have been uniformly reprehensible. For ten days or a fortnight previous to an election the paupers were put in training, extra food and clothing were furnished them, and in some cases party papers supplied without charge. The tailor's shop was put in requisition—new clothes were made. The store room of the Hospital was ransacked, and the clothing of those who had died there brought to light, that the Alms House voters might thus in some measure be disguised, and that the citizens might not be shocked at the sight of hundreds of the inmates advancing to the polls, clad in the gray uniform of the establishment. The morning of the election was a busy time at the Alms House. Officers hurrying to and fro—getting together the inmates of the establishment, clad in their new dresses—distributing to them tickets to vote and tickets for grog—putting into their hands nice pieces of silver coin, that they might solace themselves after the arduous labor of depositing their ballots; and giving also good advice as to their conduct at the polls, and promising, in case of success, immunities and privileges for the coming year. Then they

were carried to the polls in stages with an officer on the step, not to see that no man was deprived of the exercise of the right of suffrage, but to see that none of the troops made their escape until they had deposited the ballots placed in their hands before leaving. The kind and watchful care was at an end when this was done. Many of these men returned to the Alms House drunk, with torn clothes, and in many instances having pawned or exchanged the garments which had been furnished to them new in the morning. On the next day, they were again permitted to leave the establishment for the purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquors. As a necessary consequence, labor for these days was at an end—the discipline of the establishment was weakened—reformation prostrated and defeated by the renewal of old and vicious habits—the public property wasted and destroyed, and the foundation laid for new and increased drafts upon the city treasury.

It would seem also that the officers of the establishment, especially during the last year, must have considered the inmates of the Alms House as placed there to labor for their especial benefit and emolument. Mahogany bureaus, tables, chairs, flower-boxes, boots, shoes, garments of all kinds, and various articles of household furniture, appear to have been extensively manufactured; and yet, though we have caused an examination of the books of the establishment to be made, we are unable to find, for the year ending May, 1844, any charges against the officers, or any credits of money paid for these services, or for any materials out of which they were manufactured, except the sum of \$3 90, and very few charges prior to that year. An examination of the accompanying affidavits will show that other abuses existed of an equally aggravated character. The names of the Superintendents under whose management the paupers were prepared for election days, will also appear in the affidavits. The Commissioners would ask a careful perusal of them, and they think the Board will agree with them that economy, justice and humanity

called loudly for reformation in the department committed to their charge.

All these abuses the Commissioners have endeavored to correct ; and, in conclusion, they would observe that if the Board, or any individual member of it, shall at any time desire any other or further information in regard to the past or present condition of the establishment under their charge, such information will be readily and cheerfully afforded.

JAS. VAN NOSTRAND, W. J. ROOME, C. W. HOUGHTON, JOS. W. SAVAGE,	}	<i>Commissioners of the Alms House.</i>
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New-York, 8th February, 1845.

City and County of New-York, ss.

Andrew Henderson being duly sworn deposes and says : I reside in the City of New-York. I was Superintendent of the Manufacturing Department at Bellevue Alms House, from 20th July 1835, until the 16th July 1842, being a period of seven years less four days.

All the paupers entitled to vote were generally provided with other and better clothing than was usually worn by them, on the occasion of going out to vote. This was called a disguise, that they might not be known as inmates of the Alms House, when at the polls. The extra clothing was obtained from various sources. At one time, cheap satinett was brought and made into suits ; also a number of suits of clothing was obtained from the Hospital—left from patients who died there ; and on more than one occasion more or less clothing (second hand) was got from pawnbrokers' shops. This was always done while George An-

derson was Steward, under John Myer. Upon one of these occasions, he took the market wagon, and upon his own account; while at a pawnbroker's shop in Chatham, near Duane-street, he stated the horse left him and went off with the wagon, which were found next day at a livery stable in Marketfield-street. It was usual for the Steward to furnish tickets to vote. The house was generally pretty fully canvassed by the aid of the Orderlies, and, with but a very few exceptions, all those who did not vote as did the Steward for the time being, were not allowed to go out to vote. The paupers generally went in stages; some of them were carried from their sick beds—not able to put a foot under them—to the stages; many also walked. These were those of whom there was but little doubt of the manner in which they would vote. Many of the paupers did not return the day of election, but would be absent for a day or two. Very many of those who went out to vote returned drunk, dirty, and with their clothes torn, and some of them would be under the doctor's hands for weeks, in consequence of their intemperance. The inducements held out to the inmates to vote for the candidates of the party in power, were greater indulgences, better clothing, better treatment, with promises of its continuance, and representing to them the evils—that is, tyranny and difference of their treatment—if the opposing party was to get in power. Mr. Vedder, who was Steward when Mr. L. N. Stevens was Superintendent, was very conspicuous for this course of conduct; but what I have above stated was the general practice under all the Superintendents while I was connected with the institution. The discipline of the Alms House was very lax both before and for some time after every election.

While I was there, it was the practice for paupers and female prisoners under the care of a pauper, to go with tubs, lime, brushes, &c., the property of the public, to clean the houses of the officers who resided outside of the walls, and also weekly to wash clothes for the families of the officers. A rule existed whereby the officers, by furnishing the leather, might have their work done

by the inmates, and this was generally done; but in regard to mending, I know many times when no leather was furnished, it was done there. It was also the custom for clothing to be made in the tailor's shop for the officers. I cannot recollect a single Superintendent in my time that did not have furniture made there, such as bedsteads, &c.; also repairing, cleaning and varnishing. The other officers would also have some made, but they could not always get a chance, as the Superintendents generally kept the cabinet-makers (Barry Collet was one of them) fully employed. I have known a set of single harness made there for an officer, which he took away with him when he removed. When the officers had furniture made, they removed the same when they left the institution, with their other effects. It was customary for the officers living outside of the Alms House, to have bread and milk for their families daily, and fresh meat every other day. They also got sugar from the store room. They used to get all they could. I have seen, upon the occasion of a Steward removing from the Alms House, after an election was decided, a quarter-size tea chest, and I believe a full one, carried from the store room to the residence of the Steward. Once or twice the Steward, and also the second Steward, had each from thirty-five to forty yards of rag carpet made, and removed the same with them when they removed.

ANDREW HENDERSON.

Subscribed and sworn before me, the 6th day of February, 1845,

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New York, ss.

Charles Davis being duly sworn says: I was formerly a merchant and ship owner; I went out of the Alms House in November, 1842, and returned in October, 1843, and been in since, ex-

cept two months ; turned out 10th April, 1844, for voting the American Republican ticket. Ascertained this by calling on Mr. Stewart at the Alms House. Mr. Moss was called for, and said, pointing to me, That fellow voted the American Republican ticket, and I turned him out. Mr. Stewart asked him if there was any thing else. Mr. Moss said, Yes, he made a practice of coming in at late hours, and drunk ; which was false. Mr. Stewart said I had better go down to the Tombs and give myself up to go to the Penitentiary ; I said good morning, and left. I came into the Alms House on the 9th June following—was admitted in June by Mr. Williams. On the morning of the election in November, 1843, the omnibuses came to the door of the Middle House, Alms House, and took out loads of the inmates to vote ; and Loco Foco tickets given to them to vote, and likewise money. The money and tickets were given by Mr. Miller, the Steward. The boss Shoemaker and the boss Carpenter gave tickets to the men. Mr. Moss the Superintendent was present and saw this, and refused to give any passes ; the Officers passed them into the omnibuses. I went in one of the omnibuses myself, and when at the polls I went to a Mr. Berrian and got a Whig ticket, which I voted ; very few of the paupers had the pauper clothing, most of them had clothes from the Hospital. I had ten cents in cash given to me, and a pair of new stockings, which I have retained, and which I now have ; Mr. Miller gave me the money and the stockings. We were allowed extra provisions to induce us to vote, butter plenty of it. When Miller gave me the money he gave me a Loco Foco ticket. The Orderly of the room, who was an Irishman, just previous to last spring Election came round the room, having a paper upon which he was taking down the names of the voters, this was in room No. 2. He said to me, Davis, what ticket will you vote ? I told him I should vote the R. A. He wanted to know what that meant ; I told him Republican American ; he told me to put it down ; I told him I should not—but told him to tell Mr. Miller to put it down ; he told me to tell Mr. Miller myself. The name of the Irishman was James Harold.

The Americans were abused last winter by Irishmen. They told me my ancestors were transported from England in irons, and also said Americans were nothing but Irishmen's bastards; the man who said that is Patrick Morris. I never dared complain of this treatment for fear of being transferred to an unpleasant room. I know that an American by the name of Abraham Freeman, a cripple, was turned out of No. 2, and sent to No. 6, and laid on the floor for about three weeks, and this to make room for an Irishman who was an able-bodied man, a carpenter, who went out a few days after the election. This Irishman told me he voted the Loco Foco ticket; his name is John McGlone. On Monday evening before the spring election, I met Mr. Miller the Steward at the Bull's Head, at Clinch's tavern, Third Avenue and Twen-fourth-street. Miller said to me, I always *thought* you were a Whig. I said to him that I was an American Republican, and meant to vote that ticket. Miller said to me, *Very well sir, very well sir.* This was said to me in a threatening manner, so much so, that I made up my mind not to return to the Alms House lest I might be locked up. I did not return that night. On Wednesday I returned to the Alms House, and on going into the store room shortly after, met Mr. Moss; he asked me what I wanted; I told him I wanted to see Mr. Miller; he told me to clear out, for I had no business in this house, I have discharged you. He was very angry at the time. He did not complain of my having violated the rules.

At the polls last spring, I saw men who were cripples from the Alms House, carried on men's backs from the stages to the polls for the purpose of voting. John Fitch, the second Steward, passed the paupers from the stage to the polls. I saw a number of the paupers and asked them to vote the American Republican ticket; they said they dare not do so, or they should be turned out; they said to me, Davis you will be turned out certain. I had taken the American Republican paper. About ten days before the election the runner told me he was forbidden to bring any

more of the American Republican papers into the building. At the same time that they stopped my paper, the paper called the Plebeian was circulated in all the rooms of the house.

CHARLES DAVIS.

Subscribed and sworn, this 3d day of February, 1845, before me,

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New-York, ss.

Charles F. Mumford being duly sworn, says: I am now Assistant Clerk of the Alms House. I have acted regularly as such since the time Mr. Myer was here in 1841. I understood paupers went out to voted uring Mr. Myer's time, and Colonel Stevens's and Mr. Moss's time, but the precedent had been established prior to the time of either of these gentlemen.

I saw stages come to the Alms House on the days of election, and the paupers get into them and were taken away. I do not know where they went to, but it was generally understood that they went to the polls. The stages drove up in front of the main building, inside the walls. I did not see tickets given to the paupers to vote, but I understood they were given out in the basement. My place was in the office above. I believe it was understood that the tickets given, were the tickets of the party in power at the time being. Those paupers who got into the stages were better dressed than the paupers usually are. They had on different clothing from thoset hat were worn in the Alms House. The usual dress is a roundabout. Those who went out had on dress coats. I understood that in many instances this extra clothing was furnished in the establishment. When Mr. Moss was Superintendent all the passes were given by him, or by me

under his express direction. As long as I have known the establishment, the Superintendent either gives the pass himself, or some officer by his express direction. The paupers who went out in the stages on election days had no passes to my knowledge. If they had had passes while I have been Clerk, I must, I think, have known it. When the men returned from the polls, many of them were drunk. During several years previous to May last, a majority of the subaltern officers, called Orderlies, in the upper and lower rooms of the house, were foreigners. I know Charles Davis, an inmate of the house. I never knew him to be intoxicated. I have examined the books. He was discharged on the 10th of April last. There is no entry upon the books of the cause for which he was discharged.

CHARLES F. MUMFORD.

Subscribed and sworn this 1st February, 1845, before me,

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New-York, ss.

James Coleman being duly sworn, says: I have been an inmate of the Alms House about four years. I generally attended the boss Carpenter, and worked occasionally in the Carpenter's shop. When I first came, Mr. Myer was Superintendent, and Mr. Schureman, Carpenter. The next year Mr. Coenhoven was boss Carpenter under Col. Stevens. Next Mr. Neafie was boss Carpenter under Mr. Moss, Superintendent. All the carpenters lived outside the walls, and all had families. I believe I have occasionally taken bread to the family of Mr. Coenhoven. At the time Mr. Stevens was Superintendent there might have been a little furniture made for the officers. At the time Mr. Moss was Superintendent there was a good deal of furniture

made for the officers. Mr. Neafie had a curled maple bedstead made, also a cabinet-maker's work-bench, both of which he took away. Mr. Miller, the Steward, had a common bedstead of maple made, also a French mahogany bedstead, a small mahogany table with two drawers, also a mahogany bureau. I believe these were taken away by Mr. Miller. Mr. Miller had also a large easy chair made, also a crane, which was put up in the house which he occupied, and which he took away with him when he moved. Mr. Brown, the boss Baker, had a mahogany bureau made. Mr. Fitch, second Steward, had a curled maple bedstead made. Mr. Shay, the Shoemaker, had a Mahogany table made. Two single bedsteads were made for Mr. Moss, also a small mahogany table for Mr. Moss, also a large number of boxes made for Mr. Moss, over a hundred, I should think. They were painted green, and marked and lettered with the initials of Mr. Moss's name. Mr. Moss did not find the materials for the flower boxes. They were made out of stuff purchased for the establishment. Also the paint was taken from that of the establishment.

There was a pine chest made for Mr. Moss out of the lumber of the establishment. Mr. Starr, the Steward of the Hospital, had a bedstead of curled maple made. Mr. Fitch had also a pine chest made. At every election since I have been in the establishment, except last fall, the inmates have been allowed to go out to vote. Stages were sent in for them. Some went out on foot to vote. They were furnished with tickets. I have seen tickets given to them by the officers, by the Stewards generally. I have heard the inmates say they had money given them. I have seen the paupers have tickets on the election days given to them for the purpose of getting something to drink. They had extra clothing allowed on such occasions. Most of the inmates returned drunk, and many of them with their clothes torn. Some of them returned the same day, most of them; and were always allowed to go out the day after the election, to get

something to drink. This was the usual course under all the before-named Superintendents. The Orderlies of the rooms were formerly mostly foreigners, and principally Irish. I have known the Irish to abuse the Americans, telling them they had more right here than the Americans. I have heard such language used to Major Minme, an aged American, and who was formerly Clerk of Fly Market. The inmates generally voted as the officers in power wished. At the last spring election Mr. Moss the Superintendent refused to give a pass to a Native American, who told him that he intended to vote the American Republican ticket. He went round to several of the officers, who refused permission; he then went to Mr. Moss, and he refused him. The name of the man was Andrew Trimmer.

JAMES COLEMAN.

Subscribed and sworn this 1st February, 1845, before me,

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New-York, ss.

Stephen Munson being duly sworn, says: I have been an inmate of the Alms House for nearly three years. I came a short time before Mr. Myer left. When I was able to work I had charge of the men's eating kitchen. The men were allowed to go out to vote during Colonel Stevens's and Mr. Moss's administration. Stages were provided to take them out. Tickets to vote were furnished to the inmates chiefly by the Stewards. Those who went in the stages were furnished by the officer who went with them in the stage; and the officer went with them to the polls, to see that they did not change the tickets. The in-

mates generally voted as the officers wished; and the officers used all persuasions, and by giving them clothing, to get them to vote as they wished. Sometimes the officers gave them in addition a small amount of money, and tickets to get liquor with at the polls. I have seen liquor given to the inmates of the Alms House on the morning of the day of election. I saw this on the morning of the election in the spring of 1843, when Mr. Stevens was Superintendent. Last spring the inmates were furnished with an extra allowance of provisions, to induce them to vote as the officers wished. This was when Mr. Moss was Superintendent. Mr. Miller, the Steward, last spring tried to prevent me from going out, as he knew I intended to vote the American Republican ticket. I afterwards applied to Mr. Shay the Shoemaker, and he gave me some Loco Foco tickets, and told Mr. Wade, the gate-keeper, to let me out. I did not tell Mr. Shay how I intended to vote. I am an American born citizen. The inmates generally returned drunk, and some of them with their clothes torn. Some of them went out with decent clothing, and returned with other clothing of a poorer character. I have known of the female prisoners taken out to clean the houses of the officers outside the walls; no keeper went with them.

They took out lime, tubs, brushes, &c., to clean with. At least two thirds of the orderlies in the rooms were foreigners—principally Irish. I have known Americans to be abused by these Irish. I have heard an Irishman say to Major Minne, who was nearly eighty years of age, and who had been a revolutionary soldier, that this establishment was built for them, and not for him, and that they had more right to it than he had. I have heard them say that they, (the Irish,) were too strong for us, that they had the country now, and that there was no use of establishing a Native American party. The Irish have been in the habit of abusing the Americans, and making their home here very unpleasant; and I have known Irishmen to get better provisions than Americans who did the same work could get. I

have seen them come into the room with a beef steak in their hand, and say, holding it up, There, you damned Yankees, you can't get that.

STEPHEN MUNSON.

Subscribed and sworn this 1st day February, 1845, before me,
W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New-York, ss.

James Owens, being duly sworn, says: I am thirty-nine years of age—was born in Albany—am a tailor by trade. I came into the Alms House in October, 1843, and left the 8th of April, 1844—and returned in November, 1844. I knew Stephen Munson an inmate. He was sick when I came in at first, and continued confined by sickness all the time I was in the establishment. He had the rheumatism. I was in the same room with him. I do not think Mr. Miller filled the orders given by the Resident Physician for Mr. Munson. I mean, when orders were given for supplies of little articles such as tea or crackers for him for a given period, the supply afforded would not be sufficient to last the prescribed time. Munson took a Native American paper. Mr. Miller in a conversation with me asked me what my politics were, and what Mr. Munson's were. I told him, Mr. Munson was formerly a Whig, but is now an American Republican. He then denounced Munson as a damned rascal. Miller requested me to make out a list of the names of the inmates of Mechanics' Ward, with the politics of each man; I made out such a list, and handed it to him. After this I discovered a material difference in his treatment of his political friends, or those who were of the same politics as himself, by giving them a much better supply of goods from the store room.

Those who were opposed to him in politics were generally put off without getting any thing they applied for. About a week or fortnight prior to an election, the officers dressed up their political friends in better clothes, and allowed them more privileges than the other inmates. I have seen the officers bring in a man drunk, and help him to his room, and treat him with a great deal of favor, and say that he was a good old Democrat. There was made up in the Tailor's shop over two hundred pair of linen pantaloons for electioneering purposes; besides, in addition, they would gather together all the clothing they could from the Hospital—hats and boots—and give them to those who voted their ticket. Mr. Starr, the Steward of the Hospital, was very active in this business. I have known paupers to go out to vote, who acknowledged they were unnaturalized aliens. I recollect a man by the name of Bird, an Irishman, who said he voted in the fall of 1843, but who I know did not get his naturalization papers until a few days previous to the spring election of 1844. I was well acquainted with the Orderlies of the different rooms, and did not know of but one American Orderly in the whole establishment.

The Irish inmates were generally very impudent and overbearing to the Americans. The conduct of the Irish here was almost intolerable. A newspaper called the *Plebeian* was furnished gratuitously to the inmates for about two weeks previous to last spring election, and also previous to the fall election in 1843. I know of no favoritism now extended to any of the inmates of the establishment.

For a few days after the fall election of 1843, the discipline of the house was very loose.

JAMES OWENS.

Subscribed and sworn this 3d day of February, 1845,

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New-York, ss.

John Frederickson being duly sworn, says, I am now about sixty-three years of age. I have been off and on for the last fifteen years, and for the last nine years have been constantly, in the Alms-House. During the last year I was in the Tailor's shop. For seven years previous I had charge of, and kept clean, the yard attached to the female part of the house. Last year the officers had clothes made in the Tailor's shop. Mr. Moss, the Superintendent, had coats, pantaloons, and vests made for himself, and for his boys. Mr. Miller, the Steward, had clothes made, coats, pantaloons, and vests. Mr. Fitzgerald the Second Steward had clothes made. The above Officers had pretty much all of their clothes made at the Tailor's shop. They were pretty well fixed off. The other Officers such as the Baker, the Shoemaker, and the Carpenter, had occasionally garments made there. Mr. Moss, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Fitzgerald had their mending done at the shop. I voted last spring. The general custom has been for the inmates of the Alms-House to vote. They always voted as the officers wished them. They were taken out in omnibusses. I have seen Mr. Miller give a shilling or so to some of the paupers, on the morning of the election. Tickets were given outside, which were good for liquor. A ticket of this kind was offered to me, but I did not take it, as I do not drink liquor. I am a temperance man. Just before the elections, certain of the inmates would be selected out, and clothing would be furnished them. Such clothing as was brought from the Hospital. Many of these men returned drunk, and with different clothing; having sold or pawned the clothing which they had worn out. Before elections, also, additional and better food was given to the men.

If we wanted better butter, or more of it, we had only to ask for it.

After the spring election, and before Mr. Moss and the other

Officers left, there was an unusual quantity of clothing made for the Officers.

his
JOHN X FREDERICKSON.
mark

Subscribed and sworn this 3d day of February, 1845, before me,

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New York, ss.

William Wade being duly sworn, says that he has been an inmate of the Alms House for nearly eight years. I have been assistant gate keeper nearly two years. All the inmates who had voted went out to vote in the fall of 1843. A part went out in stages, and a part on foot—the larger part in stages. The stages came inside and took out the paupers. I knew the stages came there for the purpose of taking the inmates to vote, I went on foot myself. The inmates had tickets to vote, the tickets were furnished by the Officers. When passes were given they were given by Mr. Moss, the Superintendent. There were no passes given to those who went in the stages—they were put in the stages and then passed out.

The men who went out on foot had no passes, they were passed out by the Officers; those who had not clothes were furnished with clothing for the occasion different from that they usually wore. It was clothing furnished by the Steward.

I presume they were furnished with money, as this has been the custom for years by both parties in existence; a great many of them were drunk when they returned.

I think all the inmates did not return on the same day. The same course was pursued at the spring election in 1844; I estimated that about three hundred went out to vote in the fall of 1843, and about two hundred and fifty in the spring of 1844. It was understood as a matter of course, that they voted as the Officers wished. I think I have seen wood and coal pass out of the gate, they said it was for the use of the Upper Police, it may have been two or three times. I know that several bedsteads were made for the Officers in the establishment. The Officers, I believe, furnished the materials. These bedsteads were taken away when the Officers were turned out; I believe they were rosewood. I believe that boots and shoes were made there for the Officers in the establishment. Mr. Brown, the Baker, carried out one loaf of bread daily to his family who lived outside, nothing of that kind is now done. It was customary during 1843 for penitentiary women to go outside to clean the houses of the Officers who lived outside; they took out brushes and lime with them belonging to the department. I have known inmates of the Alms House to go out for the same purpose; all this occurred in 1843, nothing of this kind is now done. No keeper went out with the penitentiary women, they went out under charge of an inmate of the Alms House. I am sure that inmates of the Penitentiary were brought down to the Alms House in Col. Stevens's time, that is the first time in 1838 or 1839, they were not dressed in penitentiary dress, there was about twenty. I know from hearing that others were brought down under other Superintendents. I have known paupers to be sent out to colonize when Mr. Myer was Superintendent. I knew the men went out to colonize because they so informed me, and they were passed out by an Officer. I know of no such practice under the present Commissioners, or by any of the Officers, or by their directions. I know that not an inmate of the Alms House went out to vote at the election last fall, and they were consequently all sober. It was customary in some years to give on the day of

election to the voters a ticket good for a glass of grog, that is, good at a tavern outside.

WILLIAM WADE.

Subscribed and sworn, this 3d day of February, 1845, before me,

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New York, ss.

Benjamin Horton being duly sworn says, I have been an inmate of the Alms House for the last fourteen or fifteen years, except at times I have been absent for a few months during summer.

I voted at the last spring election, I went out in the stage, on the way to the polls tickets were given to be good for a glass of grog; money was given for spending money in small sums, to some ten cents, and to some more—Mr. Miller, the Steward, gave the money; it was given in the basement hall, Mr. Miller gave me one or two ten cent pieces. Those who got money did not get the grog tickets. Generally an Officer went in the stage, and if not, then two drivers, one on the box and one on the steps of the stage to prevent any one from getting out before they got to the polls. Generally, they were pretty liberal with food and tobacco before election. After the inmates had voted they then had liberty to go down town. Some of them would return drunk. All of them did not return the same day. I am a native of White Plains, Westchester County, and about sixty years of age. When I first came into the Alms House, and for several years after, the paupers did not go out to vote. For several years now last past, they have been in the habit of going out and voting, and this was continued until last fall; this practice of giving

money and grog tickets was common under all the Superintendents.

BENJAMIN HORTON.

Subscribed and sworn, this 3d day of February, 1845, before me,

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New York, ss.

Robert Wicks being duly sworn says, I have been an inmate in the Alms House for about six years. I have been most of the time in the cook house weighing out the meat. Col. Stevens was Superintendent when I came here. I have known meat to be carried out to the families of the Officers out of the establishment. When Col. Stevens was Superintendent, meat was carried out to the family of Mr. Bennett, the Baker, usually every other day. I have carried meat to the house of Mr. Van Cleef in Third Avenue, near Twentieth street, who was Steward when Mr. Myer was Superintendent. I feel certain that meat was sent out during Mr. Moss's administration. The inmates were in the habit of going out to vote at elections, many of them returned drunk. There was very little work done in the establishment during election week, and the discipline at such times was very loose. When Col. Stevens was Superintendent, prisoners were brought from Blackwell's Island to the Alms House a few days previous to the election. They were lodged at the Alms House in room No. 17, and in the garret. I have never been naturalized, and am not a voter. I am an Englishman by birth. I arrived in this country in 1836. I have never declared my intentions to become a citizen.

ROBERT WICKS.

Subscribed and sworn, this 1st day of February, 1845, before me,

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New York, ss.

{ Patrick Belford being duly sworn says, that he has been an inmate of the Alms House at various times, for the last twelve years and upwards.

When Abraham Van Cleef was Steward I was his runner, and attended at his house ; this was when John Myer was Superintendent. I am a naturalized citizen, I went out to vote always. I always went on foot, the Steward always passed me out when I went to vote ; when I was runner to Van Cleef I voted his ticket. When Mr. Vedder was Steward I voted his ticket ; this was when Col. Stevens was Superintendent. I always voted as the Stewards did, somehow or other I would not resist it. All the inmates who were voters, went out to vote on election days, those who could not walk were carried out in stages, a great many of the inmates who went out to vote were furnished with extra clothing—mostly all of them. The Stewards always gave the tickets to vote, after we had voted then the Steward would give us a ticket which we took to the bar of the tavern, and get something to drink. A good many of them came back to the Alms House drunk ; the object of furnishing the paupers with extra clothing was, that the people around the polls should not know that they came from the Alms House. The Superintendent always knew that they went out to vote, and that they had this extra clothing ; this extra clothing pleased the men very much. I have heard some of them swear that they would not go out at all to vote, when they did not get clothing to suit them ; they almost always got clothing to suit them afterwards. Some of them were sick the next day after the election in consequence of having drunk too much, and then they would be allowed to go outside the gate again to get another glass to make them feel better. On the day of the election, the men before they went out were furnished with plenty of tobacco, some of them two or three plugs apiece ; what I have stated occurred when Mr. Myer and Col. Stevens were

Superintendents. I know that when Col. Stevens was Superintendent, and I believe also when Mr. Myer was Superintendent, prisoners were brought down from Blackwell's Island to the Alms House, and there clothed in citizens' dress and kept at the Alms House for several days before the elections, and they were permitted to go in and out as they pleased, and on the day of election went out to vote.

his
PATRICK ✕ BELFORD.
mark.

Subscribed and sworn this 1st day of February, 1845, before me,

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New York, ss.

James Lawler being duly sworn saith, I have been an inmate of the Alms House for about eight years last past. I am a shoemaker by trade, and am now foreman of the shoe shop, and have always been in the same shop since I have been in the Alms House; I have been foreman for about four years. The shoes for the inmates of the house are made there. I am a naturalized citizen. I have known shoes to have been made in the shoe shop for the Officers of the establishment, I made a pair of pumps and a pair of boots for Col. Stevens, and a pair of boots for a boy of his. I made a pair of pumps and a pair of boots for John Myer, there might have been a pair of shoes for his boy. The Officers generally had their shoes mended in the shoe shop, I knew Mr. Moss to have a pair of boots footed at the shop, he had shoes mended there, and boots and shoes were mended for his sons. I believe two pair of boots were made for Mr. Moss, the first pair did not fit—another pair was then made, he kept them both. I

always went out to vote at every election previous to last fall, sometimes on foot, and sometimes in a carriage, I had my choice. Some of the Officers usually furnished the tickets. Before I came to the Alms House, I resided in the Fourth Ward. I voted while in the Alms House in the 16th Ward. When Abraham Hyatt was boss Shoemaker, I was his runner. I was in the habit of taking bread daily to his family outside the walls, also milk and meat—milk every morning, and meat every other day. Mr. Myer was Superintendent when Mr. Hyatt was Shoemaker.

JAMES LAWLER.

Subscribed and sworn this 1st day of February, 1845, before me,

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New-York, ss.

James Mahan being duly sworn, says he is about forty-six years of age, born in Ireland, and has been an inmate of the establishment off and on for four years; was here during the whole of Mr. Moss's administration. I was the runner to Mr. Miller, the Steward. I helped him move away last spring, there were several cart loads of goods. I saw part of a barrel of flour on our cart, and several hams, a part of a barrel of sugar, a pail of butter taken from the store room, some pork in a butter tub. Mr. Miller lived inside the yard with his family, and got all his provisions from the department. I carried to Mr. Miller's house, sometime before he moved from the store room, a piece of white muslin. When Mr. Miller moved, there was taken away in the carts with his furniture a quantity of coffee. There was a quantity of tin ware made in the tin shop, which was carried away by Mr. Miller when he moved. There was several wash tubs made at the Cooper's shop for Mr. Miller, which he took away

when he left, there was an iron crane made in the Blacksmith's shop, which he also took away. Female prisoners and paupers both went out frequently with tubs, brushes, and lime to clean the houses of the Officers, whose families lived outside. Mr. Miller got some of his clothes made in the Tailor's shop. I took from the store room half a dozen pie dishes to Mr. Miller's house, they were broken in his service. Mr. Miller got his boots made and mended in the Shoemaker's shop. When Mr. Miller moved, I saw on the carts a loaf or two of white sugar. I did not see the things packed up, that is the reason I cannot speak of what the many boxes and barrels contained, which were put on the carts with his furniture. The inmates of the Alms-House generally went out to vote; last spring, and the fall preceding, they voted in the 16th Ward. There was made at the Carpenter's shop for Mr. Miller, about two dozen flower boxes, painted green, also one or two bedsteads, a mahogany bureau, an easy chair, a pine table. About twenty-five yards of rag-carpet was made in the Weaver's shop, and put upon the floor of his house, which he took away with him.

JAMES MAHAN.

Subscribed and sworn this 3d day of February, 1845,

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New-York, ss.

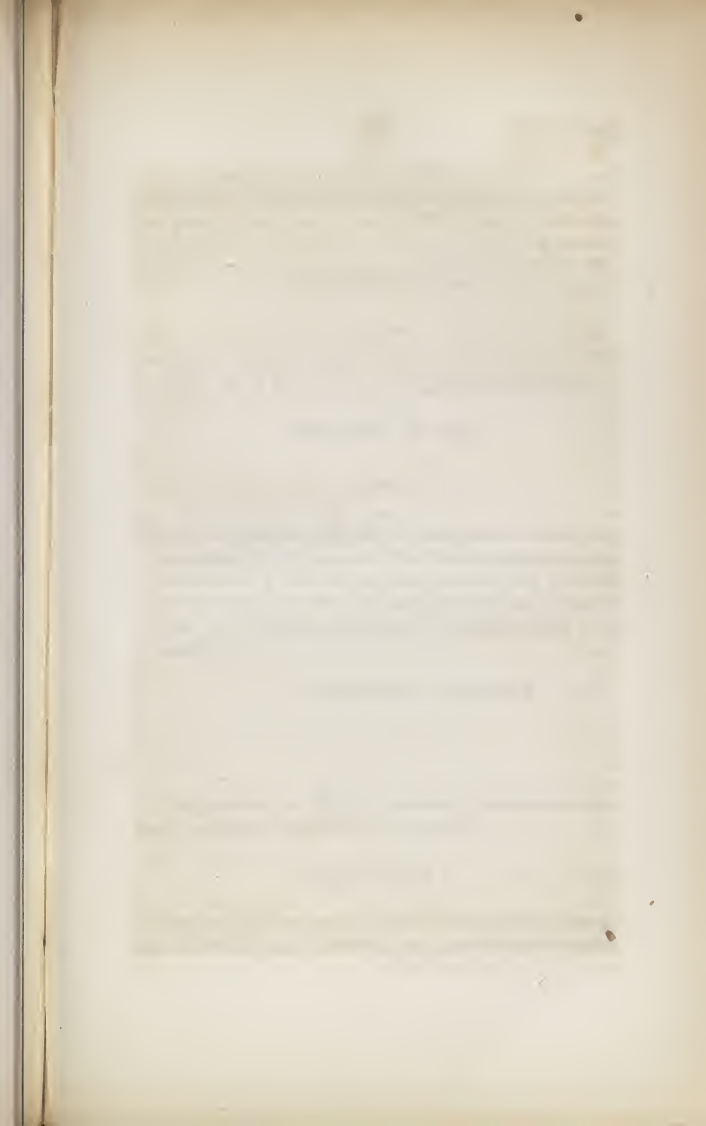
Edwin F. Corey being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that he is the Clerk of the Alms-House Department, and that he has examined the books of that Department for several years back, and finds no entry of money received for work done for Officers of the Department, neither does he find

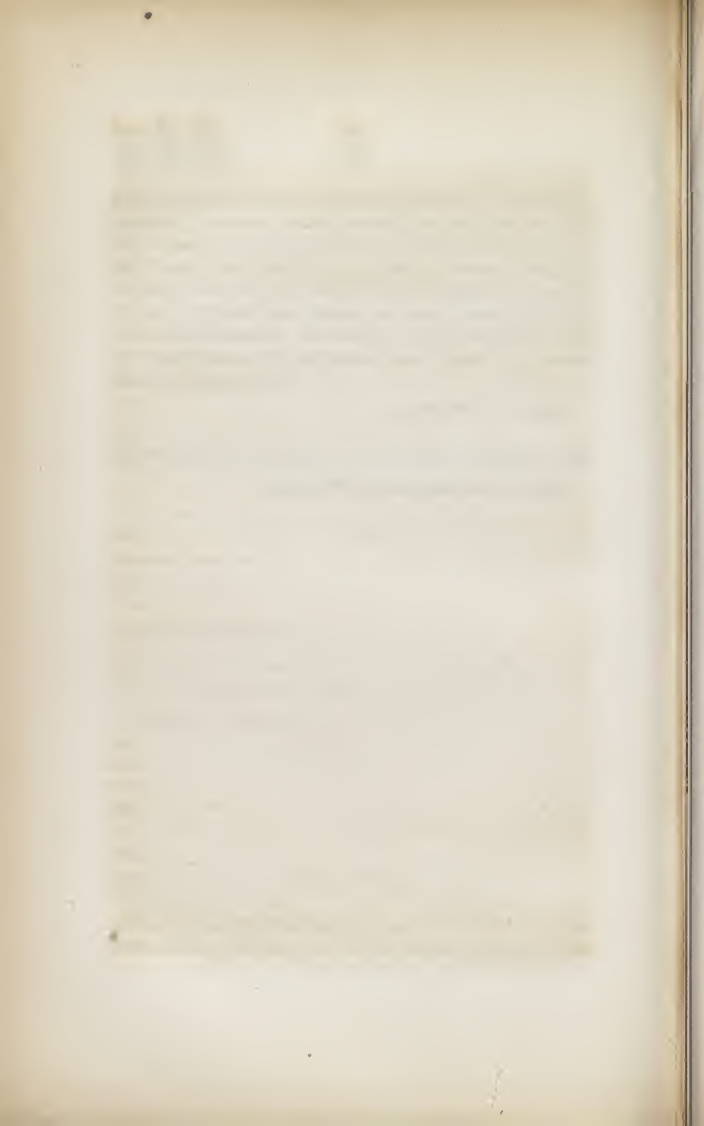
any entry of money received from the officers of the Department, with the exception of the returns of April, 1843, where he finds an entry of money received from L. W. Stevens and R. Winthrop for sheeting, coal, and calico, amounting to thirteen dollars and seventy-four cents : and in May, 1843, for lumber, paint, leather, tin ware, of the different Officers, amounting to seventeen dollars and twenty-four cents ; and in April, 1844, of William P. Moss for check muslins, three dollars and ninety cents. And further this deponent says not.

EDWIN F. COREY.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1845,

ELIJAH WARD, *Commissioner of Deeds.*





DOCUMENT No. 52.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

FEBRUARY 10, 1845.

The Joint Committee on Markets, to whom was referred the petitions asking for the Repeal of the Ordinance authorizing the establishment of Meat-shops throughout the City, presented the following Report in favor thereof; which was laid on the table, and double the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

The Committee on Markets, to whom was referred the petitions in relation to Shop Butchers, respectfully

REPORT:

That the subject of permitting meats to be sold in other places than the Public Markets, has for many years occupied the atten-

tion and time of many of our predecessors, and Report after Report have been presented, embracing the views of the gentlemen presenting the same. Notwithstanding so much has been said and acted on in relation thereto, your Committee feel it to be their duty, after the most mature deliberation, to present their views on this matter for the consideration of the Board.

From the inducements held out heretofore to the Butchers by the Committees of the Common Council on Markets, in relation to their being protected in the prosecution of their business in the several Markets, they in many instances have paid thousands of dollars for stands, believing, from the assurances given, that the Market laws and Market regulations would be strictly enforced. When the Corporation relaxed their efforts in carrying into effect those laws and regulations which they were solemnly pledged to do, then it was that persons openly violated those laws daily, and it continued thus until the Shop Butchers were located in most of the public streets.

Your Committee hazard nothing in saying that no ordinance of the Common Council will ever be attended with any salutary effect, unless those whose duty it is, shall see that the same is duly enforced.

It is clear to the minds of your Committee, that in consequence of the non-enforcement of the laws referred to, whether arising from neglect on the part of the Corporation Officers, or leniency, that portion of the Ordinance relating to Markets became ineffectual in a great measure, and thereby deeply affecting the interest of those who had paid their money into the Treasury of the City for years, for the privilege of occupying Stalls in the public Markets.

In the years 1842 and 3, the Common Council passed an Ordinance so amending the Ordinance relating to Markets, as to

permit meats to be sold in Shops throughout the City. And for the permission to keep such Shops, each person to pay ten dollars for his License.

The argument presented by the Committee who reported said Ordinance is in these words: "That they had considered the subject with all the care which was due to its great importance, and the deep interest which is felt by the public in relation to it, and with an anxious desire to do justice to the views of all. The Committee do not design to present, in the form of a Report, the various conflicting opinions which exist in relation to the operation of the Market Laws, or their unequal pressure upon the Butchers, on the one hand, or upon the rights of the citizens on the other. Such an examination would unnecessarily occupy the patience of the Board; the more especially when it is recollected that the opinions referred to have been fully discussed in the public press and in the Common Council.

"It is most obvious that, in the present state of public sentiment, all attempts to enforce the provisions of the existing laws, so far as prohibition of the sale of fresh meats in places other than the public Markets is concerned, must prove, as they have hitherto proved, ineffectual; and that so long as this is the case, the strict enforcement of the obligation of the Butchers to the Corporation is most unjust in its operation."

To the foregoing your Committee would remark, that it was not so much in the unpopularity of the Market Laws as it was the want of vigilance and energy on the part of those whose duty it was to enforce them; and what could be a stronger inducement on the part of the reckless to disregard them, than seeing such sentiments put forth by the Committee as is used in the foregoing quotation, tacitly yielding such point to the violators of the law.

It is not the design of the Committee to animadvert with any severity on our predecessors, either immediate or remote ; but they must be permitted to say that there does not appear any good reason shown why so great a change should be made as the passage of the Ordinance referred to, affecting the interest of so meritorious a class of our fellow-citizens.

The greatest security our citizens have in regard to all their rights and privileges, is in the faithful execution of our Police and Municipal laws and regulations ; and we trust the day is far distant when our magistrates and others in authority will relax in their enforcement.

The Butchers occupying Stalls in public Markets have felt themselves aggrieved, and we think justly so, in relation to the course the Common Council has pursued in regard to their rights, as well as the interests of our citizens at large. They have paid into the City Treasury the sum of \$80,000, as nearly as can be ascertained, for premiums, and continued to pay their rents with great punctuality, until they conceived their rights were put in jeopardy, and that, too, in violation of the pledge given on the purchase of the good will of the stands ; for it was on that occasion announced, and believed to be by authority, that in consideration of the premiums thus paid (and some of them were as high as \$4,000), that the Butchers would be protected in all their rights, as guaranteed by the Ordinances, which provided that the sale of meats should be exclusively confined to the public Markets. But how sadly have they been disappointed ! The entire system has been invaded. The shop Butchers are authorized by Ordinance to locate themselves in any part of our City, whether in the great thoroughfares, or in the by-streets. What a commentary upon our Municipal consistency ! What a commentary upon our Police regulations ! That a well regulated Market system should be thus broken up and destroyed, by our predecessors, and by what motive prompted, whether for political

purposes, or to gain popularity, we are unable to say ; but whatever the motive, the ruinous consequences are before us.

Another matter of the highest importance is involved in this subject, and that is the public health.

And who can deny that by increasing the number of those Meat Shops throughout the City, that it must threaten the health of our citizens, in an eminent degree? And only look at the difficulty of having a proper supervision over them, from the fact of their being scattered all over our City ; how many officers it will require to see that proper cleanliness be observed in each of those shanties.

The health of our citizens is jeopardized in another form, and that is, by the sale of unsound meats.

If it requires the experience and vigilance of a professional Butcher to detect the unwholesomeness of meats, whether stale or blown, plaited, raised, or stuffed, measly or affected by disease, with what caution should we proceed to secure the same object ! And how can that be effected ? Your Committee will answer. It is impossible ; for it would take more than a regiment of officers to be enabled to visit and examine each shop in the City, to accomplish that end.

How is it, and how has it been in your public markets ? There we are perfectly secure from this imposition ; there it is the direct interest of each Butcher to guard against the exhibition and sale of unsound meats ; and when any one is detected, the individual guilty of the act is immediately expelled from the Market by the Clerk ; and an instance occurred not long since. A carcass of an animal that had died from some natural cause was brought by a Butcher into one of our public markets, and placed on his stall. It was almost immediately discovered, and the offender was

promptly ejected from the Market. In short we have every protection afforded us in the Markets. There are vigilant Clerks always on duty, to see that every article is wholesome and cleanly. There is your Weighmaster to protect you from light weights, and there is your Superintendent to enforce the laws.

Your Committee believe that a majority of our constituents would unite with them in the opinion, that the Ordinance alluded to should at once be repealed, and that if it should prove to be necessary, small and convenient markets should be erected in different parts of the City, at the public expense, for the accommodation of all.

Your Committee have, in pursuing this subject, taken the pains to procure the following tables, (which are official,) showing, first, the estimated value of the Market Grounds, in the years 1838, 1840, and 1843. Secondly, the valuation of Markets in 1838. Thirdly, the receipts derived from the Markets, from the 14th of May, 1841, up to 1st of January, 1845, and from which it will appear that the immense sum of \$689,584 37, has been paid into the Sinking Fund.

Estimated Value of Market Grounds.

In 1840, by A. A. Smith,	-	-	-	-	\$ 934,000
" 1838, " D. D. W.,	-	-	-	-	1,167,820
" 1843, " A. A. Smith,	-	-	-	-	1,112,500

Valuation of Markets in 1838.

MARKETS.	FRONT On what Street.	FRONT.		BUILDINGS.	GROUND.
		Feet.	In.		
CENTRE,	Centre,	382	10		
	Grand,	88	6		
	Orange,	389	6		
	Broome,	35	7	\$43,000	\$63,000
CLINTON,	West,	57	6		
	Spring,	191	10		
	Washington,	190	0		
	Canal,	238	0		
	West,	167	6		
	Hoboken,	199	10		
	Washington,	28	0		
	Canal,	238	11	30,000	108,000
ESSEX,	Grand,	175	0		
	Ludlow,	212	6		
	Essex,	212	6	28,000	78,000
FULTON,	Fulton,	170	0		
	South,	203	4		
	Beekman,	160	4		
	Front,	202	6	30,000	288,000
GREENWICH,	Christopher,	30	0		
	West,	197	10		
	Weehawken,	197	10		
	Amos,	30	0	3,000	15,000
JEFFERSON,	Sixth Avenue,	235	6		
	Amos,	243	5		
	Greenwich lane,	198	1		
	Christopher,	47	5	6,000	80,000
Carried forward,					\$632,000

MARKETS.	FRONT On what Street.	FRONT.		BUILDINGS.	GROUND
		Feet.	In.		
MONROE,	Monroe,	150	0	Bro't for'd, 9,000	\$632,000
	Corlears,	119	0		
	Grand,	168	1		45,000
TOMPKINS,	Third Avenue,	181	9	2,000	48,000
	Seventh-street,	100	0		
	Hall Place,	181	9		
	Sixth-street,	100	0		
UNION,	Houston,	198	6	5,000	12,000
	Second,	46	6		
	Sheriff,	302	10		
	Columbia,	21	3		
WASHINGTON,	West,	182	5	10,000	330,000
	Vesey,	253	5		
	Washington,	175	0		
	Fulton,	236	0		
CATHERINE,					52,920
FRANKLIN,					44,800
GOUVERNEUR,					2,600
					<u>\$1,167,820</u>

RECEIPTS.

1831, from 14th May	Market Rents,	\$19,981 14	
“ “	Market Fees,	12,369 74	
“ “	Premium Stands,	1,373 16	\$33,724 04
1832, “ “	Market Rents,	21,964 67	
“ “	Market Fees,	14,807 87	
“ “	Premium Stands,	22,964 77	59,737 31
1833, “ “	Market Rents,	30,218 65	
“ “	Market Fees,	19,484 17	
“ “	Premium Stands,	10,857 28	60,560 10
1834, “ “	Market Rents,	29,600 36	
“ “	Market Fees,	19,485 05	
“ “	Premium Stands,	19,947 28	69,032 69
1835, “ “	Market Rents,	26,300 00	
“ “	Market Fees,	20,112 79	
“ “	Premium Stands,	1,095 00	47,507 79
1836, “ “	Market Rents,	21,291 50	
“ “	Market Fees,	20,936 79	42,228 29
1837, “ “	Market Rents,	24,557 00	
“ “	Market Fees,	22,123 13	46,680 13
1838, “ “	Market Rents,	37,662 17	
“ “	Market Fees,	22,808 69	60,470 86
1839, “ “	Market Rents,	24,677 30	
“ “	Market Fees,	25,753 78	50,431 08
1840, “ “	Market Rents,	13,361 38	
“ “	Market Fees,	25,044 52	38,405 90
1841, “ “	Mrkt. Rents (cellars)	6,570 52	
“ “	Market Fees,	26,669 57	33,240 09
1842, “ “	Market Rents,	10,906 26	
“ “	Market Fees,	28,016 30	38,922 56

Carried forward, - - - \$580,940 84

		Brought forward,	-	-	-	\$530,940 84
1843, from 14th May		Market Rents,	\$28,338	71		
"	"	Market Fees,	26,342	83		54,681 54
1844,	"	Market Rents,	25,592	03		
"	"	Market Fees,	23,369	96		53,961 99
		Total to Sinking Fund,	-	-	-	<u>\$689,584 37</u>

Now, then, the subject your Committee have briefly presented before you, assumes an aspect which is of vital importance, not only to the Butchers, but to the whole of our tax-paying citizens.

The proceeds arising from the Market Rents, &c., have been solemnly pledged to the Sinking Fund many years past, with a view to pay the debt of our City. The tables just referred to will, if examined, be the best argument that can be adduced (for figures don't lie), of the obligations the Common Council are under to their constituents to annihilate every obstacle preventive of that wholesome system of Market regulations, which has from the earliest history of our City been fostered and preserved, until within a very few years past: and by a reference to those tables, the value of the property thus appropriated for the foregoing purposes will be seen. See, too, by a comparison of those tables, the revenue that would be paid into the Sinking Fund, if the City authorities would now do their duty—do what the Charter of our City has prescribed.

But again, as to the Shop Butchers—as to their views and feelings. Your Committee are assured from good sources, that even now, under the present state of things, a majority of them are in favor of abandoning their present operations, and of returning to their business in the public Markets, provided the Common Council will entirely abolish the system of licensing Shop Butchers. And there is every inducement for this; for there is now probably about one hundred vacant stands, which would at once be applied for, and would be occupied by those referred to.

And another important question arises in this matter, which has slightly been alluded to before in this Report, that is, in regard to the claims of the regular Butchers. They have paid large sums of money, but with a full understanding that they should exercise and have the free and uninterrupted privilege of carrying on their trade and profession in the public Markets; and if this understanding, or as it may be called, a contract, was not authorized by the then Common Council, still they have an equitable right by thus being misled. They, in view of these considerations, and with an eye to their own interests in this question, in many instances have refused to pay the rents of their stalls; and on the examination of the subject, it appears that they did fully comply with all their engagements, until they witnessed the neglect on the part of the City government to comply with their solemn engagements; and although this has been a subject of controversy between them and the Corporation for several years past, and the views of several Market Committees have been given and printed thereon, as well as the views of others high in authority, adverse to their claims, still it is manifest that great injustice has been done them.

Your Committee would also state, that from the best information they could obtain from the history of this controversy, it has assumed at periods a political complexion, which has not only embarrassed its investigation, but resulted most disastrously to those who were most interested directly in the issue, as well as to affect a wholesome municipal regulation.

Your Committee are fully impressed, from all the facts in the case, and taking into consideration all matters connected therewith, that the time has arrived for the Common Council to act definitively on this subject, and to make no compromise to accommodate any particular clique, or any class of politicians, or to take into view the question of monopoly or anti-monopoly, but to have an eye solely to the true interests of the City;

and they think that this will be best effected by placing our Market system upon its original basis, sanctioned many years before our time, and which has been proved to be a good one; one that was beneficial to our city treasury; one that secured to our citizens the procurement of good and wholesome meats, and just and equitable weight for all they purchased; and in short, your Committee challenge a scrutiny of the minutest character into that system which has stood the test of a century or two. Contrast this with the recent offspring of the minds of interested persons, and after such comparison, see which is based upon correct and just principles, and which proves most beneficial to our citizens at large. And in order to afford to the members of the Common Council a full view of this subject, they are referred to the following Reports heretofore presented and printed, for and against the views your Committee have here expressed. They will be found as follows: in Document No. 31, Board of Aldermen, December 2d, 1839; Document No. 46, Board of Aldermen, December, 5th, 1842, and Document No. 55, Board of Aldermen, March 2d, 1840.

One more circumstance connected with this subject your Committee would state—and that is in their opinion important here to introduce. The Butchers who have paid premiums for the good will of their stands, intend, as your Committee have been informed, to commence legal proceedings against the Corporation, for the recovery of the several sums they have thus paid as premiums, as heretofore alluded to in this Report—and probably would ere this have done so, but willing to await the last effort probably of having the merits of their claims considered and decided upon, no such proceedings have been commenced. That they are duly entitled to consideration in this matter, there cannot be a particle of doubt; if that be so, why not carefully weigh the matter in that calm and dispassionate manner that the whole subject warrants us to do? Those interested in this matter compose a portion of our most respectable and worthy citizens—also

the amount involved in the matter is very large ; all of which is calculated to afford sufficient inducement to change the present system, and place the regular butchers upon the footing guaranteed to them by our predecessors, and in accordance with the wishes of a majority of our tax-paying citizens.

In view of all this subject, your Committee respectfully present for the consideration and action of the Board, the following Ordinance, viz :

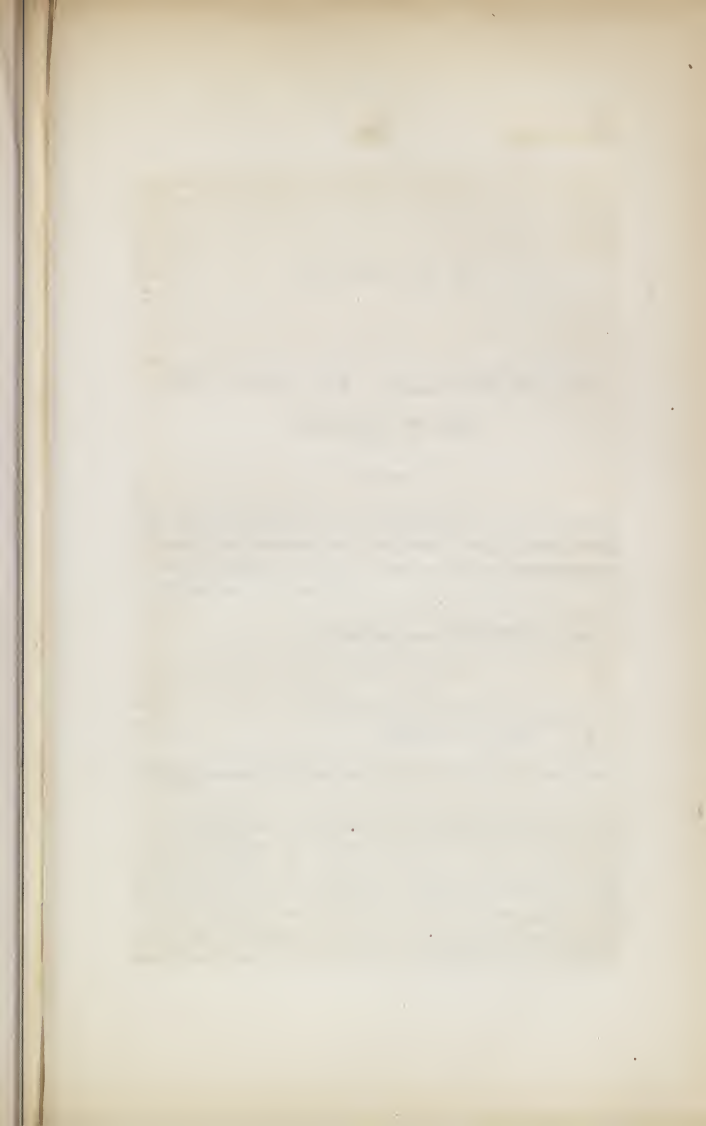
AN ORDINANCE,

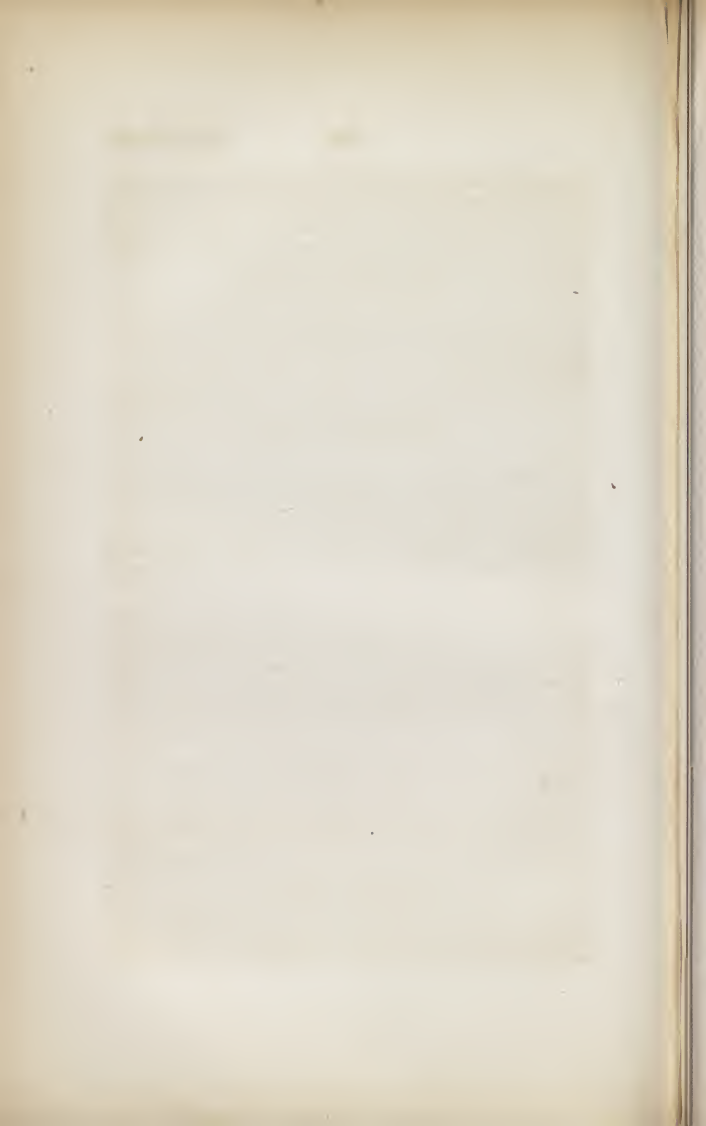
TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER XII. OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES, ENTITLED " OF PUBLIC MARKETS."

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows :

That the Ordinance entitled, " An Ordinance to amend Chapter XII. of the Revised Ordinances," entitled " Of Public Markets," which passed the Board of Assistant Aldermen December 23d, 1842, and the Board of Aldermen January 16th, 1843, and approved by the acting Mayor January 20th, 1843, is hereby repealed."

THOMAS WINSHIP,
CHARLES DEVOE,
J. C. BAYLES,
LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
Market Committee.





DOCUMENT No. 53.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

FEBRUARY 10, 1845.

The Quarterly Report of the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board was presented, for the quarter ending January 31st, 1845; which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, }
February 1st, 1845. }

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The subscriber, in pursuance of the requirements of the "Ordinance to regulate the Water Works of the City of New-York," herewith presents the Quarterly Report of the receipts and expenditures of this department, ending 31st January, 1845, vouchers having been duly filed with the Comptroller. The receipts for the quarter are, three thousand eight hundred and seventeen dollars and sixty-eight cents (\$3,817 68.) The ex-

penditures for the same time amount to eleven thousand and twenty-one dollars and eighty-eight cents (\$11,021 88). The receipts for the time forming this quarter are always the smallest of the year, for two reasons, viz., during the winter season comparatively few persons take in the water, as the expense is greater, and as the rents are calculated to the 1st of May the amount that is received will average only about one-third of the yearly charge for each permit. The amount received at this office and paid into the City Treasury, from 1st January to and including 31st December, 1844, is one hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-three dollars and fifty cents (\$119,773 50). The amount paid from this office for expenses in the same period of time, including purchase of six miles of pipes, with stopcocks, hydrants, &c., and arrears of contracts due the preceding year and carried over, is eighty-four thousand six hundred and nineteen dollars seventy-nine cents (\$84,619 79). The future, if the present system of rates is preserved, will show a large increase of receipts, and the current expenditures will be diminished, if no unforeseen accident occur. The portion of the Sixteenth Ward that is now exempted from the water tax, has, during the past season, been extensively built upon, and the inhabitants are very urgent in their solicitations to be supplied with Croton Water: this cannot be done without further legislative action on your part, as provided for in the Act of the Legislature of April 18, 1843, and I would respectfully call your attention to it at an early day, so that the necessary arrangements may be made for their supply the ensuing season. The tabular statements, comprising the number and classification of water-takers, and the distribution in each of the Wards of the City, is continued from former reports.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. COFFIN,

President.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of Money,

By the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, on account of the Croton Aqueduct Works, during the quarter of a year ending on the 31st day of January, 1845, inclusive.

No of ret'n to Com- troller.	DATE OF RECEIPT.			Daily Amount.	Weekly Amount.
Part of No. 66	1, 1844,	For Water,	.	\$59 00	\$103 50
	" 2,	" "	.		
	" 2,	" Removing P. H.,	.	44 50	
	" 4,	" Water,	.	186 25	
	" 5,	No permits granted.	.		
	" 6,	" Water,	.	138 25	
No. 67	" 6,	" Iron Pipe,	.	75 15	579 15
	" 7,	" Water,	.	213 40	
	" 8,	" "	.	86 25	
	" 9,	" "	.	34 50	
	" 11,	" "	.	58 75	
	" 12,	" "	.	190 83	
	" 13,	" "	.	60 05	
		" "	.	40 09	
		Carried forward,	.	290 97	
					682 65

No of ret'n to Comp- troller.	DATE OF RECEIPT.			Daily Amount.	Weekly Amount.
	No. 68	14, 1844,	Amount brought forward		
	"	" 14,	For Water, 76 46	290 97	682 65
	"	" 15,	" Brass, 13 12	89 58	
	"	" 15,	" Water, 91 39	183 18	
	"	" 16,	" Pipe, &c., 91 79	57 25	620 98
	"	" 18,	" Water,	57 08	
	"	" 19,	" "	47 05	
	"	" 20,	" "	121 62	
	"	" 20,	" Pipe, &c., 113 25	8 37	
No. 69	"	" 21,	" Water, 28 29	46 04	
	"	" 21,	" Scrap Iron, 17 75	98 25	
	"	" 22,	" Water,	62 57	432 61
	"	" 23,	" "	53 15	
	"	" 25,	" "	49 24	
No. 70	"	" 26,	" "	27 07	
	"	" 27,	" "	86 97	
	"	" 28,	" "		

No of ret'n to Comp- troller.	DATE OF RECEIPT.		Daily Amount.	Weekly Amount.
No. 74	December	Amount brought forward		2,967 07
	"	23, 1844, For Water,	47 74	
	"	"	26 42	
	"	25, " Christmas Day, office closed.		
	"	26, " For Water,	19 50	
No. 74	"	27, " " "	26 75	
	"	27, " Removing P. H.,		
	"	28, " For Hose,	0 62	
	"	28, " " Water,	13 75	
	"	"	14 37	134 78
No. 75	"	30, " " "	32 92	
	"	31, " " "	26 25	
	January	1, 1845, New-Year's Day, office closed.		
	"	2, " For Water,	89 00	
	"	3, " " "	12 17	
No. 76	"	4, " " "	28 09	
	"	6, " " "		
	"	7, " No Permits granted.	144 53	
	"	8, " For removing P. H.,		
	"	8, " " Water,	41 99	
No. 76	"	9, " " "	29 16	
	"	10, " No Permits granted.		

No. 77	"	11,	"	For Water,	.	.	.	23 02	238 70
	"	13,	"	"	.	.	.	43 96	
	"	13,	"	Repairing P. H.,	.	.	32 96		
	"	14,	"	Water,	.	.	11 00		
	"	15,	"	"	.	.	.	4 58	
	"	16,	"	"	.	.	.	4 79	
	"	17,	"	"	.	.	.	19 34	
	"	18,	"	"	.	.	.	2 25	
	"	18,	"	Scrap Iron,	.	.	10 75		
	"	20,	"	No Permits granted.	.	.	5 87	16 62	91 54
No. 78	"	21,	"	For Water,	.	.	.	4 33	
	"	22,	"	"	.	.	.	15 13	
	"	23,	"	"	.	.	.	31 00	
	"	24,	"	"	.	.	.	7 50	
	"	25,	"	"	.	.	.	42 00	
	"	27,	"	"	.	.	.		
	"	27,	"	Repairing P. H.,	.	.	13 70	16 70	
	"	28,	"	For Water,	.	.	.	17 50	
	"	29,	"	"	.	.	.	20 25	
	"	30,	"	"	.	.	.	10 50	
Part of No. 79	"	31,	"	"	.	.	.	32 25	
	"			Total amount received,	.	.	.		97 20
	"	"	"	" received for Scrap Iron, &c.,	.	.	.		\$3,817 68
	"	"	"	" " Water,	.	.	.		283 37
	"	"	"	"	.	.	.		<u>\$3,534 31</u>

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, }
February 1st, 1845.

Report of Expenditures,

From November 1st, 1844, to February 1st, 1845, inclusive.

WATER PIPES AND BRANCHES.

Paid Peter Morris,	\$142 27
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HYDRANTS.

Paid J. P. Flender,	.	.	.	80 00	
" H. C. Kelsey,	.	.	.	60 00	
" S. P. Ayres,	.	.	.	55 00	
" Thos. A. Davies.	.	.	.	48 00	
					<hr/>
					243 00

STOPCOCKS.

Paid S. P. Ayres,	180 00
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REPAIRING STOPCOCKS.

Paid S. P. Ayres,	33 25
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REPAIRING HYDRANTS.

Paid Horatio Kelsey,	.	.	.	975 01	
" Thos. Charlock,	.	.	.	168 49	
" S. P. Ayres,	.	.	.	145 00	
" Wm. H. Palmer,	.	.	.	62 50	
" Albert Cheeseboro,	.	.	.	50 00	
" John Green,	.	.	.	13 87	
" J. P. Teale,	.	.	.	3 50	
" E. F. Ward,	.	.	.	2 74	
					<hr/>
					1,421 11

Carried forward,	\$2,019 63
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Brought forward, \$2,019 63

STOPCOCK BOXES.

Paid John Green, 29 55

LEAD FOR JOINTS.

Paid Chas. Hillsburgh, 171 54

" Jas. McCullough, 140 59

312 13

TAPPING PIPES

Paid D. A. Webster, 266 25

BRASS COCKS.

Paid Wm. Johnson, 304 90

" Wm. Buckley, 65 00

369 90

WOOD AND COAL.

Paid Samuel Walker, 345 99

" Green & Ruckel, 29 25

" M. Hopper, 13 75

" W. & W. Brady, 13 12

" Peter S. Bogart, 7 50

" Laing & Randolph, 3 00

" John V. Varick, 1 50

414 11

STATIONERY.

Paid Jansen & Bell, 16 50

RENT OF LOTS.

Paid Wm. C. Rhineland, 50 00

" Geo. Richmond, 44 70

94 70

Carried forward, \$3,522 77

Brought forward, \$3,522 77

AQUEDUCT TOOLS.

Paid S. P. Ayres, . . .	79 76
" E. Duvall, . . .	13 50
" J. P. Teale, . . .	3 88
" H. Kelsey, . . .	40

97 54

CARTAGE OF PIPES.

Paid Darius Johnson, . . .	160 87
" John Gautier, . . .	115 86

276 73

FIRE HYDRANTS.

Paid S. P. Ayres,	25 00
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REPAIRING FIRE HYDRANTS.

Paid S. P. Ayres,	38 00
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CROTON PUMPS.

Paid J. P. Flender,	20 00
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CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Paid Aqueduct Workmen on Extension of Works,	409 00
" Making Map of locations of Stop Cocks, Fire Hydrants, . . .	288 00
" Thos. Killoran, bill services at Re- ceiving Reservoir,	47 00
" Saml. J. Pitman,	37 00
" P. S. Chamberlain, building Wooden Trunk or Sewer in Forty-second-st.	54 90
" Law, Roberts & Mason, bill Cement, &c.,	23 36
" R. Tone, bill Mason Work, . . .	8 38

Carried forward, \$867 64 \$3,980 04

Brought forward,	\$867 64	\$3,980 04
Paid Michael O'Connor, do. do.,	42 59	
" Francis Jolicoeur, do. do.	7 50	
" Marks & Craft, bill printing 3000 Handbills,	6 50	
" John A. Brush, bill labor in Grand-st.,	5 00	
" John A. Brush, bill repairing Croton Pump,	5 50	
" Wm. C. Bradley, bill Lamp Oil, &c.,	3 83	
" Miller & Seaman, bill Lamp Oil, &c.,	1 37	
" J. & W. Townsend, bill Oil,	16 00	
" E. F. Ward, bill repairing Hydrants,	18 87	
" J. P. Flender, bill Neatsfoot Oil and Black Lead,	1 00	
" Jaques Ruden, bill expenses Croton Aqueduct Committee and Members of Common Council in visiting the High Bridge and City Line of Aqueduct,	65 50	
" Jaques Ruden, bill expenses of Com- missioners and Engineers in Exam- ining City Line of Aqueduct and Reservoirs,	12 42	
" Jaques Ruden, bill sundry postages, &c.,	5 41	
" Albert Cheeseboro, bill Pump Boxes,	50 00	
" David Bogart, bill Cartages,	5 00	
" Patrick Curran, bill Carting Sand and Cement,	6 00	
" Louis Blanche, bill services as Clerk,	99 99	
" J. Labaw & Co., bill Leather,	7 29	
" John J. Conklin, bill Washing Towels,	2 00	
" John J. Conklin, bill services in office,	6 50	
" Walter S. Cosine, bill mounting Drawing Paper,	3 00	
Carried forward,	\$1,238 91	\$3,980 04

Brought forward,	\$1,238 91	\$3,980 04
Paid James C. Whitlock, bill building		
Piers under Croton Pipes, . . .	9 49	
" J. St. John, bill White Lead, &c., . .	3 04	
" C. Crolius, Jr., bill Clay, . . .	3 00	
" Gabriel Martine, bill Hay for Hydrants,	37 57	
" Wm. N. M'Intire, bill Nails, &c., . .	13 85	
" Wm. H. Baker, bill Boxes for Tools,	12 50	
" Frederick R. Lee, bill Tape Lines, &c.	5 50	
" Wm. J. Omberson, bill Copper Fluted		
Lamp,	2 50	
" N. Cort, bill Tin Blower, . . .	50	
" Jacob Moore, bill Stage Fare, . . .	3 00	
" John Sickly, bill Paving Sand, . . .	1 18	
" Thos. Charlock, bill repairing Wa-		
ter-closet,	21 02	
" John Green, bill repairing Building		
for Press, and Fence around Pro-		
ving Yard,	50 32	
		1,402 38
		<hr/> 5,382 42
Paid President, Water Purveyor, Register, Clerks		
in Office, Keepers of Reservoirs, Foreman		
of Proving Yard,		2,012 18
" Foreman, Inspectors, and Laborers on the		
Croton Aqueduct Works,		3,627 28
		<hr/> \$11,021 88

No.	Private Dwellings.	Rate.	Amount.
6	" "	\$5	\$30 00
2	" "	7	14 00
4	" "	7½	30 00
47	" "	8	3 76
41	" "	9	3 69
80	" "	10	8 00
23	" "	11	2 53
57	" "	12	6 84
4	" "	13	52
2	" "	14	28
5	" "	15	75
1	" "	16	16
4	" "	20	80

276 will give per annum from 1st May, 1845, }
to 1st May, 1846, } \$2,807

6175 Private Dwellings, according to report }
made November 1st, 1845, } 62,491 08

6451 will give per annum, \$65,298 08

Whole number of Private Dwellings this quarter, 276

" " Miscellaneous, " 68

Total, 344

" " Permits issued this quarter, 309

Excess, 35 which arises in consequence of one tap supplying several houses, also for building purposes.

No.	MISCELLANEOUS.	Amount Paid,
11	Steam Engines,	\$330 00
3	" Boats,	483 00
8	Stables,	76 00
1	Bar Rooms,	20 00
7	Stores and Offices,	67 00
2	Slaughter Houses,	22 00
1	Refectory,	10 00
1	Mechanical Purposes,	10 00
14	Manufacturing "	385 00
6	Boarding Houses,	243 00
9	Building Purposes,	137 50
5	Dwellings and Stores,	76 00
68	will give per annum from 1st May, 1845, } to 1st May, 1846, }	\$1,859 50
2469	Miscellaneous, according to report made } November 1st, 1844, }	51,542 98
2537	will give per annum,	\$53,402 48
6451	Private Dwellings,	65,298 08
Total amount,		<u>\$118,700 56</u>

Number of Water Takers in each Ward, from November 1st, 1844, to January 31st, 1845, both days inclusive.

1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	TOTAL NO. OF PERMITS.
14	11	11	12	26	16	17	23	33	15	28	5	15	24	54	31	335
																9 Build. purposes.
																344

Amount of Revenue (Annual) accruing from each Ward for the Croton Water, from November 1st, 1844, to January 31st, 1845, both days inclusive.

1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	TOTAL AMOUNT PER ANNUM.
\$257 00	\$115 00	\$458 00	\$241 00	\$266 00	\$227 00	\$262 00	\$256 00	
9th	10th.	11th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	
\$364 00	\$143 00	\$268 00	\$103 00	\$170 00	\$383 00	\$659 00	\$357 00	
								\$4,529 00
								137 50 B. purposes.
								\$4,666 50

NOTICE.—The amount received for Building purposes will not be renewed, therefore they are not included under the respective Wards.

DOCUMENT No. 54.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

FEBRUARY 17, 1845.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the Communication of the Comptroller, with an Estimate of the Annual Appropriations and Tax Levy for the year 1845, presented the following Report and Draft of an Ordinance in relation thereto ; which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

The Committees on Finance, to whom was referred a communication from the Comptroller, with schedules of the amounts required for taxation for 1845, also the appropriations for the same time, respectfully

REPORT:

That they have entered fully into this matter, they have examined in detail, the statement of the Comptroller, with the estimates submitted to him by the Departments, and will take up the schedule by which the amount of tax is to be asked for.

1. Aqueduct Repairs by State Commissioners, \$10,000. This amount cannot be altered, as they are the judges of what will be wanted on the works.

2. Alms House, Penitentiary, &c. This estimate is much less than it cost last year, and as the Commissioners appear to be of opinion that they will be able to support the establishment under their charge with this amount, your Committee will not ask its increase, \$196,950, less receipts \$30,200.

3. Buildings, &c., at Randal's Island. This amount is merged in the application to the Legislature for a loan, and no tax required therefor at present.

4. Board of Health, \$450. This will cover all the expenses under the present system.

5. Coroner's Fees. The Comptroller proposed \$4,500. The Board of Supervisors have reduced the compensation of the Coroner for taking an inquest, from \$5 00 to \$3 00, consequently this item is reduced \$1,000.

6. Cleaning Corporation Docks and Slips. The Street Commissioner proposes \$7,500. Your Committee are of opinion that this amount will be wanted; the accommodations for vessels must be kept up, although we receive a small income on the outlay.

7. County Contingencies. The Comptroller proposes \$35,000. In looking over the account of last year, it will be seen that from 14th May, to Jan. 1st, 1845, the amount expended by the present Common Council, taking out the amount paid to perfect the title to Blackwell's Island, and the amount paid late Counsel of the Board, was about \$10,000, and your Committee have therefore set this down at \$20,000.

8. Contingent Expenses of Common Council. The Comptroller proposes \$5,000, to cover the expenses of books, stationery, &c., for the members, carriage hire and expenses of committees out of the city, hospitalities of the city to distinguished strangers, and the celebration of national holidays. Your Committee have no doubt that this is sufficient, refreshments at the City Hall being entirely done away with.

9. Cleaning Streets. The Comptroller proposes the amount of the contracts, \$45,437. This is right, and your Committee propose a further sum of \$5,000, to meet any contingencies that may occur in the non-performance of said contracts. This is a saving of \$31,000.

10. Donations, \$8,000. This is predicated on the resolutions of the Common Council and requirements under the law of the State.

11. Docks and Slips, Extending and Repairing. The Street Commissioner estimates for this account \$30,000; and your Committee are under the impression that this sum will be required to make new piers and repair those already made.

12. Elections, \$10,000. This amount cannot be diminished, as the actual cost of the same is fixed by ordinance, with the exception of extra officers.

13. Fire Department. The Comptroller proposes \$27,500; your Committee propose \$18,000. The Department, since the coming in of the present Common Council, to the 1st of January, has cost only \$12,388, and a spirit of economy will keep the expenditure within \$18,000.

14. Intestate Estates. A judgment has been recovered against the city for an estate paid into the treasury in 1836, amounting to

\$16,859. Less the estimated returns for the year, and will require about \$15,700 by way of tax.

15. Lands and Places. The Street Commissioner has estimated \$2,750, for labor, trees, &c., which your Committee believe will be required.

16. Officers' Fees. The Comptroller estimated \$173,100, in which he includes the Municipal Day and Night Police, just established, this your Committee think best to place as an item by itself. \$55,570, was expended for this account last year, and they propose to put it down to \$50,000, as the amount paid to officers attending boats, &c., amounted last year to \$6,000, which duty is now to be done by the Municipal Police.

17. Printing and Stationary. The Comptroller proposes \$20,000. The amount last year was over \$25,000; as he gets the work now done at reduced prices, this amount will be sufficient to meet the expenditures.

18. Repairs and Supplies. The Comptroller proposes \$40,000. Expenditure in 1840 was \$51,000. Your Committee think that the removal of the public yard to a more central position, and having the repairs to public buildings done by contract, will, or ought to lessen this cost to \$40,000.

19. Rents. The sum of \$1,250, is required for this purpose, by the leases of the premises taken.

20. Roads and Avenues. The Street Commissioner proposes \$20,000. Your Committee are in favor of getting much of the work on the roads, particularly breaking stone, &c., for 3d Avenue and other roads, done by the convicts from Blackwell's Island. It will lessen the expense, be good for their health, and \$16,000, will be enough to spend on the roads.

21. Real Estate, (assesments on.) This account comprises a variety of items ; and generally averages about the sum proposed by the Comptroller, \$5,000.

22. Street Expenses. The Street Commissioner estimates \$80,000, and gives as a reason, that by the present mode of doing the work, and also in consequence of the Corporation assuming the repairs of all the streets, as they have done, it will amount to \$80,000. Your Committee are opposed to the present mode of doing the work. They are in favor of having the same done by contract, at so much the square yard, and no work to be done except by the direction of the Alderman and Assistant, the details of which are now before the Board in an ordinance offered for adoption ; and it is believed if that plan can be carried out, the expense can be kept down to \$30,000, which is the sum your Committee ask a tax for.

23. Sewers, Repairing and Cleaning. This account has been heretofore merged in the expenditures for Repairs of Streets, and paid from the Street Commissioner's office, under general account. Your Committee think with the Comptroller and Street Commissioner, that it should be a separate account. The sum wanted is estimated at \$5,000, which is about the mark for this expenditure.

24. Salaries of all Department. The sum expended last year was \$217,882. The amount paid Sunday Officers, Day Police Officers, Keepers of Public Places, and Superintendent of Stages, the last year amounted to \$17,975, and was in this account ; consequently this expenditure can be set down at \$200,000, if these officers are dispensed with, as they now are, and the duty performed by the Municipal Police.

25. Water Pipes. In this account is included the whole expense of the city part of the Water Department, including pipes,

glayin down, digging trenches, proving pipes,&c., every thing except the salaries of the officers. Your Committee are of opinion that, there need not be so many pipes purchased this year as the President of the Water Board estimates ; and if the pipes are not purchased, there will not be the amount required from labor and others. They have therefore determined to bring this sum down from \$72,650, to \$50,000, for the reasons above stated ; and the expenditure will of course be kept within this limit.

The amount estimated for Interest on Bonds, charges on Arrears of Taxes, Errors and Delinquencies, and Markets, are founded on actual necessities, and cannot be safely reduced.

The last item of Contingent Account, is the Municipal Police. This account is entirely new, and your Committee think, although at an outlay of considerable money, if properly managed it will be a great protection to our citizens from the depredations of the swarms of foreign rogues, thieves, &c., daily cast upon our shores, as well as against the more depraved portion of our native population.

The Expense in Salaries to this Police force,				
is for one Superintendent of Police,				\$1,250 00
Eight Captains,	-	-	\$700	5,600 00
Eight Assistant Captains,	-	-	600	4,800 00
Sixteen Sergeants,	-	-	550	8,860 00
Two hundred Men,	-	-	500	100,000 00
				<hr/>
				\$120,510 00

From which deduct amount paid to Sunday Officers, Day Police, Officers, Keepers of Public Places, and Sup. of Stages, which has been deducted from salaries, \$17,975 25

Officers to attend Steam-		
Boats, &c.	- - -	6,171 13

which has been deducted from
Officers fees.

Also, 100 men discharged from the Watch, and the Municipal Police put in their stead, equal to 50 each night in the year,	22,812 50	46,968 98
		<u>\$73,541 02</u>

As the Comptroller understood the law, and so
he made his calculation for the Watch Depart-
ment, that 100 men each night were to be
taken from the Watch, which would have made
the expense, by deducting their pay - - 22,812 02

For the Municipal Police, only	- - -	\$50,728 52
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At all events your Committee understood that 100 men were
to be taken from the Watch, which is 50 each night; consequent-
ly the sum of \$120,000 is to be added to the list of contingent
expenses of the city for the year 1845. Your Committee would
here remark that from the accounts exhibited by the Comptroll-
er for 1844, the expenses of the present Common Council
have considerably decreased, except where it was unavoidable,
either by the acts of our predecessors, or the necessity of cases
springing up by debt contracted by acts of former Common
Council.

The aggregate of these sums is \$940,987 (see schedule,) and
is only \$28,942 15 more than was asked for last year from the
Legislature on account of contingent expenses of the city, and
we have an efficient Day and Night Police in addition, for the
protection of the persons and property of our fellow-citizens.

WATCH DISTRICT.

The Comptroller's calculation for this was	\$225,581 76
But it was under the impresssion that 100	
men each night was to be taken from the	
number directed by ordinances, but as	
only 50 men each night are to be taken	
from the Watch Department, an addi-	
tional sum is required of - - -	\$22,812 50

Making - - - - - \$248,394 26

to be asked for the tax in the Watch District; which is \$17,705 74 less than was asked for lsta year. The amount expended last year was \$4,329 76 above the tax asked for, and was principally incurred in the upper District of the city.

LAMP DISTRICT.

The estimate for this account, from the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, is \$152,820, and is a large increase on last year's expenditures and taxation. Our extending city, and the citizens asking for the protection of Light and Watch, has been carefully considered. The extension of the District is the consequence—the high price of oil, and the necessity of using gas where mains are laid, make an outlay for gas posts necessary, and consequently a large item of this account, say \$15,000, for the year. The tax for this account last year was \$120,887 36, the expenditure \$129,021 87. The large number of streets directed by the Common Council to be lighted with gas, on petition of the citizens, has made the amount to be asked for, very large. They have concluded to recommend that \$150,000 be asked for, for this item of account for 1845.

This is the whole amount which is to be asked for from the Legislature for taxation. The other accounts, authority, now exists to levy the amounts that have to be taxed for, viz. : Common

Schools, Interest on City Debt, and Floating Debt Redemption, while on the Trust Accounts the appropriations are only to provide for the payment from the Treasury of moneys raised by loan or from assessments, and does not affect the taxation for the year. Your Committee have also framed an Appropriation Bill, in accordance with the foregoing Report and recommendation of the Comptroller. They think they can safely say to their fellow-citizens, that the per centage for taxes will be less for the year 1845, than in 1844; that no just and proper means or manner will be withheld to prevent the lavish expenditure of the public moneys; that economy in every way shall be their rule of action.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the financial affairs of this city are of more magnitude than that of four or five of our small States; that this is a growing city, both in wealth and population; and it is impossible to keep certain expenses within the amounts of former years from these very causes.

The following Resolutions are offered for consideration :

Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature for authority to raise by tax on the real and personal estate of the inhabitants of the city and county of New York, for the contingent expenses of said city, the sum of \$940,987 for the year 1845.

Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature for authority to raise by tax on the real and personal estate of the inhabitants of said city within the Watch District, the sum of \$248,500, for the purpose of watching and guarding the property in said District.

Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature for the authority to raise by tax on the real and personal estate of the inhabitants of the city and county of New York, within the Lamp District, the sum of \$150,000, for the purpose of lighting the streets in said District.

Resolved, That the Counsel prepare a suitable memorial and draft of law, and the Mayor and the Clerk be authorised to authenticate the same, for presentation to the Legislature.

They also recommend the adoption of the ordinances making appropriations on all accounts for the year 1845.

Respectfully submitted.

ELIAS G. DRAKE,	}	<i>Committee on Finance Board of Ald.</i>
WM. S. MILLER,		
WM. GALE,		
DAVID S. JACKSON,		

MOSES TUCKER,	}	<i>Finance Com. Board of Assistants.</i>
WILLIAM TAYLOR,		
JAMES HORN,		

Schedule

Of Amounts estimated for Appropriations, also the Receipts from corresponding sources, and the Balance to be raised by Tax, for support of City Government.

ON ACCOUNT OF	ESTIMATED APPROPRIA- TION.	ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.	BALANCE TO BE RAISED BY TAX.
Aqueduct Repairs, -	\$ 10,000		\$ 10,000
Alms House, - - -	196,950	\$ 30,200	166,750
Board of Health, -	450		450
Coroner's Fees, - -	3,500		3,500
Cleaning Corporation Docks and Slips, - - -	7,500		7,500
County Contingencies, -	20,000		20,000
Contingent Expenses of Com- mon Council, - - -	5,000		5,000
Cleaning Streets (as per con- tract), - - -	45,437		45,437
Cleaning Streets (contingent),	5,000		5,000
Donations, - - -	8,000		8,000
Docks and Slips, - - -	30,000		30,000
Elections, - - -	10,000		10,000
Fire Department, - - -	18,000		18,000
Intestate Estates, -	18,000	2,000	16,000
Lands and Places, - -	2,750		2,750
Printing and Posting Licenses,	100		100
Officers' Fees, - - -	50,000		50,000
Printing and Stationery, -	20,000		20,000
Repairs and Supplies, -	40,000		40,000
Rents, - - - -	1,250		1,250
Roads and Avenues, -	16,000		16,000
Amount carried forward,	\$ 507,937	\$ 32,200	\$ 475,737

ON ACCOUNT OF	ESTIMATED APPROPRIA- TIONS.	ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.	BALANCE TO BE RAISED BY TAX.
Amount brought forward,	\$507,937	\$32,200	\$475,737
Real Estate, - - -	5,000		5,000
Street Expenses, - -	30,000		30,000
Sewers, Repairing and Clean- ing, - - - -	5,000		5,000
Salaries of all Departments,	200,000		200,000
Water Pipes, - - -	50,000		50,000
Interest on Bonds for Tax,	48,000		48,000
Charges on Arrears of Taxes,	1,500		1,500
Errors and Delinquencies, -	5,000		5,000
Markets, - - - -	250		250
Municipal Police, - -	120,500		120,500
Balance to be raised by Tax for support of City Govern- ment, }			\$940,987

AN ORDINANCE.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the support of the City Government, for the year from January 1st to December 31st, 1845, less whatever sums may have been paid on account of the following accounts, by virtue of an Ordinance making temporary appropriations for the year 1845, passed December 26th, 1844.

Aqueduct Repairs by State Commissioners,	-	\$10,000 00
Alms House,	- - -	196,950 00
Board of Health,	- - -	450 00
Coroner's Fees,	- - -	3,500 00
Cleaning Corporation Docks and Slips,	-	7,500 00
County Contingencies,	- -	20,000 00
Contingent Expenses of Common Council,	-	5,000 00
Cleaning Streets (as per contract),	-	45,437 00
Cleaning Streets (contingent),	- -	5,000 00
Donations,	- - -	8,000 00
Docks and Slips,	- - -	30,000 00
Elections,	- - -	10,000 00
Fire Department,	- - -	18,000 00
Intestate Estates,	- - -	18,000 00
Lands and Places,	- - -	2,750 00
Printing and Posting Licenses,	- -	100 00
Officers' Fees,	- - -	50,000 00
Printing and Stationery,	- -	20,000 00
Repairs and Supplies,	- - -	40,000 00
Rents,	- - -	1,250 00
Roads and Avenues,	- - -	16,000 00
Real Estate,	- - -	5,000 00

Street Expenses, - - - -	30,000 00
Sewers, Repairing and Cleaning, -	5,000 00
Salaries of all Departments, - -	200,000 00
Water Pipes, - - - -	50,000 00
Interest on Bonds in anticipation of Tax, -	48,000 00
Charges on Arrears of Taxes, - -	1,500 00
Errors and Delinquencies, - -	5,000 00
Markets, - - - -	250 00
Municipal Police, - - - -	120,500 00
Watch, - - - -	248,394 26
Lamps and Gas, - - - -	150,000 00
Common Schools, - - - -	180,884 73
Interest on City Debt, - - - -	388,804 40
Floating Debt Redemption, - -	50,000 00

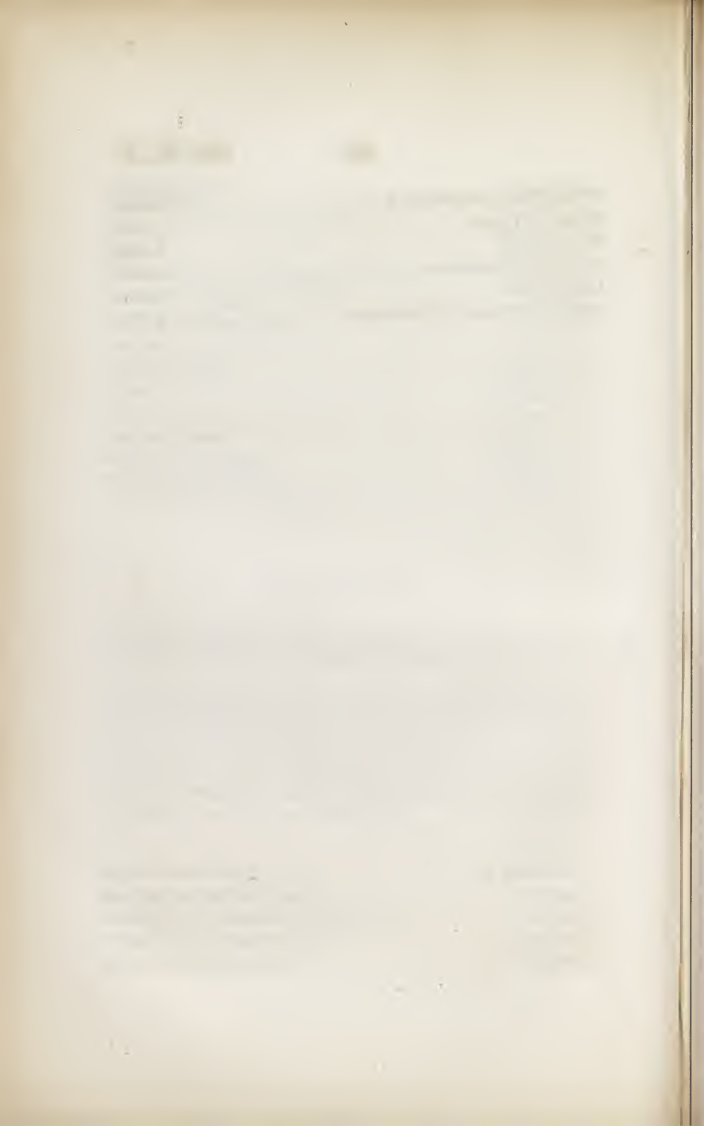
AN ORDINANCE.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows :

That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the payment of Claims on Trust Accounts, for the year from January 1st to December 31st, 1845, less whatever sums may have been paid on account of the following accounts, by virtue of an Ordinance making temporary appropriations for the year 1845, passed December 26th, 1844.

Water Commissioners, - - -	\$150,000
Buildings on Randall's Island, - -	40,923
Redemption of Temporary Water Loan, -	387,121
Redemption of Revenue Bonds, -	600,700
Streets Opening, Awards, &c., - -	15,000

Streets Paving, Regulating, &c.,	-	100,000
Wells and Pumps,	- - -	750
Fencing Lots,	- - -	1,500
Interest on Assessments,	- - -	14,000
Liens on Lots,	- - -	12,000
Charges on Arrears of Assessments,	-	2,000



DOCUMENT No. 55.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

FEBRUARY 10, 1845.

The Annual Report of the Treasurer of the "Sailors' Snug Harbor, in the City of New-York," from December 31, 1843, to December 31, 1844, was presented; which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

To the Honorable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York:

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Treasurer of the "Sailors' Snug Harbor, in the City of New-York," showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Trust, from 31st December, 1843, to 31st December, 1844; also showing the present state of the Funds, and Estimate of the Income for the year 1845.

Receipts.

Balance of Cash on hand 31st December, 1843,	-		\$6,973 45
Dividends on Bank Stocks,	-		733 00
Interest on City Water Stock,	-		350 00
Interest on Bonds and Mortgages,	-		5,408 40
Outstanding Interest collected,	-		405 00
Ground Rent of Lots in Fifteenth Ward,	-	\$20,510 32	
“ on thirty-one new leases of lots in Fifteenth Ward, for one year in advance to 1st May 1845,	-	5,965 00	
“ of lots in First Ward,	-		26,475 32
Outstanding Ground Rent collected,	-		2,500 00
Premiums on the new leases sold,	-		1,075 00
Proceeds of sundries sold from farm, rent of farm-house, &c.,	-		730 00
Consents to transfer Leases,	-		480 97
Rent of office occupied by Agent, in part returned,	-		52 00
Taxes and premium on Fire Insurance refunded,	-		46 33
Payments on account of Bonds and Mortgages,	-		103 18
			10,700 00
			\$56,032 65

Disbursements.

Payments on account of Stone Wall, to receive Iron Railing, erected around the Asylum, -	\$13,675 00	
“ on account of Iron Railing as above, -	4,400 00	
“ “ Eight Marble Columns for front of the main Building, -	1,300 00	
Finishing the interior of the East Wing of the Asylum, and for Coal House and Reservoir for the same, -	8,064 69	
Blasting rock for the foundations of the proposed Hospital and Wash House, -	339 68	
Expenses of the Farm, including wages of Farmer, Assistant Farmer, and Gardener, -	637 43	
Repairs to Asylum Buildings, -	315 30	
Repairs and Improvements to farm, grounds, roads, &c., -	140 06	
Taxes and Assessments, -	1,175 58	
Rent of Agent's Office and Pew Rent, -	196 50	
Library and Account Books, Stationery, Maps and Surveys, -	137 57	
Premium of Insurance, -	172 50	
Annuity to Betsey Shields, -	100 00	
Salaries of Chaplains, Secretary, Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Resident Physician, Agent		
Amount carried forward,	\$2,874 94	\$27,779 37

	Amount brought forward,	\$2,874 94 4,837 08 885 01	\$8,597 03	\$27,779 37
and Treasurer, - - - - -	- - - - -			
Contingent Expenses, - - - - -	- - - - -			
Groceries, Flour, Light and Fuel,	- - - - -	5,493 62		
Butcher's Bills for supplies of Beef,	- - - - -	2,191 65		
Wearing Apparel for the men, - - - - -	- - - - -	1,943 29		
Shoes and Mending, - - - - -	- - - - -	359 63		
Medicine and Attendance, - - - - -	- - - - -	1,018 04		
Furniture and Bedding, House and Kitchen, including apartments of Assistant Superintendent and the Committee Room, - - - - -	- - - - -	1,372 47		
Funeral Expenses of Deceased Inmates, - - - - -	- - - - -	54 00		
Wages of Steward, Baker, Cook, Matron and Nurses,	- - - - -	1,609 00		
Newspapers and Postages, - - - - -	- - - - -	56 59		
Refreshments for Trustees, - - - - -	- - - - -	84 70		
Freight and Pass Tickets per steamboat, - - - - -	- - - - -	253 85		
Board allowed H. Franklin, while under medical treat- ment, - - - - -	- - - - -	36 00		
Board of J. B. Mallay, a lunatic, at Bloomingdale Asylum,	- - - - -	39 00	\$14,511 84	23,108 87
Balance of Cash on hand on 31st December, 1844,				5,144 41
				\$56,032 65

Outstanding Ground Rent, since 1st November, 1844.

Dr. John C. Cheeseman,	Lot No. 9,	-	\$65 00
Mrs. Laura W. Gibbs,	" " 12,	-	60 00
Gerardus Clark,	" " 14,	-	50 00
John L. Norton,	" " 26,	-	37 50
Alex. Kursheedt,	" " 29,	-	28 05
Dr. John B. Dodd,	" " 53,	-	62 50
Dr. J. W. Sterling, Trustee,	" " 63,	-	60 00
W. B. Post,	" " 65,	-	35 00
Samuel Sherwood,	" " 68,	-	35 00
Wm. W. Chester,	" C, pts. 80 to 84,	-	70 00
Miss C. J. Harison,	" No. 110,	-	20 00
Wm. W. Chester,	" A, pts. 130, 131, 132,	-	75 00
Alfred Cruger,	" B, " " "	-	37 50
Rev. Dr. J. M. Matthews,	" No. 144,	-	37 50
John R. Livingston, Jr.,	" " 153,	-	40 50
J. T. Gilchrist,	" " 160,	-	36 00
Dudley Selden,	" pt. 202,	-	37 50
Asa Bigelow, Jr.,	" No. 210, pt. 207,	-	36 88
Geo. P. Rogers,	" " 232,	-	52 50
Miss Mary C. Hallett,	" " 239,	-	130 00
B. L. Woolley,	" " 89, Front-street,	-	350 00
			\$1,356 43

Outstanding Interest since 1st November, 1844.

Parker Howard & Co. (B. L. Woolley),	-	-	\$175 00	
Wm. B. Lawrence,	-	-	315 00	\$490 00

Estimated Income for the year 1845.

Ground Rent of Lots in Fifteenth Ward,	-	-	\$24,531 25	
“ First Ward,	-	-	2,850 00	\$27,381 25
Interest on Bonds and Mortgages,	-	-		5,456 00
“ on Water Stock,	-	-		350 00
Dividends on Bank Stocks,	-	-		733 00
				\$33,920 25

New-York, 31st December, 1844.

JOS. GREENLEAF, *Treasurer.*

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the "Sailors' Snug Harbor in the City of New-York," having attended to the duties assigned them, pursuant to a standing order of the Board, do

REPORT:

That they have carefully examined the Treasurer's accounts from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1844, and have compared the several vouchers, also the evidence of bank and other stocks, and of the bonds and mortgages, and have found the same to be correct; and that there is a balance of cash in favor of the Trustees of five thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-one cents (\$5144 41), and that the same is in deposite in the Manhattan Company, to the credit of the Trustees.

JAMES D. OGDEN,

President of the Chamber of Commerce.

JAMES HARPER,

Mayor of the City of New-York.

THOMAS H. MERRY,

Vice President Marine Society.

NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1844.

1870

1870

Received of the Treasurer of the
County of [illegible] the sum of [illegible]
for [illegible]

[illegible]

Witness my hand and seal of office
this [illegible] day of [illegible] 1870
at [illegible] in the County of [illegible]
State of [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Attest my hand and seal of office
this [illegible] day of [illegible] 1870

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

DOCUMENT No. 56.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

FEBRUARY 24, 1845.

The following Communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in relation to the present system of repairing Pavements ; which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
New-York, February 24th, 1845. }

THE Street Commissioner respectfully reminds the Common Council, that he has at sundry times communicated to their honorable body, his dissatisfaction with the present system of repairing the pavements of the carriage-ways ; and at this time, when the repairs of the pavements of all the carriage-ways in the City

are about to be commenced, (instead of a comparatively small portion thereof, as in former years,) at the cost of the City, he feels it a duty due to himself, as well as to the City treasury, to protest against the present system, and to ask that some one of the other methods which have been suggested may be adopted, to prevent the great expense which otherwise it appears must inevitably be incurred.

Many complaints are made to the Street Commissioner's Office of the state of the side-walks. The proper height of curb-stones, above the gutter-stone opposite thereto, is, by Section 30 of Title I. of Chap. 22 of the Revised Ordinances, eight inches ; but for a few years past the curb in front of new houses has uniformly been re-set so as to show ten inches above the gutter, and the walk made to rise at the rate of two inches on ten feet ; the consequence is an abrupt break in the regularity of the side-walk, generally of about two inches in height ; these breaks have caused several citizens to stumble, some of whom have been severely injured thereby ; a resolution is herewith submitted, intended to remedy this evil.

The pavements of side-walks are now repaired by virtue of an Ordinance which prescribes that when complaint is made, and a notice to the owner or occupant to repair the same within ten days, shall have been served and neglected, that the Street Commissioner may appoint persons to do the same, who may recover the price thereof from the owners or occupants. Though this may apply advantageously to small repairs, it would undoubtedly be better in the spring to pass an Ordinance for the repair of the sidewalks in each Ward, where it may be requisite, and appoint assessors, as for other improvements. As, however, the whole public, and not a few individuals, are interested in this matter, petitions for such repairs would seldom be presented ; for which reason, and to give all persons an opportunity of escaping the expenses of surveying, &c., it would be proper that by a notice

in the newspapers, and by handbills to be posted in each Ward, the owners and occupants of property should be apprised of the fact that such Ordinance had been passed, and that all side-walks in such Ward found out of repair twenty days after the date of the advertisement, would be repaired by contract, and the cost assessed upon the lots. The following resolution is offered for consideration :

Resolved ,That Section 30 of Title I. of Chap. 22 of the Revised Ordinances, be, and the same is hereby amended, by striking from the sixth line of the section the word " twelve," and inserting " ten" in the place thereof; and by striking from the seventh line of the said section the word " eight," and inserting " ten" therefor; inserting also, in continuation, after the said last mentioned word " ten," the words " inches above it, except where the length of curb-stone to be laid or re-laid, shall be less than the space between the streets crossing that in which it is to be laid, in which case, if the curb-stone in front of the lots adjoining, shall be but eight inches above the gutter-stone, the curb to be laid or re-laid as aforesaid, shall not be placed more than eight inches above the gutter-stone, unless the person or persons, laying or re-laying the same, shall, by permission of the owner or owners of the lots adjoining, at his, her, or their own expense, raise the adjoining side-walk or side-walks, and repave the same in a proper manner, for a space of at least five feet in width, and so as to prevent any abrupt irregularity in the pavement of the side-walks."

Respectfully submitted,

SAML. S. DOUGHTY,
Street Commissioner

New-York, February 24th, 1845.

The first of the year was a very cold one, and the weather was very disagreeable. The wind was very strong, and the rain was very much. The snow was very much, and the ice was very much. The weather was very much, and the rain was very much. The snow was very much, and the ice was very much.

The second of the year was a very cold one, and the weather was very disagreeable. The wind was very strong, and the rain was very much. The snow was very much, and the ice was very much. The weather was very much, and the rain was very much. The snow was very much, and the ice was very much.

The third of the year was a very cold one, and the weather was very disagreeable. The wind was very strong, and the rain was very much. The snow was very much, and the ice was very much. The weather was very much, and the rain was very much. The snow was very much, and the ice was very much.

The fourth of the year was a very cold one, and the weather was very disagreeable. The wind was very strong, and the rain was very much. The snow was very much, and the ice was very much. The weather was very much, and the rain was very much. The snow was very much, and the ice was very much.

The fifth of the year was a very cold one, and the weather was very disagreeable. The wind was very strong, and the rain was very much. The snow was very much, and the ice was very much. The weather was very much, and the rain was very much. The snow was very much, and the ice was very much.

DOCUMENT No. 57.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

FEBRUARY 24, 1845.

The following Report was received from the Commissioners of the Alms House ; which was referred to the Police Committee, ordered printed for the use of the members, and be published in five of the public newspapers.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York :

THE undersigned, Commissioners of the Alms House, in answer to the resolution offered by Alderman Hasbrouck on the 10th of February instant, and adopted by your Board, as follows :—
“ *Resolved*, That the Commissioners of the Alms House be requested to report to this Board, at its next meeting, all the proofs in their possession that at the charter election in the spring, several convicts from the Penitentiary or Blackwell’s Island were

allowed to escape, on condition that they would vote as the officers wished ; and that they also report the names of the officers who allowed the same," respectfully

REPORT:

That on the receipt of said resolution they caused a new investigation to be made, and they examined in person carefully into the facts, and they present the following summary, which they think will be fully and completely sustained by the affidavits, copies of which are hereto annexed.

On the day preceding the day of the charter election last spring, three officers or under-keepers left Blackwell's Island in a boat, with seven or eight convicts as boatmen. They landed at Kipp's Bay, and officers and convicts went together to a tavern, and there the officers drank liquor, and treated the convicts. That two of the officers remained, and one returned in the boat with the prisoners to the island. That the boat was not laid up in her usual place, but taken to another part of the island. That on the same evening, after dark, one of the boatmen gave to the others citizens' clothes, and in some instances the same clothes which they had on when committed to the Penitentiary. That the invariable custom, when a prisoner arrived at the Penitentiary, was to take off his citizens' clothes, and lock them up in a common room, which is under the charge of a keeper, and to which the prisoners do not have access. That this store-room was not broken open last spring. That the prisoners referred to, after dressing themselves in citizens' clothes, went deliberately away in the boat after the lock-up bell had rung. That they went down and made the boat fast near where they landed with the officers on the same day. That they went to a tavern near by and drank, and went from there under the direction of one of the prisoners who had furnished the clothing, to a tavern in Spring-

street, in the Eighth Ward, where they were furnished with provisions and liquors, free of charge, and where they saw and shook hands with one of the officers who was in the boat with them the same day. That from this tavern, kept by a man named Smith, they were taken to a house in Mercer-street, by a person who distributed democratic tickets at the polls corner of Mercer and Broome streets, next day. That at the house in Mercer-street they spent the night—were lodged and fed without charge—and on the next day several of them voted, and in some instances they were engaged in bringing up voters. That in a day or two after the election, they were apprehended and taken back to the island; and though the rule and practice is to punish those who escape and are retaken, yet these prisoners were taken into the presence of the principal keeper, and not even reprimanded; but simply told to go and change their clothes, and then go to their places in the boat as before. From such a state of facts but one conclusion can be drawn, in the opinion of the Commissioners. The names of the officers appear in the accompanying affidavits. Copies of affidavits are also annexed, taken some two years since, in an investigation instituted by that upright, able, and efficient Justice of Police, Robert Taylor, Esq. Taken together, they show that the Penitentiary, like the Alms House, was made an instrument of political power, and wielded for party purposes, in a manner disgraceful to those engaged in it; subversive of discipline, and tending directly to defeat the great end of punishment—the reformation of the prisoners.

They would ask of the Board a careful examination of the accompanying papers. They think that every candid reader of them will come to the conclusion that reformation was needed in this department of the City government.

The undersigned think the public should be enlightened on these subjects, and therefore repeat, as in their previous report in relation to the Alms House, that they will be most happy to

furnish any other or further information in relation to the department committed to their charge.

JAS. VAN NOSTRAND,	} <i>Commissioners</i>
C. W. HOUGHTON,	
W. J. ROOME,	
JOS. W. SAVAGE,	
	<i>of the</i>
	<i>Alms House.</i>

New-York, 24th February, 1845.

AFFIDAVITS.

City and County of New-York, ss.

John S. Hardenbrook being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that last year he was one of the assistant keepers on Blackwell's Island, and was present on the day and night preceding the last spring election. And he further saith, that on the night preceding said election, and he thinks about eight or nine o'clock in the evening, between twenty and thirty convicts from the Penitentiary were taken across the river, and landed on the New-York side. Deponent further saith, that whether the terms of commitment of said prisoners had expired he does not know, but presumes they would not have expired on that day, as the number was far greater than are discharged on any one day. And he further saith, that it was very unusual to discharge prisoners in the night, and he never knew such an occurrence except the one he has mentioned, on the night preceding said last spring election. And he further saith, that on the morning after the election, he saw Morgan L. Mott, the deputy keeper, and deponent asked him how he got along, and he said very well, and that he sent off two stage loads. The conversation was in relation to men who had been sent to the polls to vote. And he further saith, that blankets were carried over from the Penitentiary for the use of the convicts who were taken over in the boats. The next morning after the election, I saw two or three of these same convicts back upon the island.

JOHN S. HARDENBROOK.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 24th day of February, 1845,

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New-York, ss.

John Persianna being duly sworn, says, I am thirty-eight years of age—am a native of the City of New-York—am now a keeper on Blackwell's Island, and have been a keeper from 1839, with the exception of the year 1842. I have known prisoners to remain on the island after their time was out. I had a prisoner, who was runner for me, whose time expired several days before the day of election in the spring of 1844. He remained until the day before the election, when he left the island. His name was Burke. He told me he would like to stay a few days, but would like to leave before the election. I do not know from whom he got the privilege of remaining. I have always understood that more than the usual number of prisoners left the island just previous to, or on the days of election, especially in the spring. This arose from their remaining after their times were out. I had not much personal knowledge on this subject, because I was a keeper of the female part of the Penitentiary, and I lived off the island, and went home after the cells were locked up. In 1839, when John W. Brown was keeper, I recollect seeing a considerable number of discharged prisoners in an out-house where the invalids sleep. I saw them there the day previous to the spring election.

When a prisoner arrives at the island, his clothes are taken, and labelled, and put away, and kept under lock and key. The prisoners have not access to the place where the clothes are kept. Ever since I have been on the island, more persons run away from the island at and about election time than at any other time, especially at spring elections. I know of no escapes at or about the time of the last fall election.

JOHN PERSIANNA.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 18th February, 1845,

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

State of New-York, City and County of New York, ss.

Theodore C. Shadbolt being duly sworn, says, that he was last year a keeper on Blackwell's Island, when John Orser was principal keeper ; and he further saith, that he left Blackwell's Island two or three days before the spring election in 1844, in consequence of ill health, and that he returned to said island the next day after the election. That the day after deponent returned, three of the prisoners who ran away with the boat on the night preceding the election, were brought back, and were immediately placed again in the boat, and that they were not in any way punished ; and he further saith, that if said prisoners had been punished, deponent must have known it, as he was on the island, and remarked at the time that it was singular the prisoners who had run away and been retaken, should not be punished.

THEODORE C. SHADBOLT.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 21st day of February, 1845,

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New-York, ss.

Garrett De Groot being duly sworn, says, I am in my sixty-third year, and a native of the State of New-York. I have been a keeper on Blackwell's Island for four or five years. I came to the island in 1839, and have been here since, with the exception of 1842. I was here three years when John W. Brown was principal keeper, and one year under John Orser.

It was frequently a subject of conversation among the keepers that such and such prisoners' time would be out, and we must

see and have them at election. This would be a short time previous to election day. I recollect in the spring of 1840 or 1841, seeing a good many men about the out-houses, who did not appear to be employed, and who had not on their prison dresses. There were, I should think, twenty of them. I saw them in the afternoon preceding the day of election. I did not see them go away; but the next day they were not to be seen. I recollect that in the spring of 1841 or 1842, I was in the prison, and it was stated that eight or ten men would leave the prison that morning, being the morning of election. I presumed their times were out; but whether before that or not I do not know.

When a prisoner comes to the island, his clothes are taken from him, and put away, under lock and key, and under the charge of a keeper. Last spring Mr. Okie had charge of the clothes. No prisoner was allowed to go to the clothes-room without a keeper. I never heard that the clothes-room was broken open last spring; such a thing could not occur without my knowing or hearing of it.

During Mr. Orser's time, when prisoners escaped from the island and were retaken, it was the practice to punish them—this was the general practice.

GARRETT DE GROOT.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 18th day of February, 1845,

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New-York, ss.

Matthew Pentoney, being duly sworn, now says: I am thirty-seven years of age, and was born in Ireland. I am a naturalized

citizen. I was formerly a sailor, and was, prior to 1832, frequently in the United States. I settled in the United States in 1832, and was naturalized the same year; it was the year of the cholera. I was naturalized in Mobile. I was sent to Blackwell's Island in February or March, 1844. About two days before the election in the spring of 1844, I was put in the boat as one of the crew. I had at that time about two weeks to serve. I left Blackwell's Island on the night preceding the election; I went with the rest of the boat's crew. The place for the boat to lay up was on the west side of the Island. On that day the boat went down to Kipp's Bay, and landed at a tavern called the Rock. I recollect that three keepers went down in the boat, Mr. Okie, Mr. Spies, and Mr. McCooles. The keepers and all the crew went up to the tavern, and got something to drink. I mean they got brandy or rum. Brandy was given to me. Mr. McCooles had charge of the boat generally, but he did not return. Mr. Okie had charge of the boat on the return. Instead of going to her place on the west side of the island, the boat was taken round to the east side. In the evening it was whispered round that we should escape that evening in the boat. Clothes were given to us by a man nicknamed Chicken Jack. The clothes given me were a new pair of shoes, a new white shirt, and a pair of drab pantaloons. They were not the clothes I had when I came to the island. We left the island after the eight o'clock bell rang. There was no keeper with us after dark, and no keeper on the dock when we left. We left at our leisure. We went down, and landed near the Alms House. We made the boat fast, and went to Murray's tavern, and from there down to Mr. Smith's, in Spring-street. At Mr. Smith's I saw Mr. McCooles, the keeper, and shook hands with him. He did not say any thing about our being absent from the island. At Smith's there were pailfuls of beer and all kinds of liquor furnished without charge. The whole boat's crew went to Smith's. They all had citizen's dress on. A man whose name I do not know took us all to a house in

Mercer-street, where we staid that night. In the morning we got some rum there, and our breakfast, and I got my dinner there. I paid nothing, and was not asked to pay any thing. I voted at the polls corner of Spring and Mercer streets. I voted at about eight o'clock in the morning. I afterwards went to the Seventh Ward, and there distributed tickets and brought up voters. I was taken up at the Seventh Ward Polls, and confined in the City Prison. I was arrested for voting and then attempting to vote again. While I was confined in the City Prison, Mr. Orser, the keeper of Blackwell's Island, came there and claimed me as a runaway from the island. He sent me back. He came into the prison, and saw me. After I got back to the island, I was sent again to the boat in the same place I had been before. I was not reprimanded or punished in any way.

The man who took us from Smith's to the house where we staid all night was a small man, and I should think forty years of age. I saw him next day giving out Democratic tickets at the polls corner of Mercer and Spring streets. He gave me a ticket, which I voted. He also gave me a lot of tickets to distribute to others. This same man also gave me a roundabout, on the morning of election, as I had left the island without a coat. The man called Chicken Jack was the one who took us down to Smith's. He was one of the boat's crew.

I have been in the hospital since, and am now working on the Long Island Farms.

MATTHEW PENTONEY.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 18th day of February, 1845,

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New York, ss.

Peter Dobbs being duly sworn, saith, I am about 45 years old. I am a native of the City of New York. I was sent to the Penitentiary 10th November, 1843, and remained until the evening of Sunday preceding the Charter Election in April, 1844. At that time I belonged to the provision boat as one of the crew—Edward Ward, Scotchie, Bill, Chicken Jack, Tenpenny, and Dixon, seven in all. I was cook in the boat-house, and did not go in the boat on Sunday afternoon. In the evening after dark there was no light in the boat-house ; they blew them out. The first I knew or heard of escaping was from Chicken Jack, who asked all the crew if they would go, and said to me I might as well go along with them. I believe he brought all the changes of clothes—I know he did. We went away in the boat between 8 and 9 o'clock that night. We went to the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, where we left the boat, and after stopping at corner Twenty-fifth-street and Second Avenue to get something to drink, we all went to Smith's tavern in Spring-street, in the Eighth Ward. Got something to drink there, and there met a man who told us to come with him. Chicken Jack handed him a note ; he gave it to the strange man or Mr. Smith, I do not recollect which. The strange man took us to a house in Mercer-street, near Spring-street, a few doors therefrom. We staid there that night, had one or two meals there. On Monday went back to Smith's tavern ; staid there until about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Had plenty to drink there, gin, &c., and some I paid for and some I did not pay for. I was not asked to pay for it. During this day, Monday, I saw and spoke to Mr. McCoole and Mr. Creighton, two of the keepers on the Island. I saw them again, and again spoke to them on the next day, Tuesday, the day of the election. They asked me if I had voted. I saw them almost all day at different times. They did not say any thing to me about escaping from the Island. I also saw Mr. John Orser, the keeper, but I do not know if he saw me or not.

I voted in the Eighth Ward, and then went down town and took a walk around. I do not know that I slept in any house the night of the election. On Wednesday I was arrested in the morning by Mr. Carter, one of the keepers. This was in Orange-street. He came up to me and said I had better go back. I told him I was willing to go back and serve my time out. There was four of us together, and he put us in the Tombs, and in the afternoon we were sent up in the Black Maria. When I got on the Island I went down to the boat-house. I was never reprimanded nor punished for escaping.

PETER M. DOBBS.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1845,

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New York, ss.

William Richmond being duly sworn, saith, I am familiarly nicknamed Scotchie. I am 30 years old. I was committed to the Penitentiary on the 15th day of December, 1843, as near as I can recollect. I came up for six months, and I remained until the Sunday evening previous to the Charter Election in April, 1844. A part of this time I was one of the crew of the provision boat. I belonged to the boat on the Sunday before the Election. On Sunday afternoon the crew went in the boat with Mr. McCoole, who had charge of the boat, and Mr. Okie, and another keeper whose name I do not recollect; I know there was three keepers in the boat. We went to the Rock tavern at Kipp's Bay, where we had something to drink. The keepers paid for it. We then returned to the Island under Mr. Okie. He was the only keeper who returned. We took the boat by Mr. Okie's order on the east side of the Island, which was an occurrence

that seldom took place. I heard the boat's crew, or that is, Chicken Jack, John Thompson alias Leather Stocking, Matthew Tenpenny, Peter Dobbs, and Dixon—there was seven of us in all—talking on Sunday about escaping that night. We remained at the boat-house after we came up. I had no vote, I was born in Scotland and was not naturalized. The rest knew I had no vote, and appeared not to want me with them. Chicken Jack brought me some clothes, a jacket or so. Just after dark we took the boat and went to the turpentine factory near to Bellevue, and from there we drank at several places, and finally went to Smith's, an Election house in the Eighth Ward, where we had something to drink. Then a strange man took us to a place to sleep, and I remained until Monday morning, when I went away from there and went down town. On Monday night I do not know where I slept. It was a different Ward from the one I slept in on Sunday night. On Tuesday some person, a stranger to me, took me to the polls, but I did not vote. On Wednesday, Mr. Carter, one of the keepers, came to bring us back to the Island, but I ran away, he could not find me. I remained away until the 23d April, 1844, when I came up on a new commitment for three months. I have been one of the Mount Vernon boat's crew, that is, when Mr. Raymond was the coxswain. He was a very intemperate man; he used to drink a great deal. He kept a tavern at the foot of Sixty-first-street. The boat's crew often got drunk. Visitors to the Island would sometimes give the crew some money, with which they would purchase liquor at his tavern. His wife attended upon them at the bar. I am one of the same boat's crew now. I am not allowed any such privileges now.

his
WILLIAM ✕ RICHMOND.
mark

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 18th day of February, 1845,

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New York, ss.

Charles Henry Dixon being duly sworn, saith: I am 35 years old. I am a native of Dorchester, England. I came to the United States nineteen years since. I am a seaman. I am a naturalized citizen, have been such for the last ten years. I was committed to the Penitentiary in October, 1843, and remained until the Sunday preceding the Charter Election in April, 1844. I then was one of the crew of the provision-boat. There was six others beside me. On Sunday before the election, towards dusk, Chicken Jack told in the boat-house, "we shall have to make a start to-night." He brought some clothing. I got a shirt, and a pair of trowsers. I told him I did not like to go, as I had only seven days to serve. He said there was no danger. He had a note, and showing it, said, "this is what will bring us clear any how." I did not read it. He said, "follow me, and it will be all right." He said he got it from the keeper, that is, John McCooles, who had charge of the boat. When it came dark, and the gangs locked up, Chicken Jack said, "come, boys, now is the time." I did not see any keeper. The boat was opposite the carpenter's shop, on the east side of the Island. We got in the boat, and landed near Bellevue, by the turpentine factory, where we left the boat, made her fast, and then went to a house where we got something to drink, and then went straight to Spring-street, to a public house, where one of the polls of the Ward was held, and Chicken Jack then gave the note to the person behind the bar. He told us to sit down—that some person whose name I have forgot would be in in a few minutes. We then sat down and waited till he came in, which he did in an hour or two. We got tired of waiting for him. When he came in, the note was given to him, and when he had read it, he said it was all right, and treated us. He then said, "I must find lodgings for you." He took me to Mercer-street, near Spring, and told the woman to take us in charge and find us some beds. We staid there that night. On Monday I went about the city, down

town, and staid that night at the same house in Mercer-street. On Tuesday morning, I went to the tavern in Spring-street for our bitters. The bar-keeper called us up and gave us whatever we wanted to drink. I did not vote. When we were taken to the Mercer-street house on Sunday night, the man who took us said to the woman, "these men vote our ticket." She said, "that is right, I am that way myself." I was arrested on Wednesday by Mr. Carter, sent to the Tombs, and was brought up in the afternoon. There was four of us. I was never reprimanded nor punished for escaping. I went in the boat again and served out my seven days.

CHARLES H. DIXON.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 18th day of February, 1845.

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New-York, ss.

John Thompson, being duly sworn, saith:—I am thirty years of age. I was committed on the 8th of November last. I was born in Baltimore. I was committed by the Police. I have been on Blackwell's Island before. I was here last winter and spring, and my time expired on the 8th May, 1844. I was off the Island at the election in April, 1844. I left the night before the election, between eight and nine o'clock in the evening. There were seven or eight of us left together. We took a boat and left. We were the boat's crew, and had been down to Bellevue that day. We arranged to leave that night, because the next day was election, and we wanted to vote. I had my own clothes on when I left the Island. All the others who left with me had on, at the time they left, citizens' clothes. A prisoner called by the nickname of Chicken Jack gave me my clothes, and at the same time gave the clothes to the others. He left with us. The clothes which he gave me were my own, and those which I had when I came to the Island. It was after dark

when we left. We landed at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, adjoining Bellevue. We all went to Murray's tavern, corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Second Avenue. We went from there to a tavern in Spring-street, in the Eighth Ward, kept by a man named Smith. We all slept that night in a house in Mercer-street. A man nicknamed Scotchie slept with me. We did not pay for our lodging—at least I did not. I had some money of my own, but I was not asked to pay for my lodging. Scotchie and I got our breakfast together. We did not pay for it. We were not asked to pay for it. I voted in the Sixth Ward. I went to the polls in company with an Irishman named Kerrigan or Kelligan, who gave me a ticket, and with whom I was acquainted, and who had formerly been in the Alms House at Bellevue. My vote was challenged, and I swore it in. I lived in Orange-street when I was committed. I staid around the polls some time after I voted. I was taken up the day after election and brought back to the Island. I was not punished. They did not say any thing to me. They brought me back and put me in the boat again as one of the crew. I remained and was regularly discharged at the expiration of my sentence. I was taken up the next day by a keeper named Carter. There were three others taken up on the same day with me—one named Bill, Peter Dobbs, and Dixon. We were all put back again in the berth, and none of us were punished. On our return to the Island, Mr. Okie, a keeper, took charge of our clothes, and gave us again the prison clothes. We were taken to the office on the Island on our return, where Mr. Orser, the keeper, and Mr. Mott, the deputy, were, and were told to go down to the work house and change our clothes. That was all that was said to us.

his
JOHN X THOMPSON.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 18th February, 1845.

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New-York, ss.

John McGee, being duly sworn, saith :—I am about fifty years of age, and was born in Ireland. I was sent to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island for getting drunk. I now keep the gate at the Female Hospital. I have been sent several times, but for nothing else except for getting drunk. I have now been on the Island since March, 1844. The day before the spring election, I left the Island by the consent of Mr. Orser, the keeper, and I returned the same day. I went to the City and took a drop too much. I could not get a night's lodging without paying for it, and I returned to the Island. I had my own clothing on when I went to the City. I did not expect to come back when I left. I asked liberty to leave the Island, but I knew that my time was up. My time was up for several days before I left. There might have been eight or ten left in the boat with me. On the morning following I saw the boat leave the Island full of persons. When I asked permission of Mr. Orser to leave the Island, I told him I wanted to leave because I wanted to go to the election. The day of the election I left the Island again. At this time Mr. Raymond, the coxswain of the boat, asked permission of Mr. Orser for me to leave. I went down to the City again on election day. There were eight or ten of the persons who had been convicts, who left in the boat with me on election day. I came back again to the Island on the same day of the election. When I returned, some of the keepers asked how the election went, and whether I had voted. I told them I had voted.

JNO. MCGEE.

Sworn and subscribed before me this day, February 18, 1845.

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New-York, ss.

William Lockhead, being duly sworn, says :—I am a native of Scotland. I have been in the United States from before the last war. I have never been naturalized. I was a prisoner on Blackwell's Island in the spring of 1844. I have been on the Island more or less for the last twelve years. I have generally been sent for getting drunk. I have been chiefly a boatman. I have often, when I was a prisoner, got liquor at the tavern kept by Mrs. Raymond, at the Mount Vernon Ferry. Her husband was a keeper and coxswain of the boat. Mr. Raymond allowed us three glasses a day, if any one treat us. Sometimes Mr. Raymond would treat us himself, especially if we cut wood or brought water for him or Mrs. Raymond. On the day previous to election days, a large number of prisoners generally left the Island. They were taken over in the boat generally just before night, and before the lock-up hour. A keeper went with them, and left the boat with them, but where they went to I do not know.

his
WILLIAM X LOCKHEAD.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this, 18th day February, 1845,

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New-York, ss.

Stephen Nicholson, being duly sworn, saith :—I am 45 years old. I was born in France. I came to the United States when I was 8 or 9 years old. I have been on Blackwell's Island at the Penitentiary, about 5 or 6 years. I have worked part of the time at the

Children's Hospital. When Mr. Jno. W. Brown was the keeper, he permitted some of the prisoners to go off the Island to vote—about a dozen. They had on citizens' clothes—their own clothes I suppose they were. Their times had not expired, and they had to return. I know this because they returned to the Penitentiary and put on the prison clothes again, and served out their times. I believe they went under the care of keepers. I have no doubt of it. I never left the Island to vote. I know Mr. Raymond, who was last year coxswain of the Mt. Vernon Boat. He was a very intemperate man. He also kept a tavern at the foot of Sixty-first-street, and he would provide liquor for any of the prisoners who had money to pay for it.

STEPHEN NICHOLSON.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 18th day of Feb., 1845,

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

City and County of New York, ss.

Peter Blake, colored man, being duly sworn, saith, I am thirty-four years of age; I am a native of the Island of St. Bartholomew. I have been in the Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, off and on for the last two years. I have been employed as a barber in Mr. Kean's and in Mr. Orser's time. I know that the prisoners on police commitments were allowed to go to the City to vote; none of them came back in Mr. Kean's time; in Mr. Orser's time four of them were brought back the day after the election in the spring. In Mr. Kean's time all those who were permitted to go to vote, were required by the keepers to sign a paper, or they could not go; a number of the prisoners were

kept after their time expired until the night before the election,
when they were put ashore at Sixty-first-street, in citizens' dress.

his
PETER X BLAKE.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed this 18th day of February, 1845, before me,

W. J. ROOME, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

STATE OF NEW-YORK: }
City and County of New-York, } ss.

Napoleon B. Mountfort, of No. 259 Third Avenue, being duly sworn, says, that he is Clerk of Police, and located at the Upper Police Office in said City. That he accompanied Robert Taylor, Esq., one of the Special Justices of said City, this day, to Blackwell's Island, for the purpose of inspecting the book or books in which are kept the names of persons committed to the Penitentiary, by whom committed, and the date thereof; also when discharged, and by whom, and the date thereof; and for the purpose of making such examinations as said Justice might deem proper, as to matters connected with certain alleged misconduct on the part of the keeper of the Penitentiary and his deputies and assistants, in reference to the recent charter election in this City.

Deponent further says, that by direction of Justice Taylor, and with the consent of John W. Brown, the keeper of the Penitentiary, he proceeded to transcribe the necessary particulars in relation to the commitments to, and subsequent discharge of sundry persons from said Penitentiary, from a book put in his possession by said Brown, in which are registered the names of male vagrants; and while engaged in the performance of such service, and having gone through the alphabets as far as letter M, and having commenced transcribing names beginning with the letter M, the book was forcibly taken from him by said Brown, without any apparent cause therefor, and put by said Brown in a book-case, and locked up, and kept from this deponent, who was therefore unable to proceed with and perform the service he was directed to do by said Justice.

Deponent further says that at the time he began to transcribe from said book, Justice Robert Taylor commenced the examination of John Bogart, a deputy keeper on said Island, and having sworn him to tell the truth, and the whole truth in relation to the matters upon which he, the said Bogart, was to be examined, said Justice put several interrogatories to him, which were answered by said Bogart, and the substance thereof written down by said Justice, until about the time said Brown forcibly took the book from deponent, as above stated, which appeared to be a signal for breaking off the examination ; for said Bogart then refused to give any answer to the questions put to him by said Justice, and also refused to sign his name to the written examination, so far as it had been taken by said Justice, who thereupon issued a subpoena requiring the attendance of said Bogart at the Upper Police Office, corner of Bowery and Third-street, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 23rd April instant, to testify and give evidence according to his knowledge. And the said Justice and this deponent thereupon left said Island, being prevented by said Brown from further pursuing the examination of said book, and the said Bogart refusing further to testify before said Justice.

Deponent says, that he has read the written examination, of said Bogart, taken by Justice Taylor this day ; that deponent was in the room with said Bogart and Justice Taylor, during the examination of Bogart, and distinctly heard the questions put to Bogart by said Justice, and the answers thereto given by Bogart ; and deponent fully believes that the written examination read by him, is correct in every particular, so far as regards the statements therein said to have been made by said Bogart, in reply to the questions put to him by said Justice. Deponent further says, that Alexander Parker, a City Marshal, went with Justice Taylor and deponent to Blackwell's Island, and was present while deponent was examining and transcribing from said book, in which the names of male vagrants are entered, and saw deponent attending to that business ; and said Parker also witnessed a part of the

examination of Bogart by Justice Taylor; and after the investigation was broken off, deponent saw Justice Taylor put in the hand of Mr. Parker the subpoena for Bogart, and heard Justice Taylor direct Mr. Parker to serve said subpoena on Bogart.

Deponent says, that the annexed schedule is a correct transcript of the names of prisoners discharged, dates of commitments, terms of commitments, names of committing magistrates, dates of discharges, and names of magistrates who discharged, as appeared on said book, as far as deponent was enabled to proceed in the examination thereof; deponent being directed to go as far back in reference to discharges as the 20th of March, 1842.

NAPOLEON B. MOUNTFORT.

Sworn to before me, this 22d day of April, 1842,

JAMES LYNCH, *Assoc. Judge, &c.*

PENITENTIARY, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, April 22d, 1842.

Date of Commitments.	Names of Persons Committed.	Term of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	By whom Discharged.	Date of Discharge.
1841. Dec. 26,	Peter Adams,	6 months.	Merritt,	Timpson,	March 20, 1842.
1842. March 19,	Addison B. Allman, . . .	6 "	Parker,	Parker,	" 28, "
1841. Nov. 22,	John Buckley,	6 "	"	Stevens,	" 10, "
Dec. 9,	Martin Burger,	6 "	Matsell,	Hatfield,	" 28, "
" "	Thomas Bailey,	6 "	"	Stevens,	" 31, "
" 18,	John Bently,	6 "	Palmer,	Timpson,	" 23, "
" 27,	Ths. Brown, alias Patterson,	6 "	Parker,	eloped,	" 25, "
1842. Jan. 6,	Edward Browning,	3 "	Taylor,	expiration,	April 6, "
" 29,	Patrick Butler,	6 "	Merritt,	Hatfield,	" 1, "
Feb. 8,	Thomas Brown,	3 "	Parker,	Parker,	March 25, "
1841. Sept. 20,	John Collins,	6 "	Palmer,	expiration,	" 20, "
Oct. 24,	Isaac Covert,	6 "	Parker,	Parker,	" 25, "
1842. Feb. 3,	John Cunningham,	3 "	Stevens,	Stevens,	April 9, "
" 12,	Farrell Cullen,	3 "	"	Matsell,	" 3, "
March 8,	Bartholomew Culbert, . . .	3 "	Palmer,	Purdy,	March 22, "
" 11,	Peter Collins,	2 "	Stevens,	Matsell,	April 3, "
" 31,	Matthew Collum,	3 "	Taylor,	Parker,	" 9, "
1841. Nov. 26,	Andrew P. Doughty, . . .	6 "	Parker,	"	" 9, "
Dec. 24,	John Dixon,	3 "	Taylor,	expiration,	March 24, "

1842.	"	29,	George Dunlavy,	.	.	4	"	Merritt,	Innes,	April 11,	"
	Jan.	1,	Patrick Dougherty,	.	.	4	"	"	"	"	"
	"	13,	Wm. Delancy,	.	.	3	"	Stevens,	Matsell,	March 26,	"
	Feb.	28,	James Dolun,	.	.	3	"	Matsell,	"	April 6,	"
	March	29,	Michael Dolland,	.	.	2	"	Stevens,	Stevens,	" 11,	"
	April	2,	James Dairy,	.	.	6	"	"	"	" 1,	"
1841.	Dec.	22,	John Edge,	.	.	5	"	Parker,	Parker,	March 18,	"
	Nov.	25,	John Fanning,	.	.	6	"	Palmer,	Innes,	April 11,	"
1842.	Feb.	8,	Robert Foster,	.	.	6	"	Parker,	Parker,	March 25,	"
	March	9,	James W. Foster,	.	.	3	"	Palmer,	Purdy,	" 22,	"
	"	15,	Edward Feeney,	.	.	3	"	Parker,	Stevens,	April 9,	"
	"	10,	Matthew Gilligan,	.	.	3	"	"	Parker,	"	"
	"	20,	Edward Gallagher,	.	.	6	"	Merritt,	Stevens,	"	"
	"	30,	Luke Gallagher,	.	.	3	"	Taylor,	"	"	"
1841.	Dec.	20,	Jeremiah Healey,	.	.	5	"	Parker,	Parker,	March 25,	"
	"	30,	Thomas Hogan,	.	.	4	"	"	"	April 9,	"
1842.	Jan.	26,	John Heaines,	.	.	3	"	Palmer,	Innes,	" 11,	"
	Feb.	16,	Patrick Hartigun,	.	.	3	"	Taylor,	Hatfield,	March 28,	"
	March	1,	Gabriel Hermann,	.	.	2	"	"	Matsell,	April 6,	"
	"	9,	Seymour Hill,	.	.	3	"	Palmer,	Innes,	" 11,	"
1841.	Dec.	16,	Henry Lloyd,	.	.	6	"	Stevens,	Matsell,	" 3,	"
1842.	March	4,	Lewis Seymour,	.	.	2	"	Palmer,	Parker,	March 25,	"
1841.	Oct.	31,	Charles McAllister,	.	.	6	"	Merritt,	Timpson,	" 20,	"
	Nov.	17,	Philip Mulhenin,	.	.	6	"	"	Innes,	April 11,	"
	"	26,	John Myers,	.	.	6	"	Matsell,	Stevens,	" 9,	"

Date of Commitments.	Names of Persons Committed.	Term of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	By whom Discharged.	Date of Discharge.
Nov. 26,	John McCollough, . . .	6	Parker,	Parker,	April 9,
Dec. 1,	Andrew McPeters, . . .	6	Palmer,	Purdy,	March 22,
" 14,	Peter McGinnes, . . .	5	Matsell,	Stevens,	" 31,
" 25,	James McLaughlin, . . .	4	Parker,	Parker,	April 9,
1842. Jan. 19,	Benjamin McGraw, . . .	3	"	(*)	"

(*) Here the book was forcibly taken away.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
City and County of New York, } ss.

Martin Preston, being duly sworn, says, that he resides at No. 76 Hammersley-street, and is a Sunday officer of the Eighth Ward, and is also a chance-man of the Third District Watch, under the command of Captain William Taylor. Deponent further says that he believes he was not on duty as a watchman on Monday night preceding the late election, but thinks he was in the Watch House corner of Prince and Wooster-street early on said evening. He was also in said Watch House afterwards on said night, and thinks it was about twelve o'clock; that there were a few men setting on the benches and standing round in the Watch room at said time.

Question. Do you know to what house said men or any of them went, when they left the Watch House?

Answer. I decline answering said question, as it may tend to criminate me, and I should like to have counsel before I answer it.

Question. Do you know whether or not either of the men you that night saw at the Watch House, and who did not belong there, voted at the election the next day?

Answer. I decline answering that question at present, as it may tend to criminate me.

Question. Did you that night see at said Watch House or at any other place, any men or man, who belongs or did belong to Blackwell's Island?

Answer. I cannot swear as to that, as I do not know where they belonged from my own knowledge.

Question. Are you acquainted with David C. Woodruff, of No. 272 Spring-street?

Answer. I know him when I see him.

Question. Did you see him or was you at his house on said night?

Answer. I guess I was not there that night, and think I did not see him for a day or two before the election.

Question. Did you see an omnibus in the vicinity of the Watch House that night, or did you hear of one being there?

Answer. I do not recollect any thing about it.

Question. Do you know who went out of the Watch House, or went from the Watch House with said men, or any of them, on said night?

Answer. I decline answering that question, as I don't know but it might criminate me, and I should like to have counsel.

MARTIN PRESTON.

Sworn to this 30th day of April, 1843, before me,

ROBERT TAYLOR, *Special Justice.*

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
City and County of New York, } ss.

John Bogart, being duly sworn, says, that he is a deputy keeper on Blackwell's Island, and has been a deputy keeper at said place all the time since August, 1839. Deponent further

says, that he was on said Island on the 11th inst., until about sundown or a little after that time ; that there were no boats at said Island on the 11th inst. in the day-time, except the boats that belong to the Island ; that he does not know that there were any other boats at said Island during the night of the 11th inst. ; that some of the keepers on said Island told this deponent that some boats had been to said Island during the night of the 11th inst., but he does not recollect that he was told how many boats had been to said Island on said night ; that some prisoners had been waiting on the Island and had been taken away in boats on said night, but deponent was not told where said prisoners were taken to, nor does deponent recollect the names of the keepers who told him about the boats being at the Island. Deponent further says that he returned from the City of New York to Blackwell's Island between eleven and twelve o'clock, he thinks it was, on the evening of the 11th inst., and he was then told that the prisoners had left the Island as above stated.

Deponent further says, that he thinks none of the keepers went in either of the boats with the prisoners, and he has not been told by any person that any person belonging to the Island went in the boats, nor has heard the name of any of the persons who came to the Island in the boats, or of any of the persons who went away in the boats, except the prisoners ; that there were between fifty and sixty prisoners left the Island on the 11th inst., some of whom were discharged on the order of Magistrates of the City of New York, and the term of imprisonment of others had expired. All the prisoners that were discharged that day (or most of them) were discharged by James H. Ruckles, as deputy keeper on said Island ; a few of them may have been discharged by deponent.

Deponent further says that during the night of the 11th inst., it might have been about twelve o'clock, he left Blackwell's Island in a boat with sixteen prisoners and landed at the foot of

Sixty-first-street with them ; that said sixteen prisoners, and said James H. Ruckles and deponent then got into an omnibus, belonging he thinks to Kipp & Brown's line, from which place they rode to near the Third District Watch House, which is on the corner of Prince and Wooster-streets. Deponent then went to the Watch House and inquired for Captain Taylor. Four or five of said prisoners said they wanted to go to the "Fourth Ward," and they went away, but deponent does not know where they went to. Deponent says some of said prisoners went in the Third District Watch House ; they may have all been in there, but deponent thinks they were not all there at the same time. There was no understanding that any of said prisoners were to stay at said Watch House all night. Deponent further says that most of the prisoners who went to the City with him had served their times out, and the remainder had been discharged by magistrates of the said City.

Deponent further says that he expected the boats would have been up to the foot of Sixty-first-street during the day of the 11th inst. ; said Ruckles told him the boats were to be up in the day-time, and deponent does not know why they did not come in the day-time, nor does he know why these prisoners who went to the city with deponent did not go in the boats. There had not been any arrangement previously made for deponent to go to the City with any prisoners. Deponent says he refuses to answer the question, "Do you know where any of the prisoners you went to the City with staid on the night of the 11th inst.?" Deponent further says that he saw Captain Taylor of the Third District Watch, on the evening of the 11th inst., early in the evening, at Captain Davis's in Spring-street. Deponent did not at that time, or any other time, make any arrangements with said Taylor, for men to go to the Watch House, or any other place. Deponent further says that there were no prisoners discharged from said Island on the 11th inst., or previous thereto, except those whose term of imprisonment had expired, or who were discharged on the

order of a Magistrate, given in writing. Deponent further says that some of the prisoners discharged on the 11th inst. were discharged on the written order of Magistrates, which were dated back, or dated prior to the time they were discharged. And deponent says, that he declines answering any further questions in relation to this matter at present, and declines signing his testimony as far as here taken, until he has advice or exercises his own judgment.

(The witness refused to sign the affidavit.)

Sworn to this 22d day of April, 1842, before me,

ROBERT TAYLOR, *Special Justice.*

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
City and County of New York, } ss.

James A. Brown being duly sworn, says, that he resides at No. 23 Ridge-street, and has previously been in the lumber business ; that on Friday the 15th inst., or Saturday the 16th inst., this deponent saw a man named Truman, who resides at No. 12 Ridge-street, in the rear, and in the attic story ; that deponent saw him on the corner of Ridge and Grand-street, about noon, and said Truman then and there said that there was some roguery going on, and this remark he made in reply to deponent, who asked him how he got from Blackwell's Island—for deponent knew that said Truman had been committed to the Penitentiary, and that the time for which he was committed would not expire until the month of August next.

Deponent further says that he then asked said Truman if he had been discharged from the Penitentiary that he might vote.

Said Truman replied that he had not, but that many others had been let out of the Penitentiary to vote.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Sworn to this 19th day of April, 1842, before me,

ROBERT TAYLOR, *Special Justice.*

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
City and County of New York, } ss.

Thomas Truman being duly sworn, says, that he resides at No. 12 Ridge-street, in the rear house; that he has been acquainted with James A. Brown since the 10th or 11th day of February last; that deponent, after being informed that he is at liberty to refuse to answer any question that may be put to him that may have a tendency to criminate or implicate himself, says, that on the 23d day of February last past, he was committed to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, for six months, from the Police Office in Centre-street; that deponent remained on Blackwell's Island until Sunday the 3d day of April inst., when he was discharged by Mr. Brown, the keeper of the Penitentiary, who informed deponent that he was discharged on the order of Justice Matsell. Deponent further says that on Friday the 1st inst., or Saturday the 2d inst., deponent saw said Brown, the keeper, and Justice Matsell, near the blacksmith's shop on said Island, at which time and place said Brown said to said Matsell, "This is one of them that I was speaking to you about," or "that wants to go," or something to that effect; that said Brown told said Matsell that deponent had a family and children, and turned to said Matsell and said something which deponent did not hear, when said Matsell replied, "He can go," and said Brown said to this deponent, "You can go," and deponent would have left the

Island immediately, but he could not get his clothes all ready so as to leave the Island until Sunday morning, at which time he left before church time, being taken from the Island in the boat belonging to the Island, and was landed at the usual place of landing on the New York side, no other men being in the boat but the boat's crew.

Deponent further says that none of the keepers ever said any thing to him about voting.

THOMAS TRUMAN.

Sworn to this 20th day of April, 1842, before me,

ROBERT TAYLOR, *Special Justice.*

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
City and County of New-York, } ss.

Edward Webb, being duly sworn, says: That he is fifty-seven or fifty-eight years of age. That he came to this City from Albany in the month of September last past. That he has been to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, as a vagrant, several times. That the last time he went to said Island was on a Monday, a week before the last election in this City. That he was then committed to said Island from the Police Office, at the Halls of Justice in Centre-street, and was committed for six months. That after being on said Island one week, one of the prisoners said to deponent, "There is to be a general discharge of Police prisoners from the Island." This was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 11th inst., the day before the election. And deponent seeing that there was a general movement among the prisoners, getting their clothes ready to leave, deponent went to the office, and Seymour Hill, a blind prisoner,

was there putting on his clothes in a room adjoining the office. Mr. Ruckles, a deputy keeper on said Island, then asked deponent if he wanted his clothes, and being answered in the affirmative, Mr. Ruckles directed Thomas Fitzsimmons to give deponent his clothes, and he did so. Deponent and other prisoners were then directed to go to the "Luny House," as it is called, near the Blacksmith's shop, and wait there for further orders. Deponent cannot say how many prisoners were there waiting, but deponent verily believes that there were there waiting fifty or sixty prisoners, and several others there expressed the same opinion as to the number of prisoners then waiting there.

Deponent further says, That on said Monday night, prisoners were divided into parties, and counted off by a genteel looking young man of middling size, whose name deponent does not know, and who he never saw at any other time. That deponent and from twenty to twenty-five other prisoners were then conducted to the new dock near the office. That they then got into a boat under the direction of a man who deponent believed and now believes was the young man who counted the prisoners at the "Luny House ;" but as it was then quite dark, deponent cannot say positively it was the same young man. The boat in which they were put was a large barge, and rowed with eight or ten oars, and he thinks it was painted black. That said prisoners were then rowed to near the Catharine Market, and deponent thinks it was near the foot of James-street ; but they were hurried along in such a manner that deponent cannot say positively at what street they landed, nor what house they were taken to. That deponent and some of said prisoners got out of said boat, under the direction of the person who had them put in the boat, and said man told the prisoners that he was going to take them to a place where they would have something to drink and eat—that he wanted them to stop at that place all night, and he would call for them early in the morning, and take them to the polls to vote, after which he would give them some money. Said prison-

ers were then conducted by said young man to a cellar, into which the prisoners went ; but deponent did not see the young man go in. That as soon as they went in they were told to help themselves to spirituous liquors, which they did, and drank as much as they wanted. That they had brandy and beer in pitchers, and had tea cups and a few tumblers to drink out of. They also had crackers, bread, and cheese to eat. That the cellar they were in was occupied by a family of foreigners ; and a woman, who deponent thinks was Irish, had charge of the arrangements for the prisoners. That there were bunks, and he thinks some bedsteads, for said prisoners to sleep on ; and the cellar was a large one. Deponent understood the cellar was in the Fourth Ward, and he thinks he could find it. Deponent further says that most of the prisoners in the cellar on said night became intoxicated there. That this deponent is a native of this city and entitled to a vote, but fearing that he would be questioned at the poll if went to vote, and would have to shuffle or lie, or expose the previous night's proceedings, he concluded not to vote, and he came out of said cellar between daybreak and sunrise on the morning of the election, and went away and did not vote at said election, nor did he go near either of the polls.

Deponent further says, that the whole proceedings on the Island, and all the time above referred to, and every thing in relation to said prisoners, appeared to be done under a cloak, or was a dark concern. And deponent cannot say who managed the affair, or who carried it into effect. That the prisoners were told to keep quiet and not mention the circumstances. Deponent heard say that there were three boats at the Island for prisoners, and he thinks he saw three boats there.

Deponent further says that he had never asked to be discharged from the Island, nor intimated to any person that he wanted to be discharged ; and he had no expectation of being discharged when

he went to the office, as above stated, but he thought he would try it.

his
EDWARD X WEBB.
mark.

Sworn to this 29th day of April, 1842, before me,

ROBERT TAYLOR, *Special Justice.*

DOCUMENT No. 58.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

MARCH 3, 1845.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips, presented the following Report in relation to the subject of Wharfage, which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

The Committee on Wharves, &c., whose attention has frequently been called to the expenses necessarily incurred in keeping the wharves, piers and slips of the City, in repair, and in good condition, especially since the method of discharging the cargoes of vessels by horse power has been in use, have been induced to examine the regulations and rates of payment for wharf privileges in other Cities of the Union, the result of their inquiries has been a conviction that in no other City of importance is the income derived from wharves so inconsiderable, in proportion to the amount of business done, as in this City, where it is believed the investments of the Corporation in building docks and piers, do not produce an income of more than three per cent. per annum. This difference of income accounts for the cleanliness and even elegance of the docks in some other Cities, and is produced by the system of collecting wharfage from goods when landed and shipped. With a view to enable the Corporation of this City,

and other owners of wharves to derive from such property a sufficient income to keep it in good order, your Committee have compiled the annexed tariff of rates of wharfage, to be paid for goods both inward and outward bound. In order that it may not seem extravagant to any, the rates charged in the City of Boston are placed in another column opposite those proposed for this City ; it will be seen that, in most cases, the former are double the latter.

The payment of these charges, which are to be in addition to the rates of dockage upon vessels, at present charged, will, if the wharves be kept in proper order, be cheerfully made by many merchants, who are annoyed and injured by the want of cleanliness at present visible on many of our piers, instances having come to the knowledge of your Committee of the sale of merchandise at a reduced price, in consequence of the soiling of the envelopes in which it was enclosed. The following Resolutions are submitted for consideration.

Resolved, (if the Board of Assistants concur,) That an application be made to the Legislature of this State for the passage of an Act empowering the Corporation of the City of New-York, and other owners of wharves and piers in the said City, to demand and receive wharfage from the owners or consignees of goods shipped therefrom or landed thereon, in conformity with the annexed tariff or schedule of rates of wharfage, conditioned that such wharves be kept in good condition by the owners thereof.

Resolved, That the Counsel of the Board be requested to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, and an Act for the above purpose ; and that said memorial be signed by the Clerk, and that he affix thereto the seal of the City.

JABEZ WILLIAMS,
J. J. DICKINSON.

Regulations at the Wharves.

The figures in the second column represent the rates charged in the City of Boston, and those in the first column the proposed rates for the City of New-York.

	Proposed Rates for the City of New-York.	Rates in the City of Boston.	
	cents.	cents.	
Anchors,	25	50	2,240 lbs.
Anvils,	1	2	each.
Ashes in casks,	3	5	"
Almonds in sacks,	2	4	"
" in frails and bags,	1	2	"
Barilla,	15	30	2,240 lbs.
Bricks, common,	10	25	M.
" fire,	25	50	"
Brimstone, loose,	15	30	2,240 lbs.
Boats,	10	25	each.
Bales Merchandise, foreign		12½	"
" Batts, cotton 50 lbs.	2	3	"
" " 100 lbs.	3	5	"
" Buffalo Robes,	2	4	"
" Baskets, large,	12	25	"
" Cotton,	2	4	"
" " waste,	15	30	2,000 lbs.
" Corks,	5	10	each.
" Coffee,	2	4	"
" Diapers,	3	6½	"
" Domestic piece goods,	3	6½	"
" Deer and sheep skins,	5	12½	"
" Feathers, Foreign, except Russia,	4	8	"

	Proposed Rates for the City of New-York.	Rates in the City of Boston.	
	cents.	cents.	
Bales Feathers, Domestic . . .	3	5	each.
“ “ Russia, . . .	5	6½	“
“ Floor Mats, Alicant . . .	2	4	“
“ Gunny Bags, . . .	5	10	“
“ “ cloth, . . .	6	12½	“
“ Goat skins, . . .	6	12½	“
“ Hops, . . .	4	8	“
“ Horse and Cow hides, . . .	15	20	“
“ Hemp, or loose, . . .	20	30	2,240 lbs.
“ “ Manilla, . . .	3	4	each.
“ Horse hair, . . .	6	10	“
“ Leather, . . .	6	12½	“
“ Moss, . . .	2	12½	“
“ Nankins, . . .	1 and 2	4 and 2	“
“ Quills, . . .	3	6½	“
“ Rags, Foreign, . . .	8	8	“
“ “ Domestic, . . .	20	30	2,000 lbs.
“ Senna, . . .	3	6½	each.
“ Sponge, . . .	5	6½	“
“ Tobacco, Domestic, . . .	1	2	“
“ Twine, . . .	3	6½	“
“ Wrapping paper, . . .	3	6½	“
“ Wool, . . .	5	10	“
“ Yellow berries, . . .	3	6½	“
Boxes and Cases.			
“ Merchandize, Foreign . . .	6	12½	“
“ Axes, 1 dozen, . . .	1	2	“
“ Annato and baskets, . . .	1	1	“
“ Bonnets, Domestic . . .	2	4	“
“ Brazil sugar, . . .	20	30	2,240 lbs.
“ Brimstone, . . .	2	4	each.
“ “ half boxes, . . .	1	2	“
“ Boxes in nests, . . .	3	4	doz. nests.
“ Britannia ware, . . .	2	4	each.
“ Bellows, . . .	3	7	“
“ Cards, . . .	3	5	“

	Proposed Rates for the City of New-York.	Rates in the City of Boston.	
	cents.	cents.	
Boxes and Cases.			
" Cards, half boxes, . . .	2	3	each.
" Cider, 2 dozen, . . .	2	4	"
" " 1 dozen, . . .	1	2	"
" Coffee mills, . . .	2	4	"
" Chocolate, . . .	1	2	"
" " half boxes, . . .	1	1	"
" Cheese, . . .	1	4	"
" " American, one cheese	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	"
" China, . . .	4, 2, 1,	7, 6, 2	"
" Cigars, . . .	1	1	M.
" Copper in sheets, . . .	1	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	each.
" Cassia, . . .	4	5	"
" Cantharides, . . .	3	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
" Candles, . . .	1	2	"
" " 20 lbs., . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	"
" Clocks, . . .	3	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
" Timepieces, . . .		2	"
" Figs, . . .	1	2	"
" Fish, . . .	1	2	"
" Furniture, . . .	5	10	"
" Gin, . . .	2	2	"
" Gum Copal, &c., . . .	5	10	"
" Ginger, preserved, . . .	1	2	"
" Glass, window, . . .	1	2	"
" " half boxes, . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	"
" Glass ware, Domestic, . . .	3	7	"
" " half boxes, . . .	2	4	"
" " vials, . . .	2	4	"
" " Foreign, . . .	6	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
" Havanna sugar, . . .	4	7	"
" Hats, . . .	4	7	"
" Herring, . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
" Indigo, . . .	6	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
" Lemons, . . .	1	2	"

	Proposed Rates for the City of New-York.	Rates in the City of Boston.	
	cents.	cents.	
Boxes and Cases.			
" Looking glass plates, . . . }		12½, 6¼ 4 and 2	each.
" Lac dye,	3	6¼	"
" Liquorice,	3	6¼	"
" Looking glass with frames,	6	12½	"
" Muskets,	6	12½	"
" Manna,	3	6¼	"
" Maccaroni,	3	6¼	"
" Nankins,	3	6¼	"
" Oranges,	2	2	"
" Oil,	1	2	"
" Opium,	3	6¼	"
" Pipes, 6 gross,	2	2	"
" " half boxes,	1	1	"
" Raisins,	½	1	"
" " half boxes,	¼	½	"
" " quarter boxes, . . .		¼	"
" Shoes,	2	4	"
" " India Rubber, . . .	3	7	"
" Shellac,	5	10	"
" Soap,	1	2	"
" " 20 lbs.,	½	1	"
" Shaving soap,	½	½	"
" " in cases,	3	6¼	"
" Starch,	1	2	"
" " half boxes,	½	1	"
" Sheet iron,	6	12½	"
" Steel, less than 8 cwt. .	10	12½	"
" Silks and Crapes, India, .	5	6¼	"
" Tacks,	1	2	"
" Tin,	1	2	"
" Tobacco,	1	2	"
" " half boxes,	½	1	"
" Tumblers,	6	12½	"
" Wine and baskets, . . .	2	2	doz.

	Proposed Rates for the City of New-York.	Rates in the City of Boston.	
	cents.	cents.	
Boxes and Cases.			
“ Wax,	2	2	each.
Bags Coffee, Sugar, &c.,	1	2	“
“ Ginger,	1	2	“
“ “ in pockets,	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	“
“ Clothes pins,	1	2	“
“ “ in sacks,	2	4	“
“ Sumac and Tumeric,	1	2	“
Bundles Brooms,	1	1	doz.
“ Gunny cloth,	1	2	each.
“ “ rolls,	1	2	“
“ “ loose,	2	4	100 bags.
“ Hair,	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	each.
“ Leather,	2	4	“
“ Rakes,	1	2	doz.
“ Shovels and pans,	2	4	“
“ Sarsaparilla,	1	2	each.
“ “ ceroons,	2	4	“
“ Twine,	1	2	“
“ Wire, American,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	“
“ “ Foreign,	1	2	“
Barrels Merchandize,	3	4	“
“ “ half barrels,	2	2	“
“ Flour, Bread, and Meal,	1	2	“
“ “ “ half barrels	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	“
Barrel covers,	2	3	doz.
Bedsteads,	2	3	each.
Beds of feathers, &c.,	2	4	“
Bureaus,	5	10	“
Ceroons Indigo, &c.,	2	4	“
“ Tobacco,	2	4	“
Coal,	20	30	chaldron.
“ Anthracite,	10	25	2,240 lbs.
Cordage,	20	30	“
“ Bale rope,	20	30	“
Copper, in pigs and bolts,	20	30	“

	Proposed Rates for the City of New-York.	Rates in the City of Boston.	
	cents.	cents.	
Cambooses,	5	10	each.
Chests Oil,	1	2	"
" Tea,	2	3	"
" three-quarter chests,	2	3	"
" half, "	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"
" catty boxes,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	"
Cannon,	20	25	"
Chairs,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	"
" Rocking or arm,	1	2	"
Cassia in mats,	10	20	100 mats.
Crates,	5	10	each.
" Crown glass,	3	5	"
Casks, Raisins,	1	2	"
" " in barrels,	2	4	"
" " in frails,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	"
" half casks,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	"
Currants, Hbds.,	5	10	"
" Tierces,	4	7	"
" Barrels,	2	4	"
" Casks,	1	2	"
Cheese in casks,	2	4	"
Carboys, Vitriol,	2	3	"
" empty,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	"
Cocoa Nuts,	12	25	1,000.
Chaises,	12	25	each.
Carriages,	15	$37\frac{1}{2}$	"
Carts,	12	25	"
" wheels,	3	$6\frac{1}{4}$	pair.
Chalk,	25	30	2,240 lbs.
Cradles,	2	4	each.
Cribs,	3	6	"
Cork wood,	25	50	2,240 lbs.
Duck,	1	2	mat.
" Russia,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	bolt.
" Ravens,	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
" Bales,	3	$6\frac{1}{4}$	each.

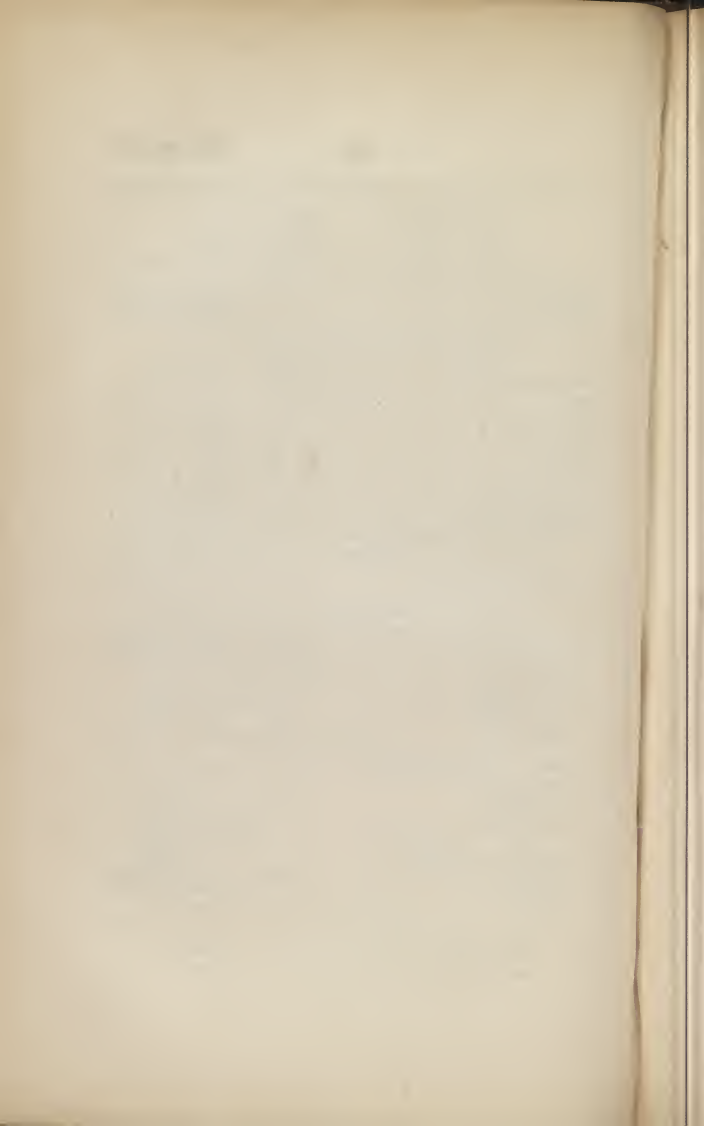
	Proposed Rates for the City of New-York.	Rates in the City of Boston.	
	cents.	cents.	
Demijhons, 5 gals.,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	each.
“ less than 5 gals.,	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	per gal.
Dye-woods,	20	30	2,240 lbs.
Drums fish 4 quintals, and over,	4	7	each.
“ “ under 4 quintals,	2	5	“
“ “ “ 2 “	1	4	“
“ Raisins and Figs,	5	1 and $\frac{1}{2}$	“
Desks,	5	10	“
Dates, frails,	1	2	“
Empty Molasses hogsheads, . .	2	4	“
“ Barrels,	1	1	“
“ Half barrels,	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	“
“ Kegs,	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	“
“ Oil casks, 1 ct. per bar. of 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.,	1		“
Figs, cases,	1	2	“
“ frails,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	“
Fish, per quintal, loose,	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	“
“ Alewives,	6	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000.
Firkins,	1	2	each.
Goat skins, loose,	5	10	100.
Grain, all kinds,	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	bush.
“ shorts and bran,	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	dbl. bush.
Gunstocks,	25	50	M.
Grindstones,	25	25	2,240 lbs.
Gin, cases,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	each.
Hogsheads Merchandize,	8	10	“
Hemp,	25	30	2,240 lbs.
Hampers of bottles,	2	7	“
“ potatoes,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	“
Horns,	12	25	M.
“ Tips,	2	8	“
Heading,	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	pair.
Hides, Ox and Cow,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	each.
“ Horse,	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	“
“ Calcutta, loose,	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	“

	Proposed Rates for the City of New-York.	Rates in the City of Boston.	
	cents.	cents.	
Hollow Ware, per ton tale, . . .	12	20	each.
Hay,	20	40	2,000 lbs.
Hoes, with handles,	1	2	doz.
“ without handles,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	“
Horses,	5	10	each.
Ivory,	20	30	2,240 lbs.
Iron,	20	30	“
Ice,	10	25	cord.
Jars Grapes, Oil and Olives, . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	each.
Kegs Merchandize,	1	2	“
“ Butter,	1	2	“
“ Crackers,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	“
“ half kegs,	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	“
“ Lard,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	“
“ Tobacco,	1	2	“
“ $\frac{3}{4}$ kegs,	1	2	“
“ $\frac{1}{2}$ “	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	“
“ White Lead, over one ton,	20	30	2,240 lbs.
“ “ under “	1	2	100 lbs.
“ “ “ “	1	1	50 lbs.
“ “ “ “	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	25 lbs.
Lead, in sheets,	15	30	2,240 lbs.
“ pigs,	10	25	“
“ casks ground,	15	30	“
Leg-bones,	5	10	M.
Lime,	2	5	per cask.
Log, and other dye woods, . .	15	30	2,240 lbs.
Linseed, in sacks,	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	bush.
“ in casks,	4	7	each.
Leather, sides,	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	“
Lumber, Boards,	5	25	M.
“ Clapboards,	5	20	“
“ Hoops,	5	30	“
“ Joist,	5	25	“
“ Laths,	2	$6\frac{1}{4}$	“
“ Masts on the dock, . .	12	25	each.

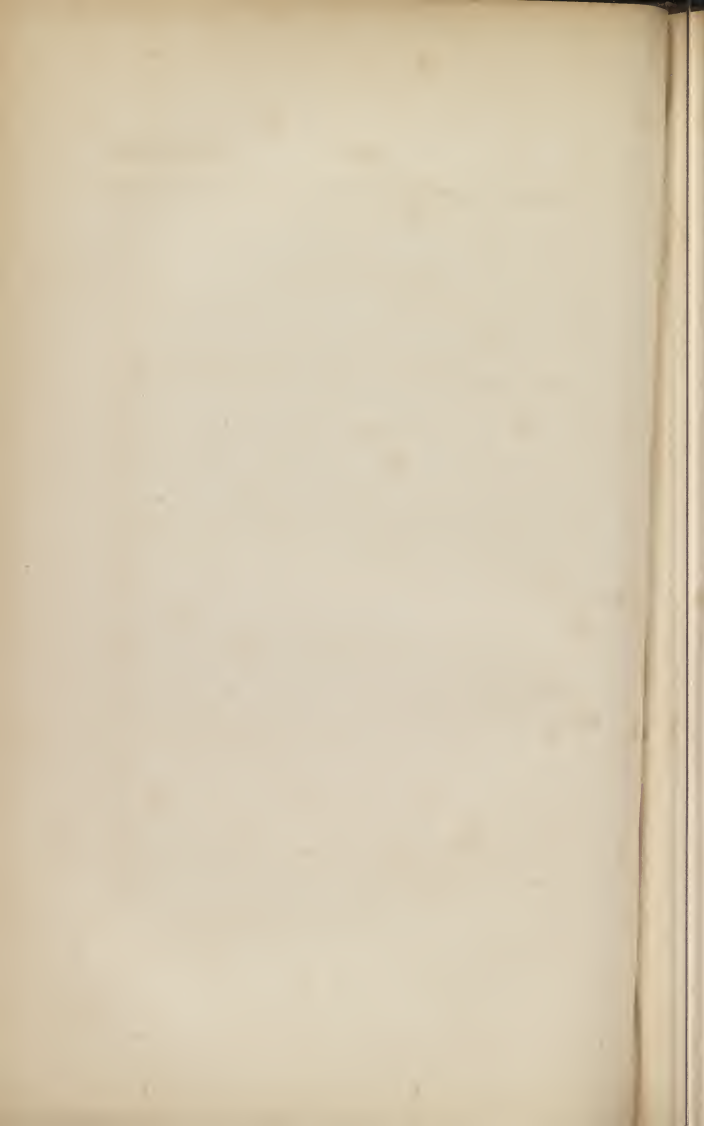
		Proposed Rates for the City of New-York.	Rates in the City of Boston.	
		cents.	cents.	
Lumber	Spars for ships' use, .	5	10	each.
"	Oars,	12	25	M.
"	Staves, barrel,	12	25	"
"	" hhd. and pipe, . . .	20	40	"
"	Shooks and heading, .	1	2	each.
"	" Sugar box,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	"
"	" Candle and soap bx.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
"	Shingles, per 1,000, loose,	25	$6\frac{1}{4}$	M.
"	Timber ranging,	12	25	per 100ft.
"	" ton,	10	25	ton 40 ft.
"	Tree nails,	12	25	M.
"	Hand spikes,	10	20	100.
"	Ships' knees,	2	4	each.
"	Last blocks,	12	25	M.
Mahogany and Cedar, per ton 480				
	feet gross measurement, .	15	30	
Marble, per ton measurement, .		15	30	
Madder, casks,		5	10	each.
Mats, sugar,		15	30	2,240 lbs.
" Russia,		$\frac{1}{2}$	1	doz.
Matting, China in rolls, . . .		1	2	each.
Measurers, sets,		$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Mops, with handles,		1	2	doz.
Mattrasses,		1	2	each.
" single,		$\frac{1}{2}$	1	"
Melons,		5	10	100.
Nails, American,		15	30	2,000 lbs.
" English,		2	4	cask.
Nests, casks,		5	7	each.
" tubs,		1	2	"
" " small coolers,		$\frac{1}{2}$	1	"
" boxes,		2	4	doz.
" buckets covered,		2	6	"
Onions, per one hundred bunches,		4	4	
Oil in casks, per ton 252 gallons,		15	30	
Oxen and cows,		5	10	each.

	Proposed Rates for the City of New-York.	Rates in the City of Boston.	
	cents.	cents.	
Oil cake,	15	30	2,240 lbs.
Pipes, Merchandize,	5	10	each.
" half pipes,	4	7	"
" quarter pipes,	2	4	"
" eighth pipes or Indian barrels,	1	2	"
Pails,	1	2	doz.
Palm leaf estera,	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	each.
" bundles 50 leaves,	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
Plaster,	15	25	2,240 lbs.
Paper, Wrapping,	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	ream.
" Printing,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	"
" Sheathing, &c.,	15	30	2,240 lbs.
Ploughs and cultivators,	2	4	each.
Potash, and try kettles,	6	10	"
Potatoes,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	bushel.
Piano Fortes,	20	25	each.
Pine Apples,	3	$6\frac{1}{4}$	100
Rattans, in bundles and loose,	15	30	2,240 lbs.
Rolls, carpeting,	3	$6\frac{1}{4}$	each.
" " China in rolls,	1	2	"
Salt, per hhd. 8 bushels,	2	$6\frac{1}{4}$	"
" sack,	2	3	"
Sugar in baskets, canisters and mats,	15	30	2,240 lbs.
Slate,	15	25	"
Steel in bundles or cases over 8 cwt.,	15	30	"
" in tubs,	1	2	each.
Skins, Sheep in the wool,	12	30	100
" Calf and Seal,	5	10	"
Shot in kegs,	2	4	each.
" in bags,	15	30	2,240 lbs.
Shovels, Forks, &c.,	2	4	doz.
" handles,	15	30	100 doz.
Scythes,	1	2	doz.
" in cases,	6	$12\frac{1}{2}$	each.
" in sneaths,	2	2	doz.

	Proposed Rates for the City of New York.	Rates in the City of Boston.	
	cents.	cents.	
Stoves,	4	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	each.
Stone and ballast,	2	25	2,240 lbs.
" Granite or free, per ton			
measure,	15	30	
Sheep and Swine,	2	4	each.
Sofas,	5	10	"
Secretaries,	5	10	"
Settees,	5	10	"
Sinks,	3	6	"
Sideboards,	6	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Stools in bundles,	1	2	
Scraps of fat,	15	30	2,240 lbs.
Trunks of merchandize, Foreign,	6	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	each.
" " Domestic,	3	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
" shoes,	2	4	"
Tierces of merchandize,	4	7	"
" half tierces,	2	4	"
Tables, dining, toilet, and centre,	2	4	"
Tin in pigs,	15	30	2,240 lbs.
Trays,	1	2	doz.
Tubs of butter,	1	2	each.
Wood and bark,	10	25	cord.
Wagons, small,	10	17	each.
" large,	15	25	"
Willow carriages and cradles, . .	1	2	"
Wash stands,	1	2	"
Wash boards,	1	2	doz.
Wheel barrows,	2	4	each.
" children's,	2	4	doz.
Wheel heads in boxes,	1	2	each.
Whale bone,	15	30	2,000 lbs.







DOCUMENT No. 59.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

MARCH 17, 1845.

The following Annual Report of the number of new buildings erected in this City for the past year, was received from the City Inspector, laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, }
March 17th, 1845. }

To the Honorable the Common Council:

The undersigned respectfully presents the following report of the number of new buildings erected in this City, for the year ending December 31st, 1844.

ELI LEAVITT,
City Inspector.

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS.		1st Ward.	2d Ward.	3d Ward.	4th Ward.
—	story brick Dwellings, . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Two	“ “	1	..	..	..
Two and half*	story brick Dwellings, . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Three	story brick Dwellings,	5	..	..	1
Three and half	story brick Dwellings, . . . . .	..	..	9	..
Four	story brick Dwellings, . . . . .	..	..	1	1
Five	“ “ . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Five	“ Hotel, . . . . .	..	1	..	..
Six	“ “ one on eight lots, . . . . .	..	..	1	..
Three	“ Arcade, . . . . .	..	1	..	..
One	“ Dwellings and Stores, . . . . .	..	..	..	..
One and half	story brick Dwellings and Stores, . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Two	story brick Dwellings and Stores, . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Two and half	story brick Dwellings and Stores, . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Three	story brick Dwellings and Stores,	1	..	2	1
Three and half	story brick Dwellings and Stores . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Four	story brick Dwellings and Stores,	1	..	7	1
“	“ “ “ “
Five	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	..	..	..	3
One	“ Stores,	1	..	..	..
Two	“ “ . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Two and half	story brick Stores, . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Three	story brick Stores,	12	..	..	1
Three and half	story brick Stores, . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Four	story brick Stores,	14	12	15	1
Five	“ “	6	2	..	..
Five and half	story brick Stores,	1	..	..	..
Six	story brick Stores, . . . . .	..	..	..	1
Four	“ Store-House, . . . . .	..	..	..	..
—	“ Shop and Dwelling, . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Two	“ “ “ . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Three	“ “ “ . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Three	story wood Shops and Dwellings, . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Three	story brick Shop, Store, Manufactory, } and Dwelling, . . . . . }	..	..	..	..

* Or attic, and so in all cases where the word *half* is put.

5th Ward.	6th Ward.	7th Ward.	8th Ward.	9th Ward.	10th Ward.	11th Ward.	12th Ward.	13th Ward.	14th Ward.	15th Ward.	16th Ward.	17th Ward.	TOTAL
1													1
1	6		4	5	6	2		6		2	3	1	37
1			2		6					6			15
8	9	9	17	92	23	54		18	4	42	195	101	578
										30			39
4		2		3		2		3		6	27		49
	1										2		3
													1
										1			2
													1
										2	1		3
		1	1	2		3		1		1			9
			3										3
		10	9	15	2	18		1	12	28	26	29	154
										2			2
2	4	1				4		1		2	5		28
3													3
					1								4
1								1					3
1													1
			1										1
		2	3	13									31
5		1	1										49
													8
													1
									1				1
									1				1
		3											3
							1						1

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS.	1st Ward.	2d Ward.	3d Ward.	4th Ward.
Two and half story stone Dwellings,
Three story stone Dwellings,
Four " "
Three " and wood Dwellings,
Four " Stores,	1
Four " and brick Dwellings,
Two story wood Dwellings,
Three " "
Three " " and Stores,	1	.
Two " Store,
Three story brick and wood Shop and Manu'ry,
One story brick Shops and Manufactories, . . .	4	.	.	.
One and half story brick Shop and Manufactory,	1	.
Two story brick Shops and Manufactories, . . .	1	.	.	.
Three " " "	2	.
Four " " "
Two story wood Manufactory,
One story brick Shops,
Two " "
Three " "
Four " "
Three " " and Stable,
One story wood Shops,
Two " "
One story brick Manufactories,
Two " "
Three " "
Three and half story brick Manufactories,
Three story brick Lecture Room,
Two " "
Two " Tea Rooms or Saloons,
Three " " "
One story wood Lecture Room,
— " brick Tea Room,
— " Stable and Feed Store,
One " " "

5th Ward.	6th Ward.	7th Ward.	8th Ward.	9th Ward.	10th Ward.	11th Ward.	12th Ward.	13th Ward.	14th Ward.	15th Ward.	16th Ward.	17th Ward.	TOTAL
.	2	.	.	2
.	2	1	.	3
.	2	3	.	5
.	1	.	1
1	1
.	10	.	.	.	17	.	27
.	6	.	6
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	1
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	6
.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	2	2	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	11
.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	10
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	1
5	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	10
.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5
.	1	.	.	1
1	1	.	.	1
.	1
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	4
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	6
.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	10
.	1	.	.	.	6
.	1
.	1	.	.	1
.	2	.	.	2
.	2	.	.	2
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	1	.	.	1
.	1	.	1
.	1	.	.	1

5th Ward.	6th Ward.	7th Ward.	8th Ward.	9th Ward.	10th Ward.	11th Ward.	12th Ward.	13th Ward.	14th Ward.	15th Ward.	16th Ward.	17th Ward.	TOTAL.
.	1	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	6
.	1	1
.	1
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
.	1	.	.	.	1
.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
.	1	.	.	.	.	1
.	1	.	.	.	.	1
.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	1	.	.	.	1
.	1	.	.	1
.	1	.	.	1
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	1	.	1
.	1
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3
.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
.	1	.	.	.	.	1
.	1	.	.	.	1
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	1	.	.	1
34	22	55	48	132	49	87	16	49	26	149	292	136	1,210

REPORT

(By Streets) of the Buildings erected in the City of New-York, from January, 1844, to January, 1845.

STREETS.	No. of Buildings erected.	DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS.
Amity,	1	Two and half story brick Dwelling.]
“	1	Two story brick Shop, (enlarged.)
Anthony,	2	Four “ Dwellings with Stores, (one in the rear.)
Amos,	1	Two “ Dwelling.
“	2	Three “ “
“	1	Two “ School.
Attorney,	1	Three “ Dwelling.
“	1	Four “ Dwelling with Store.
“	1	One “ Manufactory (in the rear.)
“	3	Three “ Manufactories (one in front, two in rear.)
“	2	Two “ Manufactories.
Bank,	11	Three “ Dwellings.
Bayard,	4	Three “ “
“	2	Three “ Dwellings with Stores.
“	1	Five “ “
Bleecker,	1	Three “ “

"	1	Three story brick Tea Room.
Bowery,	1	Dwelling.
"	21	Dwellings with Stores.
Broad,	7	"
"	2	Stores.
Broadway,	1	"
"	6	brick Church, (Congregationalist.)
"	1	Four story brick Stores.
"	3	Dwellings with Stores.
"	9	"
"	2	Three and half story brick Dwellings with Stores.
"	7	Four story brick Dwellings with Stores.
"	1	Three " Lecture Room to Congregationalist Church.
"	1	One " Stable.
"	1	Six " Hotel on eight lots, (New-York Hotel.)
"	1	Three " Carriage Repository and Public Hall.
"	1	Four " "
"	1	Stone and marble Church, (Episcopal.)
"	1	Three story brick Shop and Manufactory.
"	2	" Stores.
Broome,	3	" Dwellings.
"	4	One Foundry.
Bethune,	2	Three Dwellings.
Carlisle,	1	" Dwelling and Store.
Cedar,	2	" Stores.
Centre,	2	Two Dwellings.

STREETS.	No. of Buildings erected.	DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS.
Centre,	1	Two story brick Shops.
Chambers,	1	" Dwelling.
"	3	Four " Dwellings with Stores.
"	1	One and half story brick Shop and Manufactory.
"	1	One story brick Store.
"	1	Three " and stone Savings Bank.
Chapel-st, or West Broadway,	1	Two " Dwelling.
" " " "	1	Three " "
Cherry,	1	Four " Dwelling with Store.
"	1	Three " Dwelling.
"	1	" " Dwelling with Store.
"	2	Four " " "
"	1	Two " Shop and Manufactory.
"	1	Four " Store.
"	1	One " Manufactory.
"	3	Three " "
"	1	Two " Public Hall.
"	1	" Church, (Mariners', on three lots.)
Christopher,	7	" Dwellings.
"	3	" Dwellings and Stores.
Christie,	1	Two " Dwelling.

"	"	Three	"	Dwellings, (three in the rear.)	6
"	"	Brick Churches, (one Congregationalist, and one Welsh.)	"		2
"	"	Four story brick Shop and Manufactory, (in the rear.)	"		1
Church,	"	Two	"	Store.	1
"	"	Two story wooden Shop.	"		1
"	"	One story added to brick Dwelling, (198 Church-street.)	"		1
City Hall Place,	"	Three story brick Dwellings.	"		8
"	"	One	"	Public School.	1
Canal,	"	Three	"	Stores.	2
Courtlandt,	"	Six	"	Hotel, (on two lots.)	1
Carmine,	"	Three	"	Dwellings with Stores.	2
Centre Market Place,	"	"	"	"	1
Clinton,	"	Two	"	Dwelling.	1
"	"	Three	"	Dwellings, (one in the rear.)	5
"	"	One	"	Factory, (in the rear.)	1
"	"	Brick Stable and Feed Store.	"		1
Crosby,	"	Three story brick Carriage Repository.	"		1
Corlears,	"	Two	"	Shop and Manufactory.	1
Cliff,	"	Five	"	Stores.	2
Cross,	"	Two	"	Dwellings.	3
Caroline,	"	Two and half story brick Dwelling.	"		1
Cannon,	"	Three story brick Dwellings.	"		7
Charles,	"	Brick Church.	"		1
"	"	Three story brick Dwellings.	"		3
Chatham,	"	"	"	Dwelling with Store.	1

STREETS.	No. of buildings erected.	DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS.
Chatham,	4	Four story brick Dwellings with Stores.
Delancey,	3	"
Decatur Place,	10	"
Division,	1	"
Duane,	1	Dwelling and Shop.
Dutch,	5	Dwelling.
Dominick,	1	Stores.
Dry Dock,	2	Dwelling.
Elm,	1	Dwellings.
East Broadway,	1	School.
Eldridge,	4	Dwelling.
"	6	"
"	1	Two and half story brick Dwellings.
"	1	One story brick Office.
"	1	Manufactory.
"	1	Manufactory, (in the rear.)
"	3	Dwellings, (one story added this year.)
"	1	" with Store.
Essex,	2	"
Forsyth,	3	" (in the rear.)
"	1	" with Store.
Franklin,	2	" (one story added this year.)

STREETS.	No. of buildings erected.	DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS.
Henry,	1	One story brick Office.
" "	1	Three " Dwelling.
Howard,	1	" " with Store.
Irving Place,	4	Four " " "
Jacob,	1	" " Store.
James,	2	Five " Dwellings with Stores.
Great Jones,	6	Three and half story brick Dwellings.
" "	2	One story brick Dwellings.
" "	2	Two " " { in alley between Great Jones
Kelley Place,	5	Three " " } and Bond-street.
Lewis,	1	" " "
" "	1	" " Shop and Manufactory.
Leonard,	1	Four " Dwelling.
Ludlow,	1	Two " School.
LaFayette Place,	2	Three and half story brick Dwellings.
Lexington Avenue,	10	" " story brick Dwellings.
Laurens,	2	" " " "
" "	1	" " Store.
Lombard, or Trinity Place,	1	" " Dwelling.
Mangin,	1	" " " "

MacDougal,	.	.	.	.	.	6	"	"	(one in the rear.)
"	.	.	.	.	.	2	"	"	
Manhattanville,	.	.	.	.	.	1	"	Stable, (near the eight mile stone.)	
Madison,	.	.	.	.	.	1	"	Dwelling.	
"	.	.	.	.	.	1	"	" and Store.	
"	.	.	.	.	.	1	"	" and Shop.	
Morris,	.	.	.	.	.	4	"	Shops and Manufactories.	
Mercer,	.	.	.	.	.	1	"	Two and half story brick Dwelling.	
"	.	.	.	.	.	1	"	" and Store.	
Monroe,	.	.	.	.	.	1	"	Three story brick Dwelling, (in rear.)	
Mott,	.	.	.	.	.	1	"	" and Shop.	
"	.	.	.	.	.	1	"	Store-House, (in rear.)	
Mulberry,	.	.	.	.	.	1	"	Dwelling.	
Morton,	.	.	.	.	.	1	"	"	
Murray,	.	.	.	.	.	2	"	Shops and Manufactories.	
"	.	.	.	.	.	7	"	and half story brick Dwellings.	
Montgomery,	.	.	.	.	.	3	"	story brick Dwellings with Stores.	
New,	.	.	.	.	.	1	"	Store.	
North Moore,	.	.	.	.	.	5	"	Dwellings.	
"	.	.	.	.	.	1	"	" with Store.	
Norfolk,	.	.	.	.	.	5	"	" (one in the rear.)	
"	.	.	.	.	.	3	"	"	
"	.	.	.	.	.	3	"	Shops and Manufactories.	
"	.	.	.	.	.	3	"	"	(one in the rear.)
"	.	.	.	.	.	1	"	Stable.	

STREETS.	No. of buildings erected.	DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS.
Oak,	1	Four story brick Dwelling and Store.
Oliver,	1	Stone Church, (Baptist.)
Orange,	1	Three story brick Dwelling, (in the rear.)
" "	1	" " " " Ward School.
Pearl,	1	" " " " Dwelling.
" "	2	Three " " " " Stores.
" "	1	Six " " " " " "
Prince,	1	Two " " " " Dwelling.
" "	9	Three " " " " " "
" "	2	" " " " " " with Stores.
" "	2	Two and half story brick-Dwellings with Stores.
" "	1	" " " " story brick Shop.
" "	2	Three " " " " " "
" "	1	" " " " " " Manufactory.
Pitt,	4	" " " " " " Dwellings, (two in the rear.)
" "	2	" " " " " " " "
" "	1	" " " " " " " "
" "	2	" " " " " " Brewery, (on two lots.)
" "	1	" " " " " " Dwelling.
Perry,	1	" " " " " " " (in rear.)
Roosevelt,	1	" " " " " " " "
Ryder's Alley,	2	Four " " " " " " Stores.

Roosevelt, Rydner, Alley, Four, Stores.

Ridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	One	"	"	Manufactory.
"	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	"	"	"	Dwellings.
Reade,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	Four	"	"	(in rear.)
Rose,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	"	"	"	"
Rutgers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Three	"	"	"
Suffolk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Four	"	"	"
"	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	Three	"	"	Manufactories.
"	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Brick Church, (Christian or Freewill Baptist.)	"	"	"
South,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	Two story brick Shops and Manufactories.	"	"	"
"	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Three	"	"	"
"	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	"	"	"	Stores.
"	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	{ Three and half story brick Manufactories ; these are all in one building and have had the two upper stories added this year.			
"	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	{ One story brick Office.			
"	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	{ Wood Floating Chapel for Mariners, bet. Pike and Market sts.			
"	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	{ Four story stone Store.			
"	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	{ Five story brick Store, Nos. 2 and 3.			
"	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	{ Five and half story brick Store.			
"	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	{ Three story brick Dwellings.			
St. Mark's Place,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	"	"	"	"
Spring,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	"	"	"	Shop and Manufactory.
"	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	"	"	"	Dwellings with Stores.
Stanton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	"	"	"	"
"	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	"	"	"	"
Sheriff,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	"	"	"	(in the rear.)
Stone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	"	"	"	"

STREETS.	No. of Buildings erected.	DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS.
Sullivan,	1	Three and half story brick Dwelling.
“	1	“ “ story brick Shop and Manufactory.
“	2	Two “ Dwellings.
“	1	Three “ “
Spruce,	1	“ “ Arcade.
Stuyvesant,	3	“ “ Dwellings.
Scammel,	2	Four “ “
Thompson,	1	Three “ “
“	1	Two and half story brick Dwelling.
“	1	Two story brick Shop and Manufactory.
Troy,	7	Three “ Dwellings.
Thomas,	1	“ “ “
University Place,	1	Four “ “
“	2	Three “ “
“	1	Three “ “ and stone Dwelling.
“	1	Three and half story brick Dwelling.
“	1	Stone Church.
Union Place,	4	Four story brick Dwellings.
“	2	Five “ “
Vesey,	3	Four “ Stores.
Wall,	1	“ “ Dwelling with Store.

Locality.	No.	Height.	Direction.	Number of Stories.	Remarks.
Washington,	6	1	2	Four	Stores, Dwelling with Stores.
"	1	2	2	Two	" Dwelling, (in the rear.)
"	2	2	2	Three	" " with Stores.
"	2	2	2	Four	Stores.
"	2	2	2	Five	"
"	2	2	2	Four	" " and Dwellings.
"	1	2	2	One	"
"	2	2	2	Three story stone	"
"	8	1	2	Three story brick	"
"	1	2	2	Two	Shop and Manufactory.
Whitehall,	2	2	2	Three	Dwellings.
Water,	2	1	2	"	"
"	1	2	2	"	"
"	1	2	2	"	" with Store.
"	1	2	2	Four	Store.
"	1	2	2	Three	Dwelling and Shop.
"	3	2	2	Three	Stores.
West,	3	2	2	Four	"
"	3	2	2	Five	"
"	5	2	2	Two	Shops.
"	2	2	2	Three	Dwellings.
Willett,	1	2	2	One	Manufactory.
"	1	2	2	Two	" (in the rear.)
"	1	2	2	"	Dwelling with Store.
"	1	2	2	Three	"

STREETS.	No. of buildings erected.	DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS.
William,	2	Four story brick Stores.
Wooster,	1	Two " Dwelling.
" "	1	Three " "
" "	1	" " " with Store.
" "	1	" " Shop and Manufactory.
" "	1	Two and half story brick Store.
Walnut,	4	Three story brick Dwellings with Stores.
Warren,	2	" and half story brick Dwellings.
" "	1	Four story brick Dwelling with Store.
" "	8	Stores.
Walker,	2	Three " Dwellings.
Avenue A,	3	" " "
" "	3	" " with Stores.
" B,	9	" " "
" C,	1	Two " "
" "	11	Three " "
" "	5	" " with Stores.
" D,	1	Two " "
" "	1	Three " "
" "	5	" " "
" "	1	" " Store, Shop, and Manufactory.

First Avenue,	.	.	.	.	3	"	"	"
"	.	.	.	.	1	One	"	with Store.
"	.	.	.	.	7	Three	"	"
"	.	.	.	.	1	Brick School.	"	"
Second Avenue,	.	.	.	.	29	Three story brick Dwellings.	"	"
Third Avenue,	.	.	.	.	1	Two	"	"
"	.	.	.	.	12	"	"	"
"	.	.	.	.	14	"	"	with Stores.
"	.	.	.	.	2	Two story wooden Dwellings.	"	"
"	bet'n 42d and 43d sts.	.	.	.	1	Two	"	Coach Shop and Manufactory.
"	corner 83d street,	.	.	.	1	One	"	Lecture Room to Dutch Church.
"	bet'n 121st and 122d "	.	.	.	3	Four story brick Dwellings and Stores.	"	"
"	.	.	.	.	45	Three	"	"
Fourth Avenue,	.	.	.	.	3	Four	"	"
"	.	.	.	.	1	Three	"	with Store.
"	.	.	.	.	2	Three and half story brick and stone Dwellings.	"	"
Fifth Avenue,	.	.	.	.	1	Brick Tea Room.	"	"
"	.	.	.	.	2	Three story brick Dwellings.	"	"
"	.	.	.	.	1	Four	"	"
"	.	.	.	.	4	Two and half story brick Dwellings.	"	"
"	.	.	.	.	1	"	"	with Stores.
"	.	.	.	.	1	Brick and stone Church.	"	"
Sixth Avenue,	.	.	.	.	17	Three story brick Dwellings with Stores.	"	"
"	.	.	.	.	5	"	"	"
"	.	.	.	.	1	Three and half story brick Dwelling.	"	"

STREETS.	No. of buildings erected.	DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS.
Sixth Avenue,	1	Two story brick Saloon, (in rear.)
"	6	Two story wooden Dwellings.
"	11	Three story brick Stores.
"	1	Two " Dwelling.
Seventh Avenue,	1	Three story stone and wood Dwelling.
"	8	Two story wooden Dwellings.
Eighth Avenue,	2	" story brick Dwellings.
"	2	Three " "
"	2	" story wooden Dwelling.
Ninth Avenue,	1	" " "
Tenth Avenue, bet'n 153d and 155th streets, }	2	" " "
"	1	Three story brick Dwelling.
First street,	3	" " "
Second,	1	" " "
"	2	Two " " with Store.
"	2	Three " " "
Third,	1	Two " " (in rear.)
"	8	Three " " (five in rear.)
"	4	" " " with Stores.
"	1	Two " " Shop and Manufactory.
"	1	Three " " "

STREETS.	No. of buildings erected.	DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS.
Eleventh,	2	Two story brick Dwellings with Stores.
"	1	Two " School.
"	4	Three " Dwellings.
Twelfth,	7	" " "
"	4	Two and half story brick Dwellings.
Thirteenth,	1	Two story wooden Shop.
"	23	Three story brick Dwellings.
"	1	One " Playing House for Children.
"	3	Two " Stables.
Fourteenth,	2	Four " and stone Dwellings.
"	2	Three and half story brick Dwellings.
"	1	Five story brick Seminary.
Fifteenth,	16	Three " Dwellings.
"	8	Four " "
"	1	Brick Church.
Sixteenth,	19	Three story brick Dwellings.
"	5	Four " "
"	2	" " "
Seventeenth,	1	Three " "
Nineteenth,	13	Three " "
Twentieth,	1	Four " "

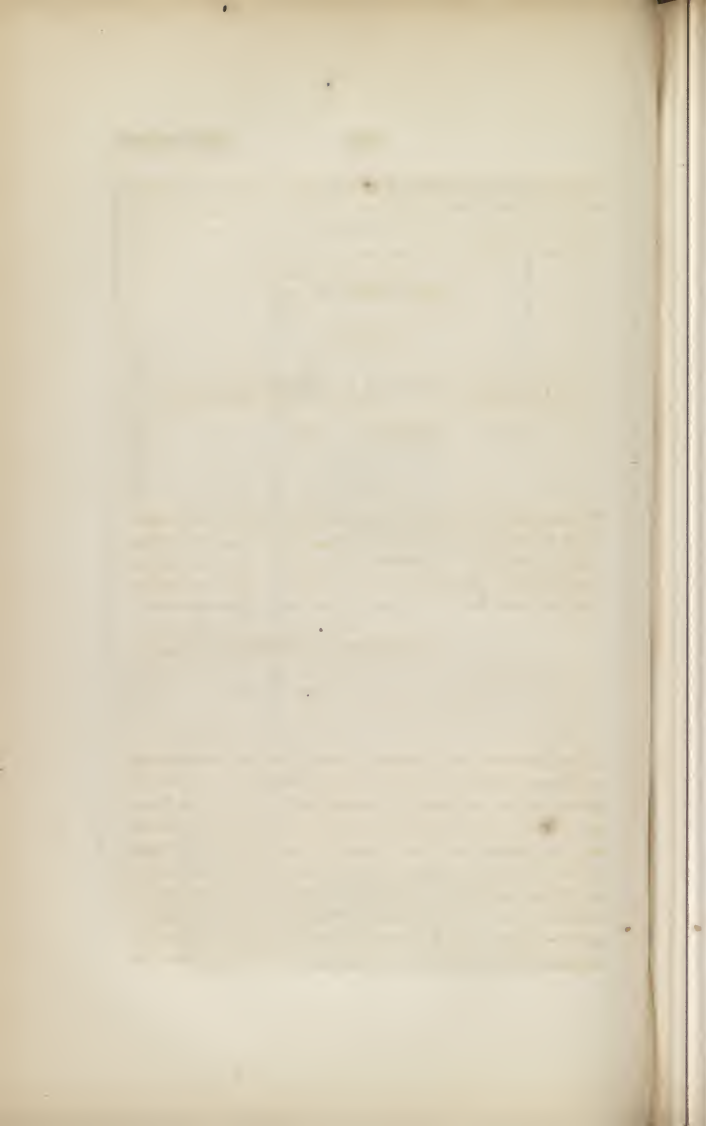
Nineteenth, Twentieth,	1	Three Dwellings	
Twenty-first,	13	"	
Twenty-second,	1	"	
Twenty-third,	3	"	
Twenty-fourth,	10	"	
Twenty-fifth,	17	"	
"	2	"	with Stores.
"	1	"	
Twenty-sixth,	9	"	
Twenty-seventh,	1	"	Shop and Manufactory.
Twenty-ninth,	1	"	Dwelling.
"	1	"	Brick Presbyterian Church.
Thirty-second,	9	"	Three story brick Dwellings.
"	2	"	Two story wooden
Thirty-fifth,	1	"	Three story brick School House.
Forty-second-st, cr. 3d Avenue,	1	"	Two story wood Store.
Forty-third-street, betw'n 7th and 8th Avenues,	4	"	Dwellings.
Forty-fourth-street, between 8th and 9th Avenues,	1	"	story brick
101st street, Bloomingdale,	1	"	story wood
120th street, between 8th and 9th Avenues,	1	"	Manufactory.

STREETS.	No. of buildings erected.	DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS.
127th street, between 2d and 3d Avenues, }	1	Two story wood Church.

The following table shows the Increase and Decrease in the several Wards.

INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
First Ward,	5	Second Ward,	11
Third Ward,	25	Eleventh Ward,	1
Fourth Ward,	6	Twelfth Ward,	40
Fifth Ward,	22	Fourteenth Ward,	18
Sixth Ward,	17	Sixteenth Ward,	174
Seventh Ward,	9	Seventeenth Ward,	10
Eighth Ward,	33		
Ninth Ward,	0		
Tenth Ward,	19		
Thirteenth Ward,	20		
Fifteenth Ward,	33		
Total Increase,	189	Total decrease,	65





DOCUMENT No. 60.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

MARCH 31, 1845.

The Committee on Cleaning Streets, to whom was referred the Message of His Honor the Mayor, and sundry memorials, in relation to the removal of the street compost deposited at sundry places, &c., presented the following Report thereon. Which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Clerk.

The Committee on Cleaning Streets, to whom were referred the Mayor's Message, referring to the complaints of citizens, in relation to the "nuisances in several of the slips in the lower part of the City, arising from the immense deposits of manure from the streets," and the several petitions to the Common Council from the "owners and occupants of dwellings near the foot of Rosevelt-street," and from the "owners and occupants of houses and stores in the neighborhood of Old Slip," in relation to the same subject ; and also the late Resolution from the Board of Assistants, to the effect of "directing the Superintendent of

Streets to remove the deposit of street manure, at the foot of Roosevelt-street," have given the whole matter, embraced in the foregoing papers, the due and faithful examination which its importance to the health and comfort of their fellow citizens demands. They therefore beg leave to

REPORT :

That it will be recollected, that at the commencement of the current political year, the streets of the City were in the worst possible condition, and that in obedience to the urgent demand of the public, it was among the first measures of the present Corporation to mature a plan for cleaning them by contract. In October last, arrangements to this effect were finally completed, and on the 11th of November, the several Contractors entered upon their respective duties, and have since continued in the discharge of them, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Streets. It will appear, by reference to the ninth Section of Title Fourth of the Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance of the Department of Cleaning Streets," that the attention of the Common Council had been called to the importance of relieving their fellow citizens in the neighborhood of the established dumping grounds, from the nuisance attending the deposits of manure, made between the 1st of May and the 1st of November; and that it was therefore provided, that the Contractors should furnish, at their own expense, a sufficient number of sloops, scows, and vessels, to receive as fast as collected, all the manure, filth, garbage, offal, dirt, cinders, ashes, and rubbish of whatever nature or description, from the 1st day of May to the 1st day in November, "in each year," and "remove the same from the City, or to the north of Thirtieth-street, as often as once every three days," under the penalty of a forfeiture of contract and other penalties in the said ordinance provided.

Less stringent provisions were adopted for the remainder of the

year, as the Common Council were not aware of the existence of the many and serious objections presented by the memorialists to the accumulation of deposits of manure during the winter and spring months. It was known that the privilege of accumulating the manure during this period, at the usual dumping-grounds, would be a great accommodation to the Contractors, and enable the City to make more favorable terms; and it was not supposed that an arrangement which had been so long acquiesced in by the complainants, was the source of any serious nuisance to the neighborhood. Had they been aware of the facts that have since been brought to their knowledge, the summer arrangements might have been extended through the year.

The Corporation have provided for the relief of the neighborhoods in question, of the greater evil under which they have hitherto suffered; but their improvement on the old system has only shown, it would seem, that other evils remain to be corrected, of whose existence they were not aware at the time of commencing the work of reform.

Peculiar circumstances, that could not have been reasonably anticipated, have rendered it necessary to resort to other than the usual localities for the temporary deposit of manure. The dumping-grounds, designated in the ordinance before referred to, were filled at an unusually early period; because a greater quantity of dirt was removed from the streets during the late winter months than in any similar period preceding. In order to put the streets in a passable condition as early as possible after the great fall of snow in February, the selection of other places of deposit for temporary purposes became indispensable. These it was intended to clean out early in the month of April, and in the course of a week or ten days, or as fast as vessels can be procured for the purpose, the accumulation of manure in these temporary dumping-grounds will be entirely removed.

It must be admitted that the Corporation have not realized all the advantages they anticipated from the employment of Street Contractors. For their disappointment, various reasons may be assigned, all of which have operated to embarrass the great object they had in view in the passage of the Street Cleaning Ordinance. As every such movement contemplates economy, its effects must be to diminish the wages of the laborers, or compel them to do more work for the same wages, which excites hostility among a numerous class of men, and leads to combinations for the purpose of rendering such attempts inefficient, and therefore unpopular. This seems to be the fate of every similar measure, designed to relieve, by judicious contracts, the burdens of the tax payers. Some days elapsed after the contracts in question were made, before sufficient laborers could be found to work under them; and when workmen were obtained, it so happened that the stormy weather of an unusually open and mild winter, baffled all efforts to keep the streets in a cleanly state. Periods of two and three successive weeks occurred, which did not admit of the removal of any street deposit; and it frequently happened that when the half liquid composition that covered our streets was collected into heaps, to drain previous to removal, before it had reached a consistency necessary for cartage, a fall of rain or sleet would render unavailing all the labor that had been expended upon it. These evils were obviously beyond the correction of the Contractors, or the power of the Common Council. They have, in some instances, furnished an occasion for individuals to complain of the Corporation, but it is too apparent to all who give any reflection to the subject, that these complaints ought rather to be directed against the elements. The vast amount of dirt which has been actually removed from the streets, so great as to overfill the places of deposit, which have hitherto been found quite sufficient, furnishes the best and most satisfactory evidence of the amount of labor that has been actually performed on the streets.

Your Committee have felt it their duty to make these remarks,

in view of the injustice that has been done in some instances to the Contractors, as well as the Corporation, for evils obviously not within their means of control.

Your Committee are satisfied from observation and inquiry that the /garbage, ashes, filth, and compost of the streets must hereafter be immediately removed from the City ; for there can be no justification, except that of necessity, for collecting them in any inhabited locality. This necessity may exist for a short period in the winter months, when the obstructions caused by snow and ice may interfere with their convenient removal ; but there can be no pretence assumed of any such necessity at any other time.

Your Committee have therefore examined this subject, with the view of suggesting a system of permanent relief ; and beg leave to report a plan to effect this object as the result of their inquiry and reflection.

This plan contemplates the provision of a certain number of suitable barges, or scows of a burthen of about 500 loads each, to be divided into apartments for the separate reception of ashes, garbage and manure ; which barges should be stationed at such points as may be best selected to lessen the distance, and reduce the expense of cartage. Into these barges the carts may dump their loads directly, without the customary expense of inspectors or helpers, the men having charge of a barge doing the duty of both. When loaded the barges may be removed to Blackwell's Island, and there unloaded by the labor of the prisoners, at suitable places selected and prepared for the purpose. The full boat immediately on its removal, may be replaced by an empty one ; so that a receptacle will always be in readiness for all the dirt of the City, as fast as it may be collected. At Blackwell's Island the prisoners might not only be rendered serviceable in unloading the barges, but they might be profitably employed in assorting the manure, and separating the good manure from the refuse.

The selected manure would be always in great demand with the farmer, and bring a price enhanced from 25 to 50 per cent above what it would bring in its usual mixed state. The sifting of the cinders and ashes would furnish employment to prisoners capable of doing nothing else ; an employment not altogether unprofitable if we may judge from the fact that it is now followed by many persons, and that really a vast amount of fuel is thus saved. The garbage would feed hundreds of swine which the prisoners could also attend to. In order to carry out the plan thus suggested with success, it will be necessary to provide a small steam tug to tow the barges to and from the Island, and other places where the contents may be wanted. Such a tug or boat could be readily chartered : or, more economically, perhaps, purchased. A suitable boat for this purpose could be constructed for about \$6,500 ; and could be maintained with a proper equipment of men and officers for about seven dollars a day, with nine dollars a day for fuel, when engaged in active duty. The whole charge of it would probably vary from seven to sixteen dollars a day. Such a boat would be very useful for many purposes, and add nothing to the present expenses of the City.

The amount now paid for transportation, under the existing arrangements for the Alms House, City Prison, Lunatic Asylum, Penitentiary and Farms School, would in fact defray the expenses of a Steamboat, capable of performing all that transportation, besides the work now proposed : and the same boat could also tow up to Blackwell's Island and back again, if desired, any vessel wishing to purchase and load with manure.

If this plan were adopted, the nuisances complained of by the Memorialists, might be readily and permanently removed, and our citizens generally be benefitted in regard to health and comfort. No other plan has been suggested which promises any thing more than partial and temporary relief. Your Committee therefore recommend the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Committee on Cleaning Streets, be authorized to procure estimates for the barges, and for a steamboat necessary to carry out the plan herein suggested, and to make further report on the same.

WM. S. MILLER,
JOHN A. BUNTING

DOCUMENT No. 61.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

MARCH 31, 1845.

The following Report was received from the Street Commissioner in answer to a resolution calling for information relative to the amount paid the City Surveyors, which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

In compliance with the following resolution which was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 21st inst., viz. :

Resolved, That the Comptroller and Street Commissioner, report to this Board at its next meeting, the amount of fees paid City Surveyors from the City Treasury, from the 1st day of January, 1836, to the 1st day of January, 1845; specifying the amount in each year, and the amount paid each Surveyor in each year, and the name of such Surveyor.

The Street Commissioner respectfully

REPORTS:

That the following amounts have been paid to the several City Surveyors through his department, as nearly as the same may be ascertained from the books which have been kept in this office, within the dates mentioned in the resolution, viz.: to

Daniel Ewen,	\$25,005 61
Edward Ewen,	3,413 47
John Ewen,	635 00
Thomas R. Ludlam,	13,092 84
Silas Ludlam,	7,903 89
Isaac T. Ludlam,	5,433 92
Joseph F. Bridges,	13,126 91
Edward W. Bridges,	2,825 67
Edwin Smith,	8,268 97
George B. Smith,	537 12
George W. Smith,	1,229 43
Gardner A. Sage,	11,381 64
Francis P. Vidal,	4,912 79
Francis Nicholson,	6,400 48
J. J. Serrell,	2,614 33
W. H. Whitlock,	851 03
Edward Doughty,	2,087 51
William B. Doughty,	763 85
Samuel S. Doughty,	3,657 56
Roswell Graves,	1,534 99
George C. Schaeffer,	420 03
William Dewey,	215 63
John Pollock,	856 88

\$117,169 55

For greater detail reference is made to the annexed statements.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL S. DOUGHTY,
Street Commissioner.

New-York, March 31st, 1845.

Amount of moneys paid in each year from the Treasury through the Street Commissioner's Office, to the City Surveyors, from January 1st, 1836, to January 1st, 1845.

YEARS.	TO WHOM PAID.					AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
1836,	Daniel Ewen,	.	.	.	.	1,726 90	
1837,	do.	.	.	.	.	5,512 77	
1838,	do.	.	.	.	.	7,044 87	
1839,	do.	.	.	.	.	5,936 36	
1840,	do.	.	.	.	.	978 98	
1841,	do.	.	.	.	.	1,609 91	
1842,	do.	.	.	.	.	807 13	
1843,	do.	.	.	.	.	568 00	
1844,	do.	.	.	.	.	820 69	25,005 61
	Total amount paid Daniel Ewen,	.	.	.	.
1837,	Edward Ewen,	.	.	.	.	1,000 00	
1838,	do.	.	.	.	.	1,016 38	
1839,	do.	.	.	.	.	1,227 85	
1844,	do.	.	.	.	.	169 24	
	Total amount paid Edward Ewen,	.	.	.	.		3,413 47

YEARS.	TO WHOM PAID.		AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
1836,	Isaac T. Ludlam,	Brought forward,	826 25	50,050 81
1837,	do. . . . .	. . . . .	1,251 47	
1838,	do. . . . .	. . . . .	2,604 20	
1839,	do. . . . .	. . . . .	752 00	
	Total amount paid Isaac T. Ludlam,	. . . . .		5,433 92
1836,	Joseph F. Bridges, . . . . .	. . . . .	1,063 25	
1837,	do. . . . .	. . . . .	4,772 79	
1838,	do. . . . .	. . . . .	2,372 47	
1839,	do. . . . .	. . . . .	2,560 18	
1840,	do. . . . .	. . . . .	26 01	
1842,	do. . . . .	. . . . .	1,178 00	
1843,	do. . . . .	. . . . .	649 03	
1844,	do. . . . .	. . . . .	505 18	
	Total amount paid Joseph F. Bridges,	. . . . .		13,126 91
1836,	Edward W. Bridges, . . . . .	. . . . .	1,692 00	
1837,	do. . . . .	. . . . .	104 19	
1838,	do. . . . .	. . . . .	122 29	
1839,	do. . . . .	. . . . .	526 74	
1840,	do. . . . .	. . . . .	77 57	

1842,	do.	.	.	.	.	200 85
1844,	do.	.	.	.	.	102 03
	Total amount paid Edward W. Bridges,	.	.	.	.
1836,	Edwin Smith,	.	.	.	.	2,288 90
1837,	do.	.	.	.	.	2,068 29
1838,	do.	.	.	.	.	645 75
1839,	do.	.	.	.	.	2,441 67
1842,	do.	.	.	.	.	274 82
1843,	do.	.	.	.	.	102 50
1844,	do.	.	.	.	.	438 04
	Total amount paid Edwin Smith,	.	.	.	.
1836,	George B. Smith,	.	.	.	.	287 12
1837,	do.	.	.	.	.	250 00
	Total amount paid George B. Smith,	.	.	.	.
1839,	George W. Smith,	.	.	.	.	20 85
1840,	do.	.	.	.	.	150 18
1841,	do.	.	.	.	.	121 64
1842,	do.	.	.	.	.	124 32
1843,	do.	.	.	.	.	548 55
1844,	do.	.	.	.	.	263 89
	Total amount paid George W. Smith,	.	.	.	.
	Amount carried forward,					
						1,229 43
						\$81,472 83

2,825 67

8,268 97

537 12

YEARS.	TO WHOM PAID.		AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
1836,	Gardner A. Sage,	.	796 02	81,472 83
1837,	do.	.	1,081 03	
1838,	do.	.	1,175 20	
1839,	do.	.	6,231 93	
1840,	do.	.	792 64	
1841,	do.	.	43 53	
1842,	do.	.	410 05	
1843,	do.	.	573 92	
1844,	do.	.	277 32	11,381 64
	Total amount paid Gardner A. Sage,	.	.	
1836,	Francis P. Vidal,	.	1,196 25	
1837,	do.	.	1,448 96	
1838,	do.	.	691 83	
1839,	do.	.	525 39	
1840,	do.	.	197 79	
1841,	do.	.	645 50	
1842,	do.	.	88 03	4,912 79
1844,	do.	.	119 04	
	Total amount paid Francis P. Vidal,	.	.	

Brought forward,

1836,	Francis Nicholson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,009 06
1837,	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,453 84
1838,	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	814 26
1839,	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,828 00
1840,	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	250 00
1841,	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45 32
	Total amount paid Francis Nicholson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,400 48
1837,	J. J. Serrell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,455 76
1838,	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	461 18
1839,	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	596 19
1840,	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64 50
1841,	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36 70
	Total amount paid J. J. Serrell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,614 33
1837,	William H. Whitlock,	.	.	.	.	.	.	348 68
1838,	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	190 66
1839,	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	154 36
1840,	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	136 89
1844,	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20 44
	Total amount paid William H. Whitlock,	.	.	.	.	.	.	851 03
								\$ 107,633 10

Amount carried forward,

YEARS.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
1837,	Edward Doughty,	758 90	107,633 10
1838,	do.	532 61	
1839,	do.	161 75	
1840,	do.	130 00	
1842,	do.	5 00	
1844,	do.	499 25	2,087 51
	Total amount paid Edward Doughty,		
1837,	William B. Doughty,	69 99	
1839,	do.	214 05	
1840,	do.	232 55	
1842,	do.	129 58	763 85
1843,	do.	88 25	
1844,	do.	29 43	
	Total amount paid William B. Doughty,		
1837,	Samuel S. Doughty,	754 01	
1838,	do.	1,564 27	
1839,	do.	316 49	
1841,	do.	115 96	
1842,	do.	608 71	



DOCUMENT No. 62.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

MARCH 31, 1845.

The following Report was received from the Superintendent of the Alms House, in answer to a resolution requiring a statement of articles sold in the Alms House, from May 15th, to December 31st, 1844 ; also, for the corresponding period in the preceding year, &c., which was laid upon the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

ALMS HOUSE, BELLEVUE, }
March 31st, 1845. }

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York :

GENTLEMEN :—In accordance with a resolution passed by your Board, I send you herewith a statement of articles sold in the Alms House Department, from May 15th to December 31st, 1844, and also during the corresponding period in the preceding year.

This statement is taken from the book in which the receipts of the Superintendent have been entered, from whatever source they may have been derived, with the exception of the amounts received from the Comptroller for disbursements.

My monthly returns, (with my affidavit, as well as the receipt of the Chamberlain attached to each,) are deposited with the Comptroller and may be examined and compared with the entries on the book at the Alms House.

Respectfully submitted.

H. LOOFBORROW,
Superintendent.

Amount of goods sold and prices received, from 15th May to December 31st, 1844.

DATE.	ARTICLES SOLD AND TO WHOM.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
1844.			
June,	John Cornish, 294 flour barrels at 15 cents,	44 51	
	John Morgan, 313 " " " " " "	46 95	
	do 10 molasses hogsheads at 50 cents,	5 00	
	John H. Briggs, lot old casks,	14 92	
	William Greenough, proceeds Sales at Auction damaged flour as per } account annexed,	145 56	
	Cash, 18 barrels bones, and 48 barrels swill,	25 50	282 44
July,	John H. Briggs, old casks, }		
	John Cornish, " }	29 95	
	John Mulholland, old iron, 45 3 21 at \$1 00, . . . 45 96		
	10 0 26 . . . 15 39		
	130 lbs lead, . . . 1 68		
	55 " copper, . . . 7 15		
	68 " brass, . . . 4 76		
	Amount carried forward,	74 94	\$282 44

DATE.	ARTICLES SOLD AND TO WHOM.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
1844. July,	John Mulholland, one cow, \$20, Received from J. F. Driggs, for one yoke oxen, " N. Hopper, " " one horse, Thomas Starr, 6 sheep at \$1 75; 6 do. \$1 50; 9 lambs at \$1 62½, Jonathan Nash, 1 sheep at \$2 50; 1 hog \$4 50, Cash for swill and bones,	20 00 100 00 90 00 10 00 37 63 7 00 26 00	282 44
Aug.	Thomas Starr, 14 hogs, 3,441 lbs, at 3½ cents, Cash for swill and bones, J. H. Briggs, empty casks, Four loads coal dust,	120 54 21 50 5 75 4 00	365 62
Sept.	Jonathan Wilt, 21 hogs, 4,875 lbs, at 3½ cents, Daniel Rhodes, 11 hogs, 2,462 lbs., at 3½ cents, Nathaniel Hopper, 8 hogs, J. F. Driggs, 3 pigs, Two old carriages, as per account sales annexed, J. H. Briggs, lot old casks,	170 62 86 17 50 00 3 00 84 02 12 07	151 69

	John Mulholland, 336 lbs. wrought iron, at \$1 50, 2,250 lbs. cast iron, at 87½,	.	.	.	5 04
	Sundry persons for bones,	.	.	.	19 69
	Lot spools,	.	.	.	37 96
		.	.	.	1 88
					470 45
Oct.	Sundry persons, six looms,	.	.	.	38 00
	Sundry persons, looms as per account sales annexed,	.	.	.	89 59
	J. R. Bleeker & Co., 1 twisting machine,	.	.	.	15 00
	N. Hopper, for 16 pigs at 50 cents,	.	.	.	8 00
	2 hogs, 2 shoats, and 2 pigs,	.	.	.	33 00
	8 pigs at \$1 00; 1 hog \$8 00,	.	.	.	16 00
					199 59
Nov.	W. H. Guest, 2 pigs,	.	.	.	2 00
	Sundry persons, for bones and soap fat,	.	.	.	50 74
	John H. Briggs, lot old barrels,	.	.	.	3 50
	2 oil casks,	.	.	.	4 20
	6 pork barrels,	.	.	.	3 00
	4 hhds. and 6 old barrels,	.	.	.	5 12
	For cash calf skins,	.	.	.	4 88
					73 44
					\$1,543 23
	Amount carried forward,				

DATE.	ARTICLES SOLD AND TO WHOM.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
1844. Dec.	<p>Sundry persons for bones, . . . Amount brought forward,</p> <p>J. Mulholland, 1,700 lbs. old iron at 82½; 200 lbs. wrought at \$1 50,</p> <p>J. Blair, 1 pair oxen \$80 00; 15 hogs and pigs \$50 00, . . .</p> <p>One pair shoes, (Children's), . . . 50</p> <p>Peter Cooper, 910 flour barrels at 17 cents, . . . 154 70</p> <p>N. J. Sanford, 1,430 flour barrels, " . . . 243 10</p> <p>Tonnele & Hall, sales wool as per account sales annexed, . . .</p>	<p>39 25</p> <p>17 88</p> <p>130 00</p> <p>50</p> <p>154 70</p> <p>243 10</p> <p>585 43</p> <p>248 36</p>	<p>\$1,543 23</p> <p>\$2,377 02</p>

*Account of goods sold, and prices sold for, from 15th May to
31st December, 1843.*

July,	Received for flour barrels,	2 53
"	" for calf skins,	5 18
Aug.	" John Quinn for horse,	13 00
Sept.	" Thomas Allair for horse, . . .	18 00
Oct.	" John Cornish, empty flour bbls.	12 75
Nov.	" John Giles, for one hog, . . .	10 00
"	" Jonathan Shay, for hides, . .	8 99
Dec.	" H. J. Sandford, flour barrels, .	679 50
		<hr/>
		\$749 95.

NEW-YORK TATTERSALLS, 446 BROADWAY,

GEORGE W. MILLER, Proprietor.

9th September, 1845.

Sales for account of Mr. SUTTON, (for Commissioners of Alms House.)

NO.		Gross Am't Sales.	Com's, 5 per c. and adv. 50 c.	Net Proceeds.
4395	Second hand Barouch,	62 50	3 62	58 88
4394	do.	27 00	1 84	25 14
				\$84 02

GEO. W. MILLER,
By H. MEIGGS.

Sales by W. GREENOUGH, per order H. LOOFBORROW, Supt.

1	Loom and fixtures,	. . . . .	3 25
1	" "	. . . . .	3 00
1	" "	. . . . .	1 00
1	" "	. . . . .	2 00
1	" "	. . . . .	45 00
1	Wool Picker,	. . . . .	2 75
1	Wheel Shaft,	. . . . .	16 00
1	Spinning Billy,	. . . . .	17 50
1	"	. . . . .	7 20
40	Spools, at 18 cents,	. . . . .	34
1	Pair Steelyards,	. . . . .	2 25
1	Warping Machine,	. . . . .
			\$100 29
CHARGES.			
	Advertising, &c., &c.,	. . . . . 5 00	
	Commissions,	. . . . . 5 70	
			10 70
			\$89 59

E. & O. E. New-York, Sept. 18th, 1844.

WALTER GREENOUGH,

Per Wm J. SHERWOOD.

Sales by TONNELE & HALL,

For account New-York Alms House.

1844.

Dec. 24, 15 bales Black and Gray Wool, burry,
 A H 156, 102, 109, 107, 125, 94, 98, 166
 A H 145, 95, 178, 150
 H 73, 87, 64

1749 Net.

Tare $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{1704}$, at 16 cents, 272 64
 15 sacks, at 25 cents, 3 75

\$276 39

DEDUCT

Interest 3 per cent. \$8 29; Commission } 22 11
 5 per cent. \$13 82, }
 Storage and Fire Insurance 3 months, at }
 8 cents per bale per month; and 10 cts. } 4 42
 per \$100 per month, }
 Advertising, labor, &c., &c., 1 50

28 03

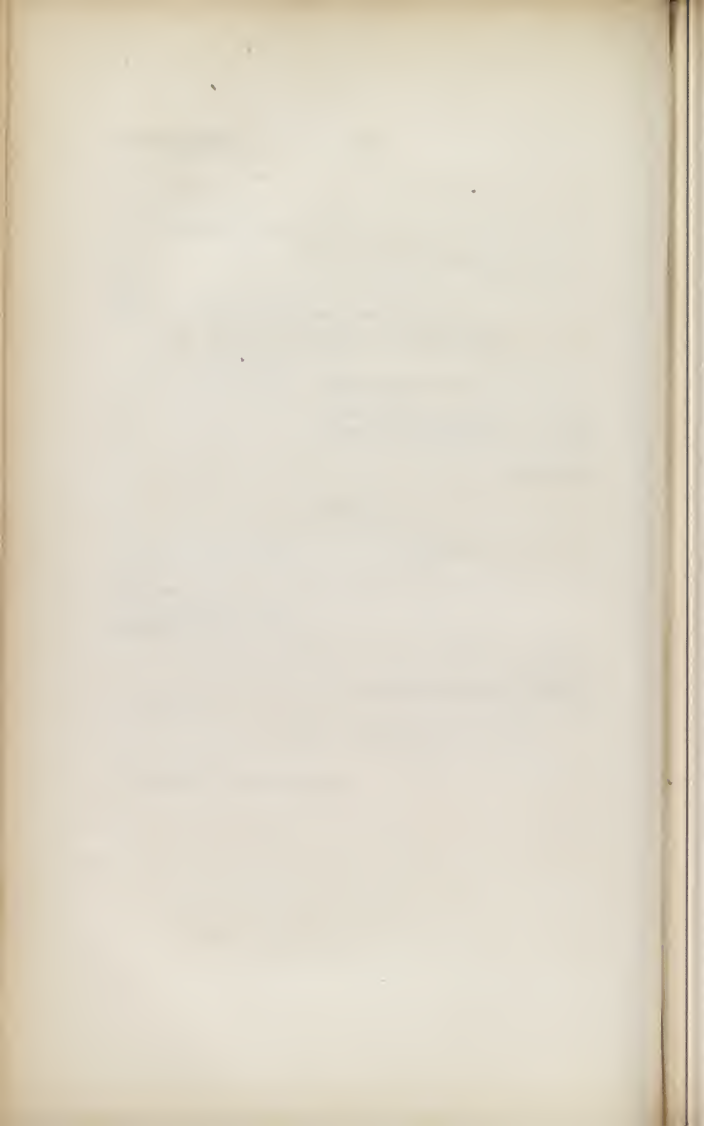
Nett proceeds, \$248 36

E. & O. E.

TONNELE & HALL,

Per T. VOORHIES.

New-York, 24th Dec., 1844.



DOCUMENT No. 63.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

FEBRUARY 10, 1845.

The City Inspector presented the Annual Report of the Deaths in the City and County of New-York, for the year 1844; which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, }
January 15th, 1845. }

To the Honorable the Common Council:

The accompanying pages, embracing the Annual Report of the Deaths in the City and County of New-York, with some brief remarks in relation to its present and prospective sanatory regulations, are respectfully submitted to your Honorable Body,
by

Your obedient servant,

ELI LEAVITT, *City Inspector.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

THE HISTORY OF ARTS IS A STUDY OF THE
ARTS AS THEY HAVE BEEN IN THE PAST
AND AS THEY ARE IN THE PRESENT
AND AS THEY ARE IN THE FUTURE

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REPORT.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, }
New-York, January 15, 1845. }

To the Honorable the Common Council :

The period designated by law for the Annual Report of the City Inspector having arrived, it becomes my duty to submit to your honorable body a statement of the usual statistics of the department, and such other information of a more general character, having a bearing upon the health of the City, as has come within my observation, during the short time that has elapsed since my appointment.

The tables have been arranged, and the diseases have been classified according to the plan adopted by the Registrar General of England, and they are at once so concise and simple, as to be readily understood by the reader of ordinary intelligence.

The magnitude which the City has already attained, and its continued rapid growth, would seem to demand that some more efficient measures should be adopted to provide for proper sanatory regulations than has been done heretofore. The provisions of the office of City Inspector are altogether inadequate to the necessities of the public, and sufficient assistants are not allowed,

to attend to the various duties of the office, with that degree of promptitude which is requisite to protect the best interests of the City.

The compensation allowed the Health Wardens being only one hundred dollars per annum, little assistance can be expected from them ; and the whole duties of the department devolve upon the City Inspector and one assistant ; and in that season of the year when the most attention is required, they must necessarily be but imperfectly performed.

Several important subjects connected with the health of the City have agitated the public mind during the past year, the most prominent of which is, the construction of common or public sewers, to carry into the rivers the waste water of our dwellings, as well as the night soil, which have heretofore been allowed to accumulate in large quantities in privies and cesspools constructed for that purpose ; and while some have objected to the adoption and construction of sewers for this object, others have strenuously advocated it, and have adduced such evidence in its favor, derived chiefly from the experience of European Cities, as to remove the doubts of the most skeptical. It is certainly a subject of paramount importance, to dispose, in the least objectionable manner, of the large quantities of filth which are constantly engendering disease ; and if the plan that has hitherto prevailed of conveying it through the streets in carts, and depositing it in the docks, can be avoided, it is certainly very desirable.

The construction of proper sewers must necessarily be the work of many years ; and it should not be entered upon without taking such preparatory steps as would secure all the advantages which are to be derived from the experience of those cities that have already adopted this means of disposing of their refuse.

A plan should be matured which will embrace the whole ex-

tent of the City, and fix permanently the sizes of the mains, and of the lateral branches, according to the necessities of their localities, which should in all cases be strictly adhered to. By such a course much unnecessary expense and trouble may be avoided, and a much more complete and perfect system would be the result, than if no fixed plan of the work had been adopted, and their construction from time to time left to different individuals and interests.

In streets running at right angles with the rivers, and receiving the accumulations of the drains of the intersecting streets, the size of the sewers should be sufficient to allow a man to pass through in nearly an upright position, for the purpose of cleaning them out occasionally; while those of the intersecting streets would not require to be so large.

With the facilities afforded by the abundant supply of water with which the City is provided, I can see no objection to the use of sewers to convey into the rivers the deposits of water closets to any extent that may be desired; and in my opinion much less inconvenience will arise from such a practice, than from that now in use. If the sewers are constructed in the most approved form, which I believe is conceded to be that of the egg shape, as represented in the figure, thus,*



* Appendix, Question 368, &c.

there will be little danger of any accumulation ever taking place, and but a small quantity of water will be required to keep them entirely clear of any substance from which offensive effluvia might arise.

No city affords greater facilities for drainage than New-York ; the streets are generally straight, and of sufficient declivity to carry off the water rapidly. The distance across the City, from river to river, is so small, that in no place would a sewer, from a line drawn through the centre of the City, require to be more than about one mile in length, and for all necessary purposes few if any would require to be more than five feet three inches in height and three feet six inches in width, in their largest dimensions. Those of short streets would not require to be more than four feet six inches by two feet nine inches ; and in many cases, two feet six inches by two feet would be sufficiently large ; and as a general rule, the bottom of the sewer should be at least twelve feet below the surface of the ground.

This form of the sewer has been found to be not only the best adapted to the use recommended, but it is also the most economical and durable, costing but little more than one-half that of an upright-sided sewer of the same capacity. It is important that the intersections should not be at right angles, but that in all cases curved junctions should be adopted.

The sizes of the drains from the houses into the public sewers should be regulated by law, and be of a circular or oval form, and constructed of brick, metal, or earthen, the latter material having been successfully introduced in Great Britain.

In addition to the great benefits to be derived by the ready disposal of so large a proportion of the filth of the City, as may be carried off by the means of properly constructed sewers, the benefits to the road or carriage ways of our streets arising from

sewers are very important. Where sewers have been laid down during the past year in Greenwich-street, Grand-street, between the Bowery and Centre-street, and in Delancey, Rivington, and Stanton streets, from Sheriff-street to the East River, besides relieving the cellars from all inconvenience from stagnant water, or the overflow of the streets occasioned by such sudden and heavy falls of rain as usually occur in the months of July and August, which have frequently filled all the cellars and basements, to the great loss of property and health of the poor but industrious classes of inhabitants residing in those neighborhoods; they have also relieved the streets of the large quantities of ice which have heretofore accumulated during the winter months, requiring much labor and expense to keep the gutters sufficiently open to carry off the waste water of the dwellings. Lateral drains have not, in all cases, been constructed from the houses into those sewers, and yet the cellars have been drained. The bottoms of the sewers have been laid chiefly without mortar, so that they might the more effectually drain the ground, which, by the disuse of the neighboring wells since the introduction of the Croton river, had become completely saturated with water. For this purpose they have fully met the expectations of the owners of the surrounding property, at whose expense they have been built. Some change in the manner of construction may be necessary to secure the advantages of lateral drains from the cellars, yards, cesspools and privies, to carry all the waste water and night soil of the adjoining premises into the public sewers. With these views I would recommend the repeal of the law prohibiting the use of the common sewers already existing for this purpose, and new ordinances providing for the construction of others for the same object, as fast as the public necessities may require.

The great expense of properly constructed water closets has heretofore confined their use to a very limited number;* but much attention having been given to the subject, they are now con-

* Appendix, Question 181, &c.

structed at much lower rates, and should they become more general, improvements would no doubt be made which would reduce their cost, so as to bring them within the means of all.

A proper system of sewerage would also afford great facilities to dispose of the street sweepings, a great proportion of which might be conveyed through them to the rivers, without endangering their obstruction : thus saving entirely the cartage, which is a great proportion of the expense of cleaning the streets.*

The prevailing practice, which is becoming every year more general, of building houses for the poorer classes of our population, so as to cover the whole or nearly the whole area of the ground, and thus crowding a large number of families together in a space which is not more than sufficient for one, doubtless has a tendency to increase the mortality of the City ; and it is a matter of regret that many of the better description of houses, and even some of those occupied by the wealthy, are so constructed as to have but little yard room, whereby we are deprived of a free circulation of air, which experience has proved to be indispensable to health. I have found, however, on a personal examination of the courts that have been recently constructed, that they are provided with many conveniences to which their occupants have heretofore been strangers : convenient privies, an abundant supply of Croton water, well flagged walks, and open and spacious entrances, render them much more desirable residences than the dilapidated tenements, with unpaved yards, and none of the other conveniences here enumerated, in which they have heretofore been obliged to live. There is, however, great room for improvement, and if some of the philanthropic capitalists with whom our City abounds, would turn their attention to the construction of suitable dwellings for the middle as well as the poorer classes, they would engage in a work of benevolence, the value of which could not be computed in dollars ; and yet it might be

* Appendix, Question 1158, &c.

done without the least pecuniary sacrifice. Many hundred dwellings, built in a plain and economical style, to accommodate one or two small families in moderate circumstances, would command good tenants at a remunerating price. Much good would result from a law prohibiting the construction of courts, unless so arranged as to allow of a free circulation of air, and proper ventilation.* And if covering more than one half the ground with dwellings could in all cases be prevented, it would, without doubt, have a salutary influence upon the health of the City.

It will be observed, on reference to the tables, that the number of bodies removed from the City for interment bears a large proportion to the whole number of deaths, and it is a gratifying fact that it is becoming a more general practice than heretofore. This may be attributed in a great measure to the recent opening of several new cemeteries in Brooklyn and Williamsburg on Long Island, which are convenient of access, and being subdivided into small plots which are sold to individuals, they are in a great measure secured from the violations to which public grounds have always been more or less exposed. While on this subject, it may not be improper to suggest that some other facilities than those already provided, should be afforded for the burial of the poor. Heretofore no other place than the Potter's Field, at the junction of Fourth Avenue and Fiftieth-street, has been appropriated for this purpose; and there the bodies have not been regularly or decently interred in graves, but great pits have been dug in which a large number of bodies have been deposited; and when filled, have been covered over slightly with earth, allowing the most offensive and pernicious exhalations to fill the atmosphere, to such an extent as to endanger the health of the whole neighborhood for months together, until the place became so intolerable, that it was deemed necessary to discontinue its use. A portion of Randall's Island has since been appropriated to this object, which is so remote from the City, that it is objectionable. Those whose necessities oblige them to bury their relatives and friends there,

* Appendix, Question 3315, &c.

are unable to pay them the last tribute of respect, by following them to their graves. Humanity would seem to dictate the propriety of making some other provision for their accommodation ; and it has occurred to me that this might be done without increased expense to the City. If a place should be set apart in the suburbs, in which interments in graves, in the usual manner, could be made, and a hearse provided, at a total cost not exceeding two or three dollars, the City would be relieved of a great proportion of the burden now imposed upon it by the burial of the poor. Sufficient ground remains unoccupied in the Potter's Field, in Fiftieth-street, at least to determine the effect of such a plan, and in all probability to serve the purpose for several years to come. I have ascertained that in the Roman Catholic burying ground, between the First Avenue and Avenue B and Eleventh and Twelfth streets, which has been in use since 1833, upwards of 29,000 bodies have been interred. The whole area of the ground is but little more than three and one-half acres ; and there is yet room for a large number of interments. The weekly number of interments in Potter's Field averages 24, and in the Catholic burying ground above named, 59.

Public Baths have been frequently recommended, and the attention of the authorities may be properly directed to the subject. The abundant supply of water with which the City is furnished, is favorable to the object ; and every facility should be afforded the large number of citizens who are not able to provide such conveniences at home, to induce them to habits of cleanliness. The expense would be very trifling, and might be defrayed by a small charge for admission. The plan adopted by the public should be confined to private or separate baths for each individual ; and care should be taken to have them well arranged and properly conducted ; otherwise their influence on the public morals might more than balance the benefits to be derived from them. Or perhaps the free use of the water would be a sufficient inducement to some enterprising individuals to furnish such ac-

commodations at a charge sufficiently low to secure all the advantages that could possibly arise from public establishments.

The regulation of the streets and avenues in the suburbs, leaving the adjacent grounds much below the grade of the City, has caused many ponds of stagnant water to be collected, which have been the subject of much complaint during the past year. So far as practicable, means have been taken to have them filled up without delay ; but there are still many places which require to be regulated so as to carry off the water, and no time should be lost in removing so great a source of disease. All that part of the City bounded on the north by Twentieth-street, on the south by First-street, on the west by the Second Avenue, and on the east by the river, is severely affected by nuisances which are injurious to the comfort and health of the residents. Among them may be enumerated the practice of depositing there large quantities of manure and garbage of almost every description, which is collected from all parts of the City and spread over a great part of the area above described, poisoning the atmosphere of the whole neighborhood, and unquestionably producing sickness and disease. Forming the eastern verge of the City, and exposed as it is to the easterly winds—which are very prevalent—it is a very improper place for any thing that is offensive or injurious to health ; and such a use of the land has not only greatly retarded its improvement, but has also very materially depreciated its value. Should these nuisances be removed, and the streets and grounds be filled up and regulated, the public health would not only be promoted, but this long neglected portion of our City would soon become a desirable place of residence.

While examining this portion of the City, I have been forcibly struck with the want of proper sanatory regulations in relation to those employments that are offensive to the senses or injurious to the health of those living in their vicinity. The slaughter-houses and soap factories, when originally established in that quarter of the

City, were placed there that they might be remote from dwelling houses, and not productive of inconvenience or injury to any one. The increase of the City has surrounded them with a dense population ; and that portion of the Island is now wanted for other purposes. In Paris particular squares are set apart for slaughter-houses and other offensive occupations ; and in no city could such an arrangement be made more conveniently than in this. Two squares, one on the East River, and one on the Hudson, above Fifteenth-street, appropriated for slaughter-houses, would be sufficient accommodation ; and their proximity to the rivers would allow sewers to be constructed at small expense, into which the tide might be allowed to flow, and carry off the blood and offals, which are now often conveyed through the streets in open carts, impregnating the air with unwholesome effluvia. Cattle might be landed in their immediate vicinity, and thus avoid accidents occurring from their being driven through the streets.

The numerous establishments for the manufacture of loco-foco matches, bone-manure, soap-grease, and for the melting of tallow, which are principally located in the Twelfth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards, have claimed much attention, and I do not hesitate to recommend that all such nuisances should be removed entirely beyond the limits of the City.

These evils have long been the source of universal complaint, and will continue to be so until entirely removed ; and although private interests may stimulate individuals to exert themselves to prevent the consummation of so desirable an object, yet the public good should be paramount. It has been wisely remarked "That all 'improvements' disturb property, and injure individual interests ; they are therefore not only attended by expense, but open to positive objections, over which it ought to be shown that the advantages preponderate. The 'improvements' which followed the fire of London were obtained at the expense not only

of much loss of property and inconvenience, but of suffering and death ; still, if the result was the annihilation of plague, which destroyed not the houses, but the lives of the great mass of the population every ten or twenty years, drove the Court and Parliament from London, spread disease through the kingdom, paralyzed trade, and was attended by a host of less dreaded maladies, which cut short and embittered life, the improvements were cheaply purchased."

It is only recently that much attention has been paid to the all-important subject of public health, in this City, and many causes of disease have been permitted to exist in the very midst of the most thickly populated districts, without attracting attention ; and it is a matter of congratulation that the medical faculty have awakened to the subject, and are making such inquiries as will undoubtedly lead to important and beneficial results. Proper means should be taken to disseminate information among the poorer classes, on the advantages of pure air, proper ventilation, cleanliness, &c. ; and if the substance of the valuable information which has recently been promulgated on this subject as the result of the most laborious investigation of some of the profession, whose praiseworthy efforts rank them with the benefactors of mankind, were published in tracts of a small size and distributed freely and gratuitously among the poor, it could not but exert an influence for good, which would amply compensate for all the labor and expense that might be incurred by such a measure.

The whole number of deaths reported at this office during the year 1844 amounts to 8955, being 262 more than the number registered in the preceding year, and 221 less than in the year 1842.

Of these there were—white males, 4534 ; white females, 3903 ; colored males, 219 ; colored females, 219 ; 8955

Of this number the premature and still-births amounted to—White males still-born, 453 ; do. premature, 29 ; white females still-born, 277 ; do. premature, 27 ; colored males still-born, 18 ; do. premature, 3 ; colored females still-born, 19 ; do. premature, 2 ; 828

Total deaths exclusive of still-born, &c., . 8127

The number of the white males exceeded that of the females more than 16 per cent., a fraction above the excess of 1843 ; and it is worthy of notice that this excess is constantly on the increase.

The number of deaths of colored persons of each sex is precisely the same ; and what is still more remarkable is the fact, that classing one, reported sex unknown, with the males, the number of still born and premature of each sex is the same.

The number of still and premature births exceeds that of last year by 68, and bears a proportion to the whole number of deaths as 1 to 10,81, which is greater than in any previous year, at least for ten years past. In 1843, they were as 1 to 11,44 ; in 1842, as 1 to 13,09 ; in 1841, as 1 to 14,65 ; in 1840, as 1 to 12,93 ; in 1839, as 1 to 12,26 ; in 1838, as 1 to 13,69 ; in 1837, as 1 to 15,87 ; in 1836, as one to 17,80 ; in 1835, as 1 to 14,94. The excess of white males continues as noticed in the Reports for several years past, and in this year amounts to nearly 60 per cent.

Deaths by the Principal Diseases in 1844, compared with the two previous years.

		1842	1843	1844			1842	1843	1844
1st Class	Smallpox.....	181	117	20	3d Class	Delirium Tremens	52	37	64
	Measles.....	60	118	51		Brain, disease of.....	23	111	173
	Scarlatina.....	416	223	225	4th Class	Pneumonia	530	540	471
	Whooping Cough	191	63	164		Hydrothorax.....	70	70	49
	Croup.....	120	162	265		Phthisis or Consumption	1339	1503	1466
	Cholera Infantum..	513	378	329		Lungs, diseases of	48	68	24
	Remittent Fever...	90	63	77					
2d Class	Typhus.....	214	101	131	5th Class	Heart, disease of.....	110	118	169
	Dropsy.....	131	144	156		Teething.....	99	54	71
	Atrophy.....	327	355	340	6th Class	Gastritis and Enteritis..	268	282	249
	Debility.....	129	120	127					
3d Class	Cephalitis.....	261	191	167	8th Class	Child-birth	69	78	54
	Hydrocephalus.....	394	430	473	11th Class	Old age	110	108	104
	Convulsions.....	601	551	612	12th Class	Intemperance.....	31	41	46
	Apoplexy	108	108	120					

Of the first class of diseases, the deaths by small-pox, measles and cholera infantum, are 213 less the past year than in 1843; while scarlatina, whooping cough, croup, remittent and typhus fever, show an increase of 250.

In the second class there is but trifling difference.

Of the third class, convulsions, hydrocephalus, apoplexy, delirium tremens, and diseases of the brain, have each increased; of those reported of convulsions, 471 were under the age of two years, and this number doubtless embraces many deaths, the primary cause of which is not reported, and which, if the importance of the subject was duly considered by the attending physicians, might be accurately given.

Hydrocephalus has taken the precedence of *cholera infantum*, and has become the most formidable disease to which infants are exposed.

The diseases of the respiratory organs show but little variation. Consumption has increased 47, pneumonia has decreased 69,

and hydrothorax 21. The ages of those who have fallen by these diseases, as well as all others, are shown by the tables.

Of the violent deaths, the following are the most remarkable: Taking a solution of potash, a colored male, two years; falling from a ship, two males, ages unknown; falling on a pile of bricks, a male, 30 years; a brick falling on the head, a male, 35 years; run over by a horse, a male, 65 years; run over by stages, two females, 3 and 4 years; by the falling of a bank of earth a male, 28 years; clothes taking fire, a female, 85 years, and a male, 36 years; run over by railroad cars, two males, 7 and 11 years; falling from a railroad car, a male, 27 years; injuries by a railroad car, a male, 20 years; falling from a wagon, a male, 35 years; thrown from a cart, a male, 25 years; accidental discharge of a pistol, a female, 21 years; eating loco foco matches, a male, 1 year; over dose of laudanum, a male, 18 months; being drawn into machinery, a male, 37 years; strangulation by a pile of boards, falling and pressing against the throat, a male, 17 years; falling from the roof of a building, a female, 6 years; falling through a scuttle, a male, 46 years; falling through a sky-light, a male, 65 years; falling from a ladder, a male, 17 years; falling out of windows, a male, 6 years, and two females, 26 years, and 16 months; thrown from a window, a female, 4 years; suffocation by smoke, two males, 35 and 28 years, two females, 25 years and 1 year; overlaid by her mother, while intoxicated, a female, 18 months; jammed between two ships, a male, 25 years; falling from a building, a male, 18 years; by the falling of a grave-stone, a male, 62 years; by the falling of a stove, a male, 5 years; falling down stairs, a female, 28 years.

By the following table it will be seen that the average temperature for five years past presents very little variation, the highest average (1840) being 54.76° , and the lowest (1843), 52.86° : a

difference of only 1.84° . The mean temperature of the winter and summer months is also remarkably regular.

In London the average temperature, (as observed for 10 years, from 1831 to 1840,) is about 51.06° , being only 2.67° below the average in New-York for 5 years past.

Table showing the temperature for five years, 1840-44, inclusive.

NEW-YORK.			Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sep't.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	Year.	Deaths.
1840	Highest,	-	46.	64.	66.	78.	84.	88.	90.	88.	82.	73.	67.	48.	90.	8,474
	Lowest,	-	9.	9.	22.	33.	43.	53.	62.	63.	47.	33.	32.	16.	9.	
	Mean,	-	26.	38.5	43.8	55.5	62.6	74.9	76.4	75.9	64.8	57.1	46.5	33.0	54.70	
1841	Highest,	-	52.	50.	60.	66.	81.	91.5	95.	86.	86.	67.	67.	55.	95.	9,115
	Lowest,	-	6.	8.	21.	29.	36.	57.	62.	63.	56.0	33.	26.	14.	6.	
	Mean,	-	33.4	31.9	44.6	44.3	53.0	73.2	76.0	75.5	70.4	52.2	43.1	36.9	52.99	
1842	Highest,	-	54.	59.	68.	74.	79.	83.	90.	86.	85.	73.	64.	45.	90.	9,175
	Lowest,	-	14.	15.	24.	30.	45.	51.	65.	59.	42.	42.	22.	20.	14.	
	Mean,	-	35.	40.0	47.0	50.7	60.3	69.5	76.4	73.5	66.2	56.6	42.2	33.9	54.54	
1843	Highest,	-	60.	45.	51.	71.	80.	89.	94.	87.	86.	73.	60.	45.	94.	8,693
	Lowest,	-	12.	9.	16.	30.	44.	45.	62.	66.	41.	37.	24.	16.	9.	
	Mean,	-	38.5	27.9	32.3	50.7	61.1	71.7	75.8	75.0	68.3	54.7	41.4	35.0	51.86	
1844	Highest,	-	48.	51.	63.	77.	83.	89.	91.5	90.5	83.	72.	64.	57.	91.50	8,955
	Lowest,	-	6.	10.	22.	22.	41.	49.	61.	60.	43.	37.	27.	20.	6.	
	Mean,	-	26.	33.0	41.	54.0	63.5	69.3	75.1	74.9	67.3	56.4	46.0	37.0	53.58	

	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sept'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	Year.
Mean Height of Barometer.	1840	30.160	30.247	29.961	30.204	30.039	30.051	30.143	30.115	30.150	30.051	30.136	30.117
	1841	30.161	30.020	30.121	30.063	30.033	30.037	30.106	30.198	30.112	30.150	30.079	30.115
	1842	30.136	30.112	30.153	30.075	30.022	30.073	30.141	30.121	30.121	30.125	30.105	30.114
	1843	30.111	29.967	29.984	30.031	30.083	30.079	30.087	30.144	30.160	30.018	30.150	30.078
{ 1844	29.960	30.038	29.945	30.139	29.999	30.073	30.016	29.985	30.111	30.411	30.012	29.934	39.052
Rain in Inches,	{ 1843	1.00	2.31	2.13	1.00	0.76	1.64	15.26	3.06	5.91	2.82	3.34	41.37
{ 1844	2.66	1.03	4.50	0.55	3.41	2.37	6.00	2.73	4.50	4.08	1.73	2.82	36.38
Number of Days in { 1843	9	7	7	11	7	5	10	10	7	6	8	9	96
which Rain fell, { 1844	6	6	16	9	14	7	11	12	4	10	10	8	113

Table of the amount of Air respired, and products evolved in given times by one individual.

TIME.	No. of Respirations.	AIR INHALED.		OXYGEN CON- SUMED.		CARBONIC ACID DISCHARGED.		CARBON Evolved.	O X Y G E N in Carbon- ic Acid.		OXYGEN Unaccoun- ted for.		WATERY VAPOUR.	
		Volume.	Weight.	Volume.	Weight.	Volume.	Weight.		Weight.	Weight.	Weight.	Weight.	Gr.	Weight.
3 Seconds, -	1	Cub. In. 16	Gr. 4.96	Cub. In. 16	Gr. 0.547	Cub. In. 1.25	Gr. 0.59	Gr. 0.163	Gr. 0.427	Gr. 0.12	Gr. 0.12	Gr. 0.16		
1 Minute, -	20	Cub. Ft. 320	99.24	Cub. Ft. 320	10.940	Cub. Ft. 25.00	11.82	3.270	8.550	2.40	2.40	3.20		
1 Hour, - -	1,200	Cub. Ft. 11.1	5,954.25	Cub. Ft. 1.1	656,450	1,500.00	709.25	196.230	513.020	143.43	143.43	192.00		
1 Day, - - -	28,800	266.6	20.4	27	2,265	Cub. Ft. 20.83	2.43	Lb. 0.6723	Lb. 1.76	Lb. 0.5	Lb. 0.5	Lb. 0.658		
1 Year, - - -	10,512,000	97,333.3	7,451.3	7,733	821,600	9,604.16	887.30	Tons. 245.5000	Tons. 641.80	Tons. 179.80	Tons. 179.80	Tons. 240.98		
50 Years, - -	525,600,000	4,866,666.6	166.3	486,666	18.34	380,208.00	19.80	5.478	14.32	4.02	4.02	5.37		

The following Table exhibits the official Census of the City and County of New-York in 1840, and an estimate for the year 1845, founded on the ratio of increase from 1835 to 1840.

WHITES.		Under 5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	60—70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100 and upward.	
Males, - - -	{ 1840	22,909	15,016	12,248	12,803	36,031	25,059	10,879	4,687	2,178	725	166	27	3	
	{ 1845	26,648	17,470	14,247	14,893	41,914	29,151	12,664	5,108	2,524	843	191	31	3	
Females, - - -	{ 1840	23,070	16,121	13,654	16,700	40,634	22,251	10,896	5,737	3,040	1,200	311	42	4	
	{ 1845	26,834	28,740	15,882	19,120	47,252	25,535	12,664	6,676	3,537	1,397	362	48	4	
COLORED.		Under 10	10—24	24—36	36—55	55—100	100 and upwards	1840.				1845.	Increase.		
Colored Females, {	{ 1840	1,565	1,526	2,087	1,437	308	0	White Males, - - - - -				142,731	166,657	23,956	
	{ 1845	1,632	1,591	2,177	1,499	321		" Females, - - - - -				153,661	178,351	24,690	
Colored Males, - {	{ 1840	1,717	2,356	3,021	1,760	529	12	Colored Males, - - - - -				6,923	7,220	297	
	{ 1845	1,790	2,457	3,151	1,835	452	13	" Females, - - - - -				9,305	9,798	403	
											Total - -		312,710	362,056	49,346

Deaths in each 1,000 of the population

{ 1820	- - - - -	26.88
1830	- - - - -	26.32
1835	- - - - -	24.46
1840	- - - - -	25.16
{ 1844	- - - - -	22.44

The proportion of deaths in 1844 to the number of living, according to the estimated population, is as 1 to 42.21 of the whites, and 1 to 42.97 of the colored. It will be observed, however, that the increase allowed to the colored population from 1840 to 1845, (corresponding with the ratio for the 10 years from 1830 to 1840) is less than 4 per cent., while that of the whites is nearly 16 per cent.

Phthisis and pneumonia have proved most fatal to the colored race, who, owing to the unfortunate prejudice existing against them, are exposed to many privations to which the whites are not so liable.

The deaths of the whites by consumption are to the whole number of deaths as 1 in 5.688; of the colored, as 1 in 3.701; by pneumonia, of the whites, 1 in 15.998; of the colored, 1 in 9.000. Exclusive of these diseases, (and omitting as before the still-born and premature,) the deaths of the whites are as 1 in 58.038 of the whole population, and of the colored as 1 in 69.542.

The deaths by scarlatina, hooping cough, cholera infantum, measles, croup, and typhus fever, together, are of the whites as 1 in 6.77, of the colored as 1 in 15.84 of the whole number of deaths; by dropsy, atrophy, and debility, as 1 in 12.87, to 1 in 16.50; by cephalitis, hydrocephalus, apoplexy, and convulsions, 1 in 5.8 to 1 in 7.92. Showing a large difference in all these classes in favor of the colored race. Of intemperance, epilepsy, disease of the heart, and pleurisy, there is a slight proportional excess of colored, but the number of these is very small.

Of the 1406 deaths by consumption, 545 were of foreign birth, 443 were buried in the Roman Catholic cemeteries, and 264 in Potter's Field; and of the still-born, 271 were buried in the R. C. cemetery, and 107 in Potter's Field.

The want of uniformity in the classification of diseases, renders it impossible to make any comparison of the causes of mortality in the different large cities of the Union, which would determine their relative healthfulness ; and as this is a matter of great importance, it would be well if some arrangement could be made to secure the general adoption of the same classification.

A registry of births is also important, and would determine whether the great disproportion of mortality of the male sex, in infancy, is met by a corresponding excess of increase, or not.

For the information embraced in the table, showing the range of the Thermometer for the last five years, I am indebted to the politeness of W. P. Morris, Esq., of No. 25 Wall-street. For the mean height of the Barometer to William C. Redfield, Esq. ; for the Rain Gauge, to Joseph P. Russell, M. D., of Fort Columbus, (Governor's Island,) and for the table showing the amount of air respired by an individual, &c., to Professor Reid of the College of Pharmacy.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELI LEAVITT, *City Inspector.*

The Interments were in the following Cemeteries, &c.

African,	190
Associate,	24
Baptist,	139
Catholic,	3,043
Dutch Reformed,	214
Episcopal,	371
Friends,	52
Germans,	325
Hebrew,	60
Methodist,	1,409
Moravian,	1
Marble Cemeteries,	143
Presbyterian,	753
Potter's Field, Fiftieth-street,	408
" Randall's Island,	840
	<hr/>
	1,248
Removed from the City,	983
	<hr/>
Total	<u>8,955</u>

Of the above number, there died as follows :

At the Alms House Bellevue,	86
" Hospital, "	402
" Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island,	72
" Penitentiary Hospital,	5
" Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island,	44
" House of Refuge,	1

"	City Prison,	13
"	Long Island Farms,	54
"	Home for Aged Colored Females,	1
"	Orphan Asylum, Prince-street,	1
"	City Hospital,	119
Total		<hr/> 798

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Annual Report

OF THE

DEATHS OF WHITE FEMALES

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FROM 1st JANUARY, 1844, TO THE 1st JANUARY, 1845.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sep'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
I. Zymotic (or Epidemic, Endemic, } and Contagious) Diseases, --- }	71	57	60	34	48	63	126	118	81	73	65	61
<i>Sporadic Diseases:</i>												
II. Of Uncertain or Variable Seat, --	25	32	37	27	26	36	44	47	43	46	44	49
III. Of the Nervous System, -----	57	63	61	45	83	87	71	82	48	62	65	74
IV. Of the Respiratory Organs, -----	70	82	112	91	64	59	61	63	96	98	70	101
V. Of the Organs of Circulation, ---	13	9	9	5	6	3	1	6	2	9	3	6
VI. Of the Digestive Organs, -----	16	16	20	20	18	15	33	26	40	21	13	22
VII. Of the Urinary Organs, -----	2		1		1	2	1		1	1		1
VIII. Of the Organs of Generation, ---	3	4	3	7	3	8	4	3	2	3	2	3
IX. Of the Organs of Locomotion, --	1	1	3	1		2	1	1	2	3		1
X. Of the Integumentary System, ---			2			1		1	1	2		
XI. Old Age, -----	10	3	1	7	1	10	5	4	3	2	6	6
XII. External Causes; Poisoning, As- } phyxia, Injuries, ----- }	25	7	11	15	8	7	18	6	22	4	7	7

Annual Report of the Deaths of WHITE FEMALES in the City

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under One Year.											
	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Jul y.	Aug't.	Sept'r.	Oct'l.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
I.												
1. Small Pox,												1
2. Measles,			1			1			1		1	1
3. Scarlatina,	2	2	2		2	2			1			
4. Hooping Cough,	4		2	2	1	2	1	5	2	2	3	1
5. Croup,		5		2		1	1	1	3	1	3	1
6. Sprue,		1	1		1		4	2	1	3	2	
7. Diarrhoea,	3						3	6	1	1		
8. Dysentery,						2	6	4	3			
9. Cholera Infantum,						7	38	32	6	2	2	1
10. Influenza,												2
11. Remittent Fever,			1			2						
12. Typhus "					1							
13. Bilious "												
14. Fevers, (not specified)			1		1							
15. Fever Congestive,												
16. Fever Intermittent,												
17. Erysipelas,		2	1									5
18. Syphilis,			2			1	1	1				
19. Hydrophobia,												
20. Strophulus,							1					
II.												
21. Inflammation,			1				1					
22. Hæmorrhage,	1							1	1			
23. Dropsy,	1			1	1							
24. Abscess,					1							
25. Mortification,												
26. Pupura,												
27. Scrofula,	2								1			1
28. Carcinoma,												
29. Tumour,												
30. Atrophy,	5	3	5	2	3	7	10	10	8	6	4	5
31. Debility,	3	2	4	1	2	2	2	6		4	1	4
32. Malformation,									1		1	
III.												
33. Cephalitis,	1	2	3	3		4	2	3	3		1	1
34. Brain, Congestion of	2	2	4		1	1	2	2	3	1	2	2
35. Hydrocephalus,	4	8	10	7	5	5	12	11	7	6	7	7

of New-York, from 1st January, 1844, to 1st January, 1845.

One to Two.												Two to Five.											
Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sept.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sept.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
									1	1							1					2	2
				1					2		2						2	2	1	3	2	4	
4	5	4	4	3	3	1	1		1			7	5	10	1	4	7	1	2	2	1	1	
2	2		1	2	6	5		4	3	2	2	1		2		1		5	1	5	1	2	
2	4	4	2			1		1	1	3	6	13	3	6	5	5	4	4	2	2	10	8	9
			1		1												1						
							4				1						1		1				
						1	3	1			1		1				2		2	2	1		
				1	4	11	17	12	6					1			2		3				
1								1				1						2	1			2	
																						1	
1	1	1								2					2	1					2	1	
			1									1				1							
						1														1			
									1												1		
								2				1								1			
	1													1						2	1		
		1																					
1																1		1		1			
			1														1				1		
									3	1											1		1
											2					1							
													1						1		1	1	
	3	3	1	2		5	7	6	10	6	6		3	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	3
			1	1			1	1	2	1	1						1			1		1	
					3	1	1	2	3	1	1	1			1	2	1	3	1			2	
1		2			1									1		1					3		
3	7	5	5	8	4	3	7	2	6	7	4	4	5	5	5	6	5	9	1	3	5	1	6

Annual Report of the Deaths of WHITE FEMALES in the City

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under One Year.											
	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sept'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
36. Apoplexy,						1						
37. Paralysis,				1	1							
38. Convulsions,	13	11	10	1	15	30	17	24	11	14	14	13
39. Tetanus,			1					1				
40. Chorea,												
41. Epilepsy,			2				1	1				
42. Insanity,												
43. Delirium Tremens,												
44. Brain, Diseases of									1			
IV.												
45. Laryngitis,		2				2	2					1
46. Quinsey,							1					
47. Bronchitis,	1	1	2	2	1		1		1		1	1
48. Pleurisy,												
49. Pneumonia,	12	3	8	9	4	3	1	2	6	1	4	4
50. Hydrothorax,			1									1
51. Asthma,							1					
52. Phthisis,	2	4	6	5	4		3	2	1	3	1	1
53. Lungs, Diseases of	1	1	1	2		1	1		2		1	3
54. Chest, Inflammation of									2	1		
V.												
55. Pericarditis,	1											
56. Aneurism,												
57. Heart, Diseases of	2			1	1			3	1		2	1
VI.												
58. Teething,	2		1		1	1	2		2		2	2
59. Gastritis,					2					1		
60. Enteritis,	1	1	2	1	1		8	3	4			
61. Peritonitis,					1				1			
62. Worms,												
63. Ulceration,					1							
64. Hernia,							1					
65. Colic,								1	1			
66. Intussusception,							1					
67. Hæmatemesis,												
68. Stomach, Diseases of									1		1	
69. Hepatitis,					1		1			1	1	

Annual Report of the Deaths of WHITE FEMALES in the City

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under One Year.											
	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sep'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
70. Jaundice,				1								1
71. Liver, Diseases of			2			2						2
72. Spleen, Disease of		1										
VII.												
73. Bladder, Inflammation												
74. Nephritis,												
75. Diabetes,							1					
76. Cystitis,												
77. Bladder, Ulceration of												
78. Tumour of Uterus,												
VIII.												
79. Childbirth,												
80. Paramenia,												
81. Ovarian Dropsy,												
82. Uterus, Diseases of												
IX.												
83. Rheumatism,												
84. Joints, &c., Disease of												
85. Spinal Disease,									1	1		
86. Hip, Disease of												
X.												
87. Carbuncle,												
88. Phlegmon,												
89. Ulcer,												
90. Fistula,												
91. Skin, &c., Disease of												
XI.												
92. Old Age,												
XII.												
93. Narcosis,												
94. Exposure,												
95. Intemperance,												
96. Violent Deaths,					1			2	3		1	2
Causes not specified,					1		2					

Annual Report of the Death of WHITE FEMALES in the City

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Five to Ten.											
	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sept'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
I.												
1. Small Pox,											1	
2. Measles,	1						1				2	3
3. Scarlatina,	4	2	2	2	1	3	2	1				
4. Hooping Cough,	2	1						1				
5. Croup,		2	2	1	1	1				4	1	1
6. Sprue,												
7. Diarrhœa,								1				
8. Dysentery,												
9. Cholera Infantum,								4				
10. Influenza,												
11. Remittent Fever,	1	2	1	1			1	1	3	3		
12. Typus "		1								1	1	
13. Bilious "	1											
14. Fevers, (not specified)					1	1				1		
15. Fever Congestive,											1	
16. Fever Intermittent,												
17. Erysipelas,												
18. Syphilis,												
19. Hydrophobia,												
20. Strophulus,												
II.												
21. Inflammation,												
22. Hæmorrhage,												
23. Dropsy,				2	1		1	2				
24. Abscess,												
25. Mortification,												
26. Purpura,												
27. Scrofula,												
28. Carcinoma,												
29. Tumour,												
30. Atrophy,		1				1						
31. Debility,					1							
32. Malformation,												
III.												
33. Cephalitis,				1			1					1
34. Brain, Congestion of											2	
35. Hydrocephalus,	5	2	1		7	1		2			1	1

of New-York, from 1st January, 1844, to 1st January, 1845.

Ten to Twenty.												Twenty to Thirty.											
Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sept'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sept'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
				2										1		3	1	1	1		1		
				1	3				1				1	4			1			1		2	
																			1				
				1		1												1				1	
								1						2			1						
										1									1	1			
																							1
						1					1		1		1					1			
	2									1				5		1				1	1	1	2
							1	1		1	1			1						1			
1	10	11	5	7	3	7	5	3	4	3	5	13	22	17	12	14	19	10	10	26	10	18	14
					1				2				1	1					1				2

Annual Report of the Death of WHITE FEMALES in the City

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Tirty to Forty.											
	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sept'r.	Oct't.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
I.												
1. Small Pox,												
2. Measles,												
3. Scarlatina,												
4. Hooping Cough,												
5. Croup,												
6. Sprue,												
7. Diarrhœa,	1						1				2	
8. Dysentery,									2			
9. Cholera Infantum,									1			
10. Influenza,												
11. Remittent Fever,	1	1					1	2			2	
12. Typhus "				1	1		1	2		1		
13. Bilious "												
14. Fevers, (not specified)	3	4	3	3	2	1	2		1	3		1
15. Fever Congestive,												
16. Fever Intermittent,											1	
17. Erysipelas,			1	1					1			
18. Syphilis,												
19. Hydrophobia,												
20. Strophulus,												
II.												
21. Inflammation,											1	
22. Hæmorrhage,									3			
23. Dropsy,	1		3		2	1	1	2	2		2	
24. Abscess,				1								
25. Mortification,												
26. Purpura,												
27. Scrofula,		1									1	
28. Carcinoma,			1					1				
29. Tumour,												
30. Atrophy,												
31. Debility,			1									1
32. Malformation,												
III.												
33. Cephalitis,	1	1										
34. Brain, Congestion of			2	1			1			3		2
35. Hydrocephalus,	2			1			1					

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Annual Report of the Deaths of WHITE FEMALES in the City

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Thirty to Forty.											
	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sept.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
36. Apoplexy,		1		2		3	1	1		1		
37. Paralysis,	1			1	1							
38. Convulsions,			1			1		1			3	1
39. Tetanus,												
40. Chorea,												
41. Epilepsy,	1		1		1		1	1				1
42. Insanity,												
43. Delirium Tremens,	1		1	1	2	1					1	3
44. Brain, Diseases of							1	1				
IV.												
45. Laryngitis,												
46. Quinzy,												
47. Bronchitis,			1								2	
48. Pleurisy,				1		1						
49. Pneumonia,			2	3	1	1			1	1	1	
50. Hydrothorax,						1			1			1
51. Asthma,					1							
52. Phthisis,	18	17	18	12	7	7	12	17	19	19	15	10
53. Lungs, Diseases of					1					1		
54. Chest, Inflammation of												
V.												
55. Pericarditis,												
56. Aneurism,												
57. Heart, Diseases of	2			1	1					2		1
VI.												
58. Teething,												
59. Gastritis,	1			1			1					
60. Enteritis,		1		3	2				1	1		1
61. Peritonitis,		1	1	1	1					2		
62. Worms,												
63. Ulceration,												
64. Hernia,												
65. Colic,												
66. Intersusception,												
67. Hæmatemesis,									2			
68. Stomach, Diseases of										1		
69. Hepatitis,		1	1			1	1		2	1		1

of New-York, from 1st January, 1844, to 1st January, 1845.

Forty to Fifty.												Fifty to Sixty.											
Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sept.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sept.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
4	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	.	1	5	1	2	1	.	.	.	1	1	1
.	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	6	7	3	7	6	7	8	12	17	5	9	8	2	1	4	4	2	5	4	3	6	1	1
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	3	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.

Annual Report of the Deaths of WHITE FEMALES in the City of New

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Thirty to Forty.											
	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sep'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
70. Jaundice,												
71. Liver, Diseases of						2		1	2	2	1	
72. Spleen, Diseases of												
VII.												
73. Bladder, Inflammation of												
74. Nephritis,	1											
75. Diabetes,												
76. Cystitis,							1					
77. Bladder, Ulceration of												
VIII.												
78. Childbirth,					1	2	1	1				
79. Paramenia,												
80. Ovarian Dropsy,												
81. Uterus, Diseases of				2	1		2		1	2		1
82. Tumour of Uterus,												
IX.												
83. Rheumatism,	1		1									1
84. Joints, &c., Disease of												
85. Spinal Disease,												
86. Hip, Diseases of												
X.												
87. Carbuncle,												
88. Phlegmon,												
89. Ulcer,												
90. Fistula,												
91. Skin, &c., Diseases of												
XI.												
92. Old Age,												
XII.												
93. Narcosis,												
94. Exposure,												
95. Intemperance,		1			1		1	2			2	
96. Violent Deaths,		1	1	1			3			3	1	1
Causes not specified,	1					1			1			

Annual Report of the Death of WHITE FEMALES in the City New

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Annual Report

OF THE

DEATHS OF WHITE MALES

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FROM 1st JANUARY, 1844, TO THE 1st JANUARY, 1845.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sep'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
I. Zymotic (or Epidemic, Endemic, } and Contagious) Diseases, --- }	65	29	48	39	58	57	144	161	86	62	71	62
<i>Sporadic Diseases :</i>												
II. Of Uncertain or Variable Seat, --	34	37	26	27	23	33	32	52	34	28	40	35
III. Of the Nervous System, -----	65	96	71	62	46	68	87	95	78	69	82	72
IV. Of the Respiratory Organs, -----	109	103	110	89	106	68	81	59	84	83	99	123
V. Of the Organs of Circulation, ---	13	7	10	11	12	8	12	10	8	8	6	16
VI. Of the Digestive Organs, -----	31	16	19	22	30	20	38	33	32	26	30	20
VII. Of the Urinary Organs, -----	1	1	1	1	2	4	1			1		
VIII. Of the Organs of Generation, ---												
IX. Of the Organs of Locomotion, --	4		1	5	2	2	3		1		3	1
X. Of the Integumentary System, --												
XI. Old Age, -----	6	6	3	5	2	3	1	2	5	3	4	4
XII. External Causes; Poisoning, As- } phyxia, Injuries, ----- }	16	8	14	15	30	26	27	28	25	28	15	16

Annual Report of the Deaths of WHITE MALES in the City

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under One Year.											
	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sept'r.	Oct.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
I.												
1. Small Pox,		1							1			
2. Measles,										1	1	3
3. Scarlatina,	2			3	1	1	1	1				1
4. Hooping Cough,	2	2	3	5	3	5	3	8	5	5	2	4
5. Croup,	1	2	10	6	2		2	1	1	3	3	2
6. Sprue,	2		1			1	1					1
7. Diarrhœa,	1		1	1	1		5	9			1	
8. Dysentery,	1				2		8	6	1		2	
9. Cholera Infantum,	1	1	1	1	2	11	47	49	10	4	3	2
10. Influenza,	1											
11. Remittent Fever,					1		1				1	
12. Typhus "					1							
13. Bilious "									1			
14. Fevers, (not specified)	3											
15. Fever Congestive,												
16. Fever Intermittent,												
17. Erysipelas,	1			1	1		1				2	1
18. Syphilis,									1			
19. Hydrophobia,												
20. Strophulus,												
II.												
21. Inflammation,	1								1		1	
22. Hæmorrhage,	1	1							1		1	
23. Dropsy,											2	
24. Abscess,	1	1										
25. Mortification,			1									
26. Pupura,												
27. Scrofula,	2		2	3					1			1
28. Carcinoma,												
29. Tumour,								1			1	
30. Atrophy,	1	7	1	6	4	11	16	16	6	6	8	8
31. Debility,	3	1	2	1	6	4	3	4	4	2	2	5
32. Malformation,	1	2		1				5	1	1	1	1
III.												
33. Cephalitis,	3	2	5				11	4	4	5	4	2
34. Brain, Congestion of	2	1	2			1		4	1	1		2
35. Hydrocephalus,	4	10	10	8	5	15	13	12	13	4	7	6

of New-York, from 1st January, 1844, to 1st January, 1845.

One to Two.												Two to Five.											
Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sep't.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sep't.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
3	..	1	1	3	1	..	4	..	1	2	..	12	..	10	5	4	11	5	2	..	1	1	2
2	2	3	2	1	..	1	1	4	1	3	2	7	3	3	3	9	1	2	3	1	3	5	7
..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	1	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	1	6	19	21	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
6	1	3	2	..	1	3	7	5	5	..	2	2	1	3	..	..	1	1	4	1	1	5	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1	1	..	1	2	..	1	5	1	..	3	2	1	2	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1
1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	..
3	5	13	4	1	..	3	6	4	3	5	5	6	2	..	6	1	2	8	3	2	3	7	4

Annual Report of the Deaths of WHITE MALES in the City of New York

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under One Year.											
	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sept.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
70. Jaundice,	1	1	1	1	2			2	1			
71. Liver, Diseases of	1											
72. Spleen, Disease of												
VII.												
73. Bladder, Inflammation of												
74. Nephritis,												
75. Diabetes,												
76. Cystitis,	1											
77. Bladder, Ulceration of												
VIII.												
78. Childbirth,												
79. Paramenia,												
80. Ovarian Dropsy,												
81. Uterus, Diseases of												
82. Tumour of Uterus,												
IX.												
83. Rheumatism,												
84. Joints, &c., Diseases of												
85. Spinal Disease,				1								
86. Hip, Diseases of							1					
X.												
87. Carbuncle,												
88. Phlegmon,												
89. Ulcer,												
90. Fistula,												
91. Skin, &c., Diseases of												
XI.												
92. Old Age,												
XII.												
93. Narcosis,												
94. Exposure,												
95. Intemperance,												
96. Violent Deaths,	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	2
Causes not specified,					2	1	1	3				2

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Annual Report of the Deaths of WHITE MALES in the City of New

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Five to Ten.											
	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sep't.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
I.												
1. Small Pox,					1						1	
2. Measles,					1							
3. Scarlatina,	5			3	5	4	3	1	1	3	2	
4. Hooping Cough,					1							
5. Croup,	1	3	3	1	3	2	4	2	3	3	2	4
6. Sprue,												
7. Diarrhœa,						2						
8. Dystentery,								4	1	1		
9. Cholera Infantum,			1					4				
10. Influenza,												
11. Remittent Fever,	1								1	1		1
12. Typhus "	1							1			1	
13. Bilious "												1
14. Fevers, (not specified,)			1				1					
15. Fever Congestive,												
16. Fever Intermittent,												
17. Erysipelas,												
18. Syphilis,												
19. Hydrophobia,											1	
20. Strophulus,												
II.												
21. Inflammation,												
22. Hæmorrhage,												
23. Dropsy,		1		1		1			1		1	1
24. Abscess,												
25. Mortification,												
26. Purpura,												
27. Scrofula,				1								
28. Carcinoma,												
29. Tumour,												
30. Atrophy,								1				
31. Debility,						1						
32. Malformation,	1											
III.												
33. Cephalitis,	1						1		1		1	
34. Brain, Congestion of	1			1	2			1				
35. Hydrocephalus,	1	2	2		3						1	2

Annual Report of the Deaths of WHITE MALES in the City

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of New-York, from 1st January, 1844, to 1st January, 1845.

Ten to Twenty.												Twenty to Thirty.											
Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sept.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sept.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
1						1					1	2		1		1		2	1		2		
							1						1										
	1					2	1	1		1							1	1	1	1	1		1
								1															
												1					2						
							1								2	2			1	2	1	1	
																					1		
																	1					1	
																							1
		1				1				1		2	2	1		2	2					3	1
		1						2					1										
3	2	10	2	2		2	1	3		1	6	15	15	19	15	2	10	17	13	13	11	10	12
				1					1				1							2		2	1
																1							
						1						1											
3					1	1	1			1	1				1	1		1	1		1		
				1						1						1	2	1	1	4		1	3
3	1		1					1		1								1		1	1		
											1												
														1									
1															1			1			1		
					1						1								1		2		
																			1				
																		1					

Annual Report of the Deaths of WHITE MALES in the City

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Thirty to Forty.											
	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sept'r.	Oct't.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
I.												
1. Small Pox,												
2. Measles,												
3. Scarlatina,												
4. Hooping Cough,												
5. Croup,												
6. Sprue,												
7. Diarrhœa,		2				1				1		
8. Dysentery,								3	1		1	
9. Cholera,												
10. Influenza,												
11. Remittent Fever,					1		1		1	1	1	
12. Typhus "	1	2	2			1	1	1	4	3	3	2
13. Bilious "					1			2	1	1		1
14. Fevers, (not specified)				1			1		2	1		
15. Fever Congestive,									1			
16. Fever Intermittent,												
17. Erysipelas,									1		1	
18. Syphilis,												
19. Hydrophobia,												
20. Strophulus,												
II.												
21. Inflammation,												
22. Hæmorrhage,	1			1								
23. Dropsy,		1	1	1		1		1	1	1		2
24. Abscess,					1							
25. Mortification,		1										
26. Pupura,												
27. Scrofula,			1									
28. Carcinoma,												
29. Tumour,									1			
30. Atrophy,					1					1	1	2
31. Debility,									1			
32. Malformation,												
III.												
33. Cephalitis,		1		1		1		1	1		1	
34. Brain, Congestion of		1	1	3		2			1			
35. Hydrocephalus,						1						

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Annual Report of the Deaths of WHITE MALES in the City

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Thirty to Forty.											
	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sep'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
36. Apoplexy,	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	
37. Paralysis,			2	2		1	1					
38. Convulsions,								1	1			
39. Tetanus,								1		1		
40. Chorea,												
41. Epilepsy,				1	1					1	1	
42. Insanity,												
43. Delirium Tremens,	1		1	3		1	2			2	3	
44. Brain, Diseases of												
IV.												
45. Laryngitis,								1				
46. Quinsy,									1			
47. Bronchitis,			1	1							2	
48. Pleurisy,	1	1	1				1		1			
49. Pneumonia,	4			3	1					1		
50. Hydrothorax,		1	1				1					
51. Asthma,												
52. Phthisis,	18	21	13	10	22	7	11	10	16	9	12	21
53. Lungs, Diseases of				1	1			1		1	2	1
54. Chest, Inflammation of						1				1		
V.												
55. Pericarditis,		2	1								1	
56. Aneurism,	1					1		1				
57. Heart, Diseases of		2	2		2	1	2	1			1	
VI.												
58. Teething,												
59. Gastritis,					1	1				1		
60. Enteritis,					2	1	2	1		2	1	
61. Peritonitis,								1				
62. Worms,												
63. Ulceration,								1				
64. Hernia,												
65. Colic,										2		
66. Intussusception,												
67. Hæmatemesis,	1					1	1					
68. Stomach, Diseases of			1				1		2			
69. Hepatitis,			1	1	1	1		1		1		

of New-York, from 1st January, 1844, to 1st January, 1845.

Forty to Fifty.												Fifty to Sixty.												
Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sep'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sep'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	
2	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
7	1	4	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	10	9	7	16	8	13	10	13	14	14	11	4	4	9	4	9	4	4	4	4	8	1	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	2	2	1	..	2	1	1	4	..	2	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Annual Report of the Deaths of WHITE MALES in the City

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Thirty to Forty.											
	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sep't.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
70. Jaundice,.....				1								
71. Liver, Diseases of.....				1						1		1
72. Spleen, Diseases of.....												
VII.												
73. Bladder, Inflammation of.....												
74. Nephritis,.....					1							
75. Diabetes,.....												
76. Cystitis,.....						1						
77. Bladder, Ulceration of.....												
VIII.												
78. Childbirth,.....												
79. Paramenia,.....												
80. Ovarian Dropsy,.....												
81. Uterus, Diseases of.....												
82. Tumour of Uterus,.....												
IX.												
83. Rheumatism,.....				1	1						1	
84. Joints, &c., Disease of.....												
85. Spinal Disease,.....												
86. Hip, Diseases of.....	1											
X.												
87. Carbuncle,.....												
88. Phlegmon,.....												
89. Ulcer,.....												
90. Fistula,.....												
91. Skin, &c., Diseases of.....												
XI.												
92. Old Age,.....												
XII.												
93. Narcosis,.....												
94. Exposure,.....												
95. Intemperance,.....	1	1		1	1				1		1	
96. Violent Deaths,.....	2	2	1	1	6	4	2	4	2	4	2	3
Causes not specified,.....					1	1	1	1				

Annual Report of the Deaths of WHITE MALES in the City

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sixty to Seventy.											
	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sept'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
36. Apoplexy,		2	1	1			1	2			1	1
37. Paralysis,				1		1					1	
38. Convulsions,			1									
39. Tetanus,			1									
40. Chorea,												
41. Epilepsy,							1					
42. Insanity,												
43. Delirium Tremens,												
44. Brain, Diseases of												
IV.												
45. Laryngitis,												1
46. Quinsy,												
47. Bronchitis,	1	1	1								1	
48. Pleurisy,												
49. Pneumonia,			3	1								
50. Hydrothorax,			1					1		1		
51. Asthma,												
52. Phthisis,	3	3		1	2	3	3	3	3	1		2
53. Lungs, Diseases of				1	3							
54. Chest, Inflammation of					1							
V.												
55. Pericarditis,												
56. Aneurism,												
57. Heart, Diseases of			2	1	1		1			1		
VI.												
58. Teething,												
59. Gastritis,												
60. Enteritis,			1					1				1
61. Peritonitis,												
62. Worms,												
63. Ulceration,											1	
64. Hernia,												
65. Colic,												
66. Intussusception,												
67. Hæmatemesis,												
68. Stomach, Diseases of			1		1		1				1	
69. Hepatitis,					2			1				

Annual Report of the Deaths of WHITE FEMALES in the City of New York

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Annual Report

OF THE

DEATHS OF BLACK FEMALES

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FROM 1st JANUARY, 1844, TO THE 1st JANUARY, 1845.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES,	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sep'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
I. Zymotic (or Epidemic, Endemic, } and Contagious) Diseases, --- }		3			2	1	3	4	5		3	2
<i>Sporadic Diseases :</i>												
II. Of Uncertain or Variable Seat, --	5		1	4	3	1	1	5				2
III. Of the Nervous System, -----	3	3		4	2	2	9	4	4	5	1	3
IV. Of the Respiratory Organs, -----	16	3	7	4	6	5	10	9	3	8	15	5
V. Of the Organs of Circulation, ---		1					2	1				1
VI. Of the Digestive Organs, -----	1	1			1	2	1	2		1		1
VII. Of the Urinary Organs, -----												
VIII. Of the Organs of Generation, ---							1					
IX. Of the Organs of Locomotion, --									1		1	
X. Of the Integumentary System, --												
XI. Old Age, -----		1		1		1	1		1			
XII. External Causes; Poisoning, As- } phyxia, Injuries, ----- }	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1			

Annual Report of the Deaths of BLACK FEMALES in the City

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under One Year.											
	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sept'r.	Oct't.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
I.												
1. Small Pox,.....												
2. Measles,.....												
3. Scarlatina,.....												
4. Hooping Cough,.....							1	1				1
5. Croup,.....												
6. Sprue,.....												
7. Diarrhœa,.....												
8. Dysentery,.....							1					
9. Cholera,.....							1		1		1	
10. Influenza,.....												
11. Remittent Fever,.....												
12. Typhus ".....												
13. Bilious ".....												
14. Fevers, (not specified).....												
15. Fever Congestive,.....												
16. Fever Intermittent,.....												
17. Erysipelas,.....												
18. Syphilis,.....												
19. Hydrophobia,.....												
20. Strophulus,.....												
II.												
21. Inflammation,.....				2								
22. Hæmorrhage,.....												
23. Dropsy,.....												
24. Abscess,.....												
25. Mortification,.....												
26. Pupura,.....												
27. Scrofula,.....												
28. Carcinoma,.....												
29. Tumour,.....												
30. Atrophy,.....	1							2				1
31. Debility,.....												
32. Malformation,.....	1											
III.												
33. Cephalitis,.....				1								
34. Brain, Congestion of.....												
35. Hydrocephalus,.....								1				

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Annual Report of the Deaths of BLACK FEMALES in the City

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Annual Report of the Deaths of BLACK FEMALES in the City

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of New-York, from 1st January, 1844, to 1st January, 1845.

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Annual Report

OF THE

DEATHS OF BLACK MALES

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FROM 1st JANUARY, 1844, TO THE 1st JANUARY, 1845.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES,	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sep't.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.
I. Zymotic (or Epidemic, Endemic, } and Contagious) Diseases, --- }	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	8	2		2	
<i>Sporadic Diseases :</i>												
II. Of Uncertain or Variable Seat, --	3	5		3	2	1	1		2	3	1	1
III. Of the Nervous System, -----	2	2	1	4	5	3	2	2	1	2	4	4
IV. Of the Respiratory Organs, -----	8	5	5	7	7	12	7	2	4	13	6	6
V. Of the Organs of Circulation, ---	5			1		1	1					1
VI. Of the Digestive Organs, -----	3	1	4	1	1	1					2	
VII. Of the Urinary Organs, -----											1	
VIII. Of the Organs of Generation, ---												
IX. Of the Organs of Locomotion, --	1											
X. Of the Integumentary System, --												
XI. Old Age, -----									1			
XII. External Causes; Poisoning, As- } phyxia, Injuries, ----- }			1	1	1	4	2	1	1	2	1	1

Annual Report of the Deaths of BLACK MALES in the City

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under One Year.											
	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sept'r.	Oct't.	Nov't.	Dec't.
I.												
1. Small Pox,												
2. Measles,												
3. Scarlatina,												
4. Hooping Cough,		1				1						
5. Croup,			1									
6. Sprue,	1											
7. Diarrhœa,									1			
8. Dysentery,												
9. Cholera,						1	1	3				
10. Influenza,												
11. Remittent Fever,												
12. Typhus "												
13. Bilious "												
14. Fevers, (not specified)				1								
15. Fever Congestive,												
16. Fever Intermittent,												
17. Erysipelas,												
18. Syphilis,												
19. Hydrophobia,												
20. Strophulus,												
II.												
21. Inflammation,												1
22. Hæmorrhage,												
23. Dropsy,												
24. Abscess,												
25. Mortification,												
26. Pupura,												
27. Scrofula,	1											
28. Carcinoma,												
29. Tumour,												
30. Atrophy,		1		1		1	1			2		1
31. Debility,												
32. Malformation,	1											
III.												
33. Cephalitis,						1						
34. Brain, Congestion of												
35. Hydrocephalus,						1					1	1

Annual Report of the Deaths of BLACK MALES in the City

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Annual Report of the Deaths of BLACK MALES in the City

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Annual Report of the Deaths of BLACK MALES in the City

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of New-York, from 1st January, 1844, to 1st January, 1845.

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Seventy to Eighty.					
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Annual Report of the Deaths of BLACK MALES in the City

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Still-born and Premature Births.

*The following are the number of Still-born and Premature Births,
from January 1st, to December 1st, 1844.*

White Males, still-born,	453
do. premature,	29
White Females, still-born,	277
do. premature,	27
Colored Males, still-born,	18
do. premature,	3
Colored Females, still-born,	19
do. premature,	2
Total,	828

Table showing the number of deaths from January 1st, to December 31st, 1844, arranged according to the places of nativity.

The whole number of deaths exclusive of still born, are eight thousand one hundred and twenty-seven, of these there were born in the

United States,	6,115
Ireland,	1,154
England,	260
Germany,	260
Scotland,	66
France,	49
British Provinces,	19
West Indies,	12
Other Countries,	32
Unknown,	158
Total,	8,127

The interments during the year were in the following Cemeteries.

African,	190
Associate Reformed,	24
Baptist,	139
Catholic,	3,043
Dutch Reformed,	214
Friends,	52
German,	325
Hebrew,	60
Methodist,	1,388
Presbyterian,	753
Episcopal,	371
Marble Cemeteries,	143
Moravian,	1
Potter's Field, 408 ; Randall's Island, 840,	1,269
Removed from the City,	983
Total,	<hr/> 8,955

Of the above there died at

Alms House, Bellevue,	86
Hospital, do.	402
Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island,	72
Penitentiary Hospital,	5
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island,	44
House of Refuge,	1
City Hospital,	119
City Prison,	13
Long Island Farms,	54
Home for Aged Colored Females,	1
Orphan Asylum, Prince-street,	1

APPENDIX.

The following pages are composed of extracts from the "First Report of the Commissioners for inquiring into the state of large Towns and populous Districts." London: 1844.*

WILLIAM HOSKING, Esq., *Examined.*

363. Have you made much observation upon the forms of drains?—I have considered the subject a good deal.

369. What do you consider the best form of drain?—I think the best form to be that of the longitudinal section of an egg, placed with its small end down. It confines the water when there is a small quantity, so that it may act upon the substances that pass into the drain with most effect, and it gives an increased space to the water as the water increases in depth. If it were reversed, the water would be most constrained when it ought to have the greatest freedom.

370. From your experience, are you able to say that a drain constructed in the form of which you speak, the section of an egg, will carry off matter with much greater facility than if it is constructed in other forms, and particularly if the bottom of it is flat?—It is quite certain that the same quantity of water will carry over a quickly curved bottom substances which would remain upon a bottom less curved, and consequently upon a flat bottom.

371. Does that observation apply equally to small drains as to large drains; that is to say, to the drain that goes from a house to communicate with the main drains, as well as to the main drain?—Certainly, as it regards the lower part of the drain; but in the upper part, the longitudinal section of an egg would occupy so much space in height as to be inconvenient.

THOMAS CUBITT, Esq., *Examined.*

181. Would it be possible, consistently with the economy necessary in the construction of poor (cheap) houses, to have a water closet to every house?—If it were made a law, many people would very much object to it, but I think if left to themselves, many would adopt it. * * * There are ten water closets put up now, where there was only one twenty years ago.

182. Has it been your habit, in the construction of buildings of an inferior class, to place water closets in them?—I scarcely build any house, however

* A large folio volume of 700 pages, containing a most valuable mass of information connected with the subject of health, and embracing many details of importance to all concerned in public improvements.

small, without having a water closet attached to it, and not a common privy. I believe the last twenty years I have not built any stable or coach house, in which accomodation has been made for persons to live, without making a water closet in the upper story. * * * The places I have built are generally very free from any bad smell.

183. Can you state what is the expense of putting up a water closet of the cheapest construction?—There is a cheaper kind of water closet than I have fixed. I am hardly prepared to say what would be the expense, but I think from £10 to £15, in addition beyond the common privy: but it depends upon the quantity of the accomodations given in the place before the water closet is there. If the water is laid on and provided for the use of the house, the water closet costs less than when the water has to be got from a pump, or any other place.

187. Are they self-acting water closets?—No; but all that are put up for my workmen in the manufactories, are: we have water closets in every place; they are self-acting, but they require a larger quantity of water than the ordinary kind of water closet.

188. Will you compare the annual expense of a water closet with that of a common privy, it being understood that the expense of cleansing a common privy is about £1 per annum?—The expense of the common privy some people would estimate very different from others; it depends very much upon the circumstance, how it is placed. In London there are very few common privies now but which empty themselves, or have the means of emptying themselves, into common sewers. Forty years ago the whole of London received the contents of those places into cesspools in the ground. Latterly they are turned into the sewers, and the river receives them all, or nearly all.

192. The making it necessary that every house should have one (privy) would lead probably to the substitution of water closets?—I think, as public habits improve, and people get more cleanly, they will feel a desire for them. * * *

WILLIAM D. GUTHRIE, Esq., *Examined.*

1158. Have you paid any attention to the surface cleansing of streets and alleys and courts?—I have.

1159. Do you think it might be more efficiently done, and in a cheaper mode, by water cleansing?—Yes, I think that would be the cheapest and most effectual.

1160. Do you think it might be carried off by means of common sewers?—Yes.

1161. You would have no fear of their being stopped?—None, if they were properly flushed.

1162. You would consider that the dirt and filth before the doors of houses, and so forth, from each house, and the street dirt from the surface, and what-

ever is brought down by the kennels, might be carried off effectually?—I have not the least doubt of that.

1163. You think that would be cheaper than the present mode of carting it off from time to time?—Yes.

1164. Have you made any calculation of the expense?—I have not myself.

1165. Have you made any calculation of the expense of the sort of apparatus you just referred to?—Many mechanical arrangements for that purpose might be easily made; a sketch of the water valve itself might be very easily prepared, with a floating ball and stopcock, the same as the common stopcock for cisterns.

1166. Have you seen any mechanical contrivance for cleansing streets?—In Glasgow, in 1840, I proposed an improved mode of cleaning streets, which I submitted to the Board of Commissioners of Police; but they did not conceive themselves warranted in ordering any expenditure of the public money for an experiment, having once already failed in the attempt to complete a sweeping machine of practical value. I have seen Mr. Whitworth's in operation.

1167. Do you think that might be effectual with the aid of water? I think that if manual labor were economized, it would be cheaper and more efficient than almost any mechanical contrivance (supposing no water from companies to be used), by simply taking advantage of the heavy rains that occasionally occur, if it were permitted that the debris should be swept into the main sewers.

1168. Do you think that the slop and filth might be swept into the gully holes, and that it might all be carried off by means of flushes?—That would be the most efficient mode.

1169. Do you apprehend that, from any such cause, any accumulation might take place in the bed of the river?—I believe that to some extent such might be the case; but I do not apprehend it would be very prejudicial to the shipping interest, supposing the whole of the debris of the metropolis were to be carried into the river.

ROBERT WILLIS, Esq. M. D., *Examined.*

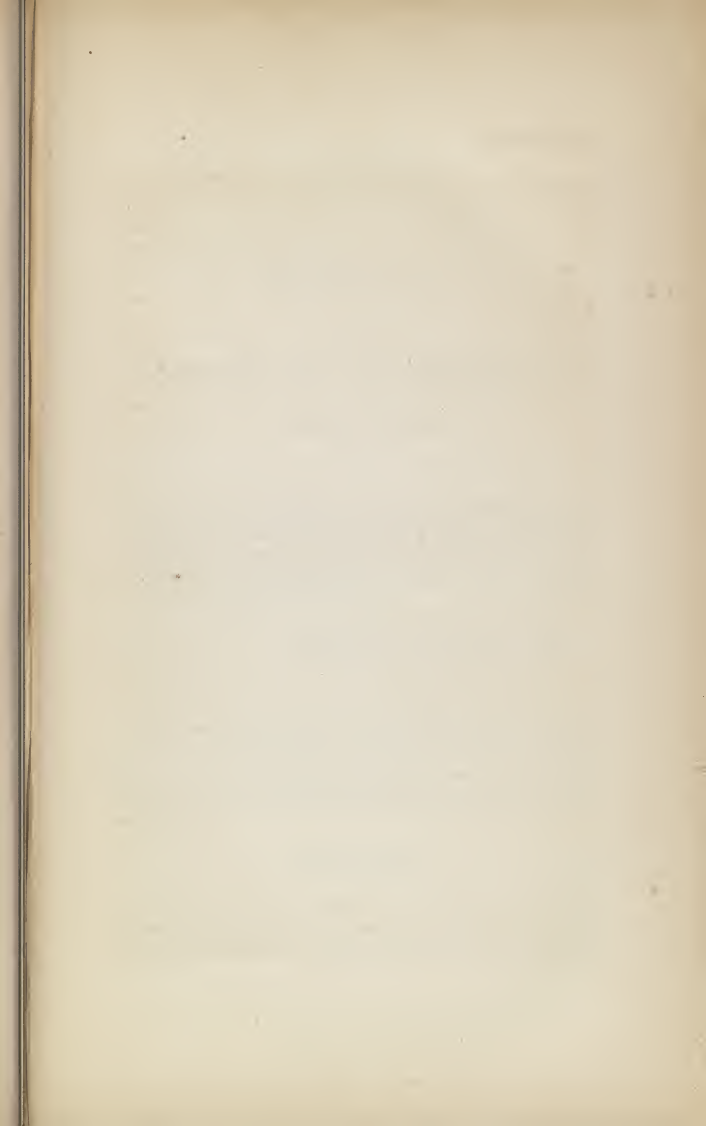
3315. Do you consider that there is a general want of information as to the regulation of the state of the atmosphere in ordinary habitations?—Yes, universal; not confined to the poorer, but extending over all classes of society. In the best houses we are often stifled for want of fresh air.

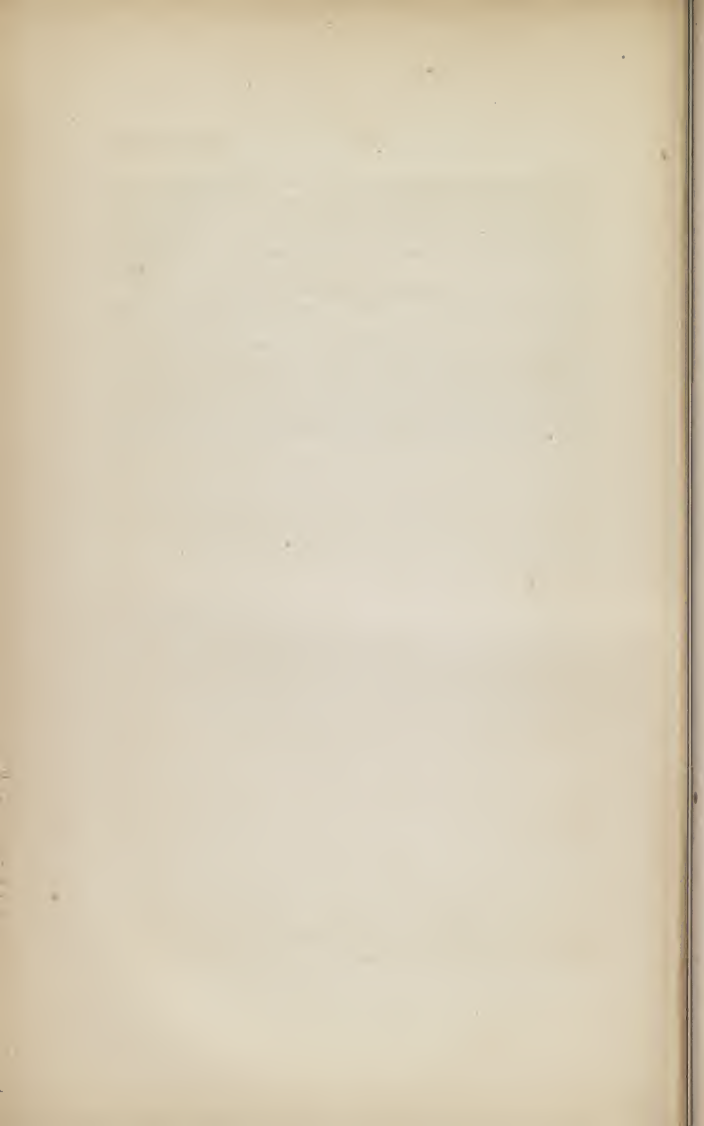
3316. Do you consider it important that means should be taken for diffusing a knowledge of the elementary principles of ventilation, and such other subjects as apply practically to the regulation of the state of the atmosphere in ordinary dwellings?—I do. * * * Such information would certainly prolong the sum of human life.

3319. Would it not prove an economical measure, in your opinion, from the degree in which it would prevent loss of time by colds, ill health, and deficiency of power?—Certainly it would, and loss of life too; and it would spare the industrious and the healthy, for the family of the laborer and artizan is thrown upon the community, if he be incapacitated by ill health, or be prematurely carried off by disease.

3320. You have necessarily attended to the subject of ventilation?—I have given much attention to the subject; I made it a particular study at one time, and mastered its principles.

3321. Is it your opinion, that if some familiar arrangements were made public, connected with the ingress, and diffusion, and discharge of air, they might be applied with facility by the persons to whom they were communicated?—Such arrangements would be very easily carried into effect in connection with new buildings; with reference to tenements already built, I apprehend they would be found more difficult of application; still much might be done at little cost.





DOCUMENT No. 64.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

APRIL 14, 1845.

The Joint Special Committee, to whom was referred the subject relating to the claims of the Messrs. Ellicott and Brothers against the Corporation, presented the following Report thereon, which was on motion laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Ellicott and Brothers, in the matter of their previous petitions and the reports thereupon, for relief in regard to certain contracts for aqueduct pipes, have examined the subject referred to them and beg leave to

REPORT:

That the subject now submitted to them has been before the Common Council for two successive years. The original petition of the Messrs. Ellicott was dated July 20th, 1842, was presented

in the Board of Assistants, and was referred to the Finance Committee of the two boards, by whom it was very carefully considered and investigated. The result was the unanimous recommendation by the committee of the passage of the following resolution :

“Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Ellicott and Brothers, for \$16,943 $\frac{3}{10}$, upon their giving a receipt in full for loss on contracts of water pipes, and charge to account of the Croton Water Board.”

The report was made in the Board of Assistants, and was signed by all the members of the Finance Committee from that board, Messrs. Nesbitt, Westervelt, and David T. Williams. The report was also concurred in unanimously by the members of the Finance Committee from the Board of Aldermen. Owing to the late period of the year at which this report was presented, and the dilatoriness which too often embarrasses the consideration of well grounded private claims, the report was not acted upon by the Common Council.

Another petition was presented by the Messrs. Ellicott to the Common Council of the following year, dated the 29th day of May, 1843. The subject was then referred to a Joint Special Committee of five from each board, and was by them thoroughly investigated. Eight of that committee concurred in, and signed a report recommending for adoption the resolution of the Finance Committee of the previous year, for the payment to the Messrs. Ellicott of \$16,943 $\frac{3}{10}$, which they say is the damage sustained by the Messrs. Ellicott, that they are justly entitled to have reimbursed them by the city. This report was signed by Messrs. Waterman, Dunning, and Vandervoort of the Board of Aldermen; and by Messrs. Nesbitt, Williams, Dougherty, Henry, and Dodge, of the Board of Assistants. Alderman Brevoort signed a minority report, closing with a resolution that the petitioners

have leave to withdraw their petition. The other member of the committee, Alderman Scoles, signed neither report.

These reports were presented in the Board of Assistants, were printed and came before that body for final action, on the first of April, 1844; at that time the petitioners had been kept for a term of nearly two years in attendance upon the Common Council. Numerous hearings had been given them, witnesses had been repeatedly summoned and examined, and the whole matter had been passed upon unanimously by the Finance Committee, and unanimously with a single exception by the Joint Special Committee, to which it had been referred. Under these circumstances, in the view of your committee, the question should have been fairly met and passed upon by the Common Council, after they had assumed jurisdiction in the premises, and had led the petitioners to believe that their rights would be duly entertained and finally settled by them. But at this protracted stage of the inquiry, the documents were referred to the counsel of the Corporation for his report in the premises; and this report was of course adverse to the petitioners. The justice and propriety of this proceeding may be best illustrated by the suggestion of a parallel case. If after two verdicts rendered for a plaintiff by two juries successively impaneled to try an issue between litigating parties, the court should refer the papers to the defendant's counsel, with a request that he should enter such a judgment as he might see fit, the case would furnish a precise parallel to the reference of Messrs. Ellicott's claim to the counsel of the Corporation, after it had been twice submitted to committees of the Common Council, and favorably reported upon by them.

Your committee have attentively examined all the papers connected with this case, which may be found in Document No. 25 of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, for February 19, 1844, to which your committee deem it sufficient to refer for the detailed statements of the petitioners, and reports of previous commit-

tees. Your committee deem it essential to present merely the material fact that at the time of making these contracts, the Messrs. Ellicott were misled by the representations then made to them, in regard to the then current value of the stock, and the rates of future issues. While the contracts with Messrs. Ellicott were based on the representation that the stock was worth 92, and that no more of it would be issued at a less rate, the city was actually issuing, and for several months continued to issue, as appears from the Comptroller's books, the same stock to Messrs. John Ward and Co., and John Jacob Astor, at $87\frac{3}{4}$ and 88, which fact was entirely unknown to the petitioners till long afterwards, and which it is obvious would have prevented them if known, from receiving the same stock on the basis of 92 per cent. To state the facts is to admit the wrong done to Messrs. Ellicott, and to demonstrate that in equity and good conscience, and in the strictest justice, they are entitled to relief.

The total amount of the stock received from the city by Messrs. Ellicott, was \$175,152 $\frac{3}{100}$, on which they sustained a loss of \$16,943 $\frac{1}{100}$, estimating the difference between the market prices at which they were compelled to realize for it, in order to complete their contracts, and 92 per cent, which was represented to them as its value, and under which rate they were made to believe that no more would be issued. Of the stock which the city thus passed to them at 92 per cent, the city itself became the purchaser of \$49,076 $\frac{83}{100}$, at 80 per cent; passing it to them with one hand at 92, and cashing it for them with the other at 80. This stock is now above par, so that the city has itself speculated on the embarrassments and pecuniary distress in which by its own actions it had involved the Messrs. Ellicott, and profited by its speculation to the amount of upwards \$10,000. This sum, under all the circumstances of the case, and in view of the mistake and misapprehensions that existed in regard to the value of the stock and the rates of its future issues, your committee are of opinion is held by the city in equity and good conscience as the

trustee of the Messrs. Ellicott. The payment of it to the Messrs. Ellicott, would leave the city precisely in the same relation to its contracts and the Messrs. Ellicott, in which it stood at the time of making them. After this payment the city will continue to enjoy the full advantage originally contemplated by its contracts, which are conceded on all sides to have been highly beneficial to the city, and to have been most faithfully and meritoriously executed by the petitioners, and will still be a gainer of from 23 to 33 per cent. upon their contracts with the petitioners, as compared with similar contracts made contemporaneously with those of the Messrs. Ellicott.

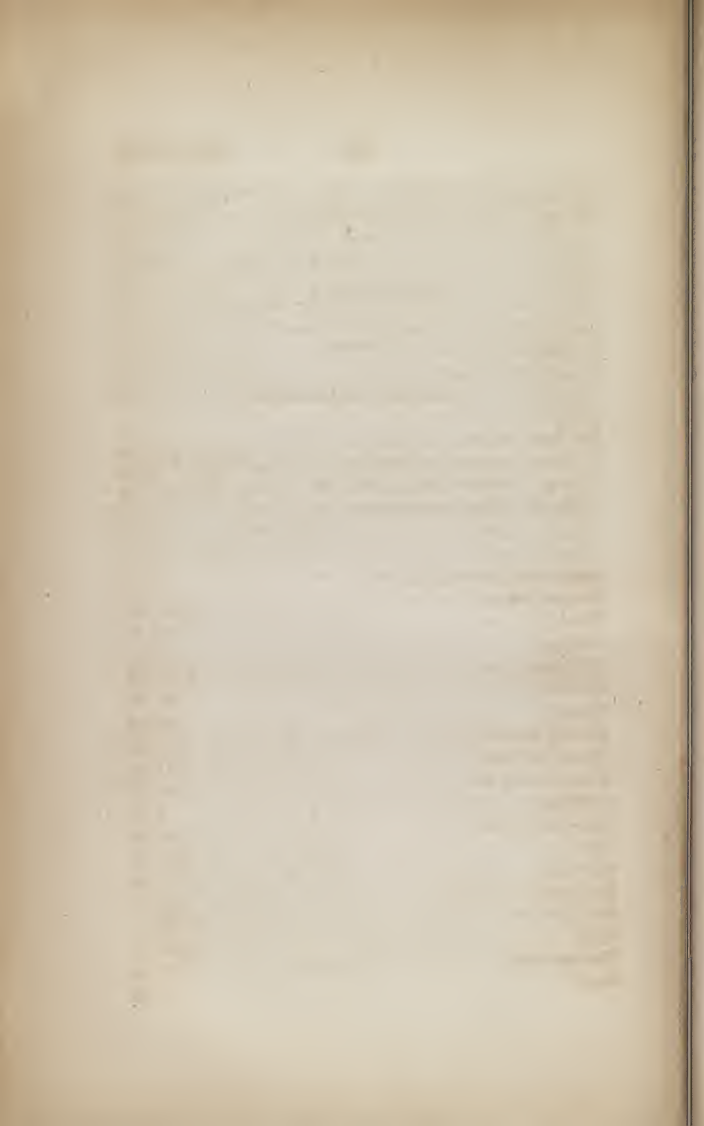
Your committee are of opinion that the honor and interests of the city are involved in the equitable and honest adjustment of this matter ; and in view of the difference of opinion existing between the two previous committees of the Common Council and the late Corporation counsel as to the claim, they would recommend its compromise, by the payment to the Messrs. Ellicott of the sum of \$10,000, to which your committee conceive they are entitled upon every principle of justice and good faith.

Your committee recommend the passage of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Ellicott and Brothers for \$10,000, upon their giving a receipt in full for loss on contracts of water pipes, and charged to account of the Croton Water Board.

WILLIAM S. MILLER,
CHARLES DEVOE,
W. BLACKSTONE,
JOSEPH A. DIVVER.





DOCUMENT No. 65.

Amount Disbursed

By Commissioners and Superintendent for support of Alms House Department at Bellevue, Long Island Farms, Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, Bridewell, Bellevue Hospital, and Out-door Poor, for the month of March, 1845.

Butter, Lard, and Cheese,	192 40
Flour and Meal,	2,451 64
Wood,	713 94
Clothing,	340 52
Dry Goods,	1,740 95
Hardware,	596 80
Repairs,	322 99
Building Materials,	786 52
Drugs, Medicines,	547 38
Soap, Candles, &c.,	254 97
Crockery,	2 63
Coffee and Spices,	333 99
Tea,	331 25
Groceries,	104 60
Straw, Hay, Grain, &c.,	493 02
Extra Salaries,	1,286 11
Milk,	666 61
Fish and Salt,	146 50
Sugar,	184 09

Beef,	1,360 82
Stationery,	267 49
Coal,	378 30
Leather and Shoes,	771 82
Transportation,	115 33
Brushes and Brooms,	27 00
Marketing,	161 63
Nursing Children,	617 49
Molasses,	869 59
Sundries,	45 65
Postages,	14 53
Donations,	2,604 71
Wine, Ale, &c.,	140 00
Pork and Beans,	234 38
Harness,	19 50
Support Colored Paupers,	658 80
Rations for Penitentiary,	1,786 52
Total,	<u><u>\$21,570 47</u></u>

The amount expended, charged to the several Departments as follows, viz.:

1845.

March 31, Bellevue Alms House,	631 14
Bellevue Hospital,	2,592 44
Bridewell,	742 67
Long Island Farms,	2,264 21
Old Alms House,	961 88
Out-door Poor,	4,938 82
Lunatic Asylum,	1,642 10
Penitentiary,	7,683 46
Transportation of Paupers,	113 75
Total,	<u><u>\$21,570 47</u></u>

The foregoing return is made pursuant to Chapter XIII., Title II., Section 13, of the City Ordinances.

D. D. WILLIAMSON,

Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
City of New-York, April 21, 1845.

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DOCUMENT No. 66.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

APRIL 23, 1845.

The Committee on Charity and Alms House, to whom was referred the Petitions of the United States and Irish Emigrant Societies, on the subject of regulating the landing of Emigrant Aliens in the City of New-York, presented the following Report and draft of an Ordinance in relation thereto, which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed for the use of the members.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, *Clerk.*

The Committee on Charity and the Alms House, to whom was referred the petition of the United States Emigrant Society, with the petition of the Irish Emigrant Society, and the remonstrance of certain residents of the First and Third Wards, have examined the subject referred to them, and beg leave to

REPORT:

That the subject matter of these papers has already been presented in various aspects to this Committee, and has been previously stated incidentally in their reports of the 15th of July, 1844, and the 6th of January in the current year, in relation to the reorganization of the Pauper Department of the Alms House, and the bonding of alien passengers. To aid in carrying out the reformation, the necessity of which was sufficiently indicated in the reports in question, this committee have again devoted a good deal of time and attention to the facts which have been developed in this connection; and have embodied the results of their examination and reflection in the ordinance appended to this report.

It has been established to the satisfaction of the committee, that the complaints of gross imposition practised upon alien emigrants by irresponsible runners, and the keepers of lodging and boarding houses in this city, are too well founded. In view of the circumstances under which these persons are landed upon our shores, ignorant entirely of the customs of the place and in many instances of the language, we might well apprehend that they would lead to the consequences that are shown by abundant testimony to exist. To some extent they are unavoidable. It is not supposed that they can be entirely remedied by legislation; Certain it is, however, that they can be measurably corrected, that the grosser instances of fraud and oppression can be guarded against, or visited with penalties that may prevent their recurrence.

It is admitted on all sides and by the representatives of every interest connected with emigration, that some legislation is indispensable, to protect, not merely the interests of the aliens arriving at our port, but the interests and character of the city.

Your committee therefore do not deem it essential to enumerate particular instances of imposition that have been brought to

their notice. It is sufficient to state generally, that no species of fraud which the ingenuity of avarice could suggest, seems to have been overlooked. False statements, extortionate prices, oppression, menaces, and open plunder have been the means of profit and gain, so frequently resorted to by the individuals into whose hands these alien emigrants fall, that they all unite with the Emigrant Societies in crying out against the public evil and disgrace; and in calling for its remedy or alleviation by the interposition of the city government.

In the hope of accomplishing these most desirable objects, the committee has prepared the following Ordinance. It sufficiently explains its own purpose, and requires no further comment or illustration than it bears upon its face. It embodies a system which provides completely for its own support, and which cannot fail to introduce valuable reforms where they are much needed. Whether it will prove adequate to the exigencies for which it is designed will depend, in a degree, upon the manner in which its provisions may be executed.

Having thus provided for the public evils which have been incidentally brought to their attention by the petitions and remonstrance referred to them, your committee see no propriety in entertaining so much of these communications as appears to spring from private misunderstanding, and breaches of contract between rival associations.

Your committee will only add that they have strong hopes, that the several benevolent societies will hereafter act in unison, in carrying out the professed objects of their respective associations, in protecting the City and County from the admission of improper persons amongst us, by timely notice of their arrival to the Mayor, and in consulting the welfare of the immigrant who desires to become an American Citizen, by directing him to seek a home on the cheap and productive lands at the west, where

every immigrant, with moderate industry can speedily become a land owner, and an independent farmer.

The Committee beg leave to report the following Ordinance.

WILLIAM S. MILLER,
WILLIAM GALE.

AN ORDINANCE

For regulating the Landing of Emigrant Aliens in the City
of New-York.

§ 1. No person shall exercise the vocation of runner to solicit custom for boarding-houses, forwarding or transportation lines without the Mayor's license, for which he shall pay the sum of twenty dollars per annum, and give satisfactory bonds to the Mayor in the penal sum of three hundred dollars as security for his good behaviour. Every person so licensed shall wear in a conspicuous place about his person, a label or plate with the words "Licensed Runner," and the number of his license thereon. No person who is not of approved good moral character shall be licensed.

Every person who shall solicit alien emigrants, passengers or others for the benefit of boarding houses, or forwarding lines, upon any street, lane or alley, or upon any steamboat, vessel, or other craft, or upon any dock, pier, or public highway, within the corporate bounds of the City of New-York, or upon any waters adjacent thereto, over which said city has jurisdiction, without such license, or, having a license, without wearing such label or plate as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five and not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not longer than one year, or both, for every such offence.

§ 2. All persons keeping houses for the purpose of boarding or entertaining alien emigrants, shall be required to have the Mayor's license, for which they shall pay for every such license the sum

of twenty-five dollars per annum, and give satisfactory bonds with one or more securities to the Mayor, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, as security for good behaviour.

Every keeper of such boarding house or place of entertainment, shall cause to be kept conspicuously posted in the public rooms of such house or place, the rates or prices which will be charged for whatever they may have to furnish or sell, in the English, German, French, and Welsh languages ; if more is charged and paid, or the baggage of such alien emigrants is retained to enforce such charge, the license of such boarding house keeper shall be annulled, and the offending party shall be punished by fine of not less than forty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

§ 3. No person shall exercise the vocation of "booking" emigrant passengers, or taking money for their inland fare, without keeping an office or store for the transaction of such business, nor without the Mayor's license, for which shall be paid twenty-five dollars per annum ; and give satisfactory bonds to the Mayor in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, as security for the proper management of their business as respects fair dealing towards the emigrant. And every such establishment shall have posted in a conspicuous manner at its place of business, its price or rates of fare, for the passage of emigrant aliens to the principal places to which the proprietors thereof undertake to convey passengers, in the English, German, French and Welsh languages ; and any person receiving money as aforesaid for the passage of emigrant aliens without such license, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not less than one hundred dollars, and not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

§ 4. The dock or Pier No. _____ is hereby appropriated and set apart for the exclusive use of landing emi-

grant aliens, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to have the same enclosed with a suitable shed or building, which shall not exceed in cost the sum of two hundred dollars, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to draw his warrant upon any unexpended money in the City Treasury for the same. The said pier is hereby placed under the supervision and management of a committee of one person from each of the benevolent societies now existing in this city for the benefit of emigrant aliens, which may choose to make such an appointment, and two marshals or police officers to be appointed by the Mayor; one of whom shall be at all times on duty during the season of landing emigrant aliens.

§ 5. The Mayor may license such a number of steamboats or lighters as he may deem necessary to receive alien emigrants and their luggage from vessels arriving at this port not subject to quarantine, to be landed upon the emigrant pier aforesaid, for which license every steamboat or lighter shall pay the sum of ten dollars per annum.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of every shipmaster, owner or consignee, bringing to this port any alien emigrants, steerage passengers in vessels not subject to quarantine, to cause the same with their luggage to be landed upon the emigrant pier aforesaid, either directly from the vessel or by means of some steamboat or lighter, licensed by the Mayor as aforesaid, and the landing of them upon any other pier or wharf shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and the offending party shall be punished by a fine not less than two hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

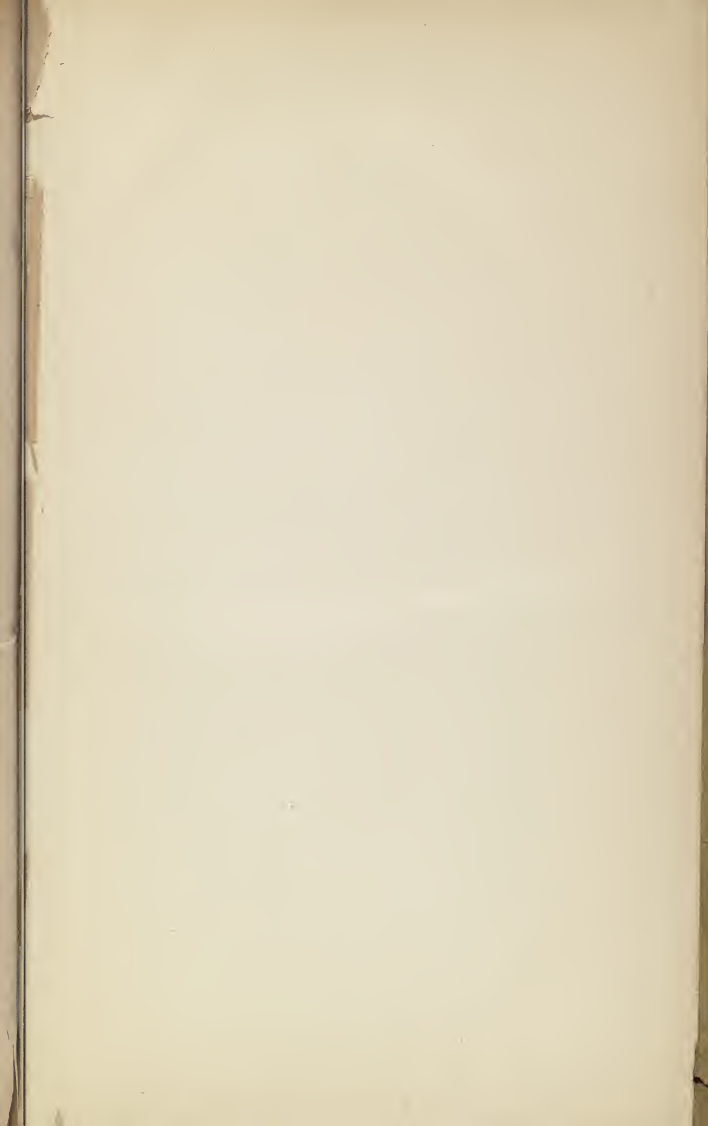
§ 7. The committee having charge of the emigrant pier, may contract with responsible parties to bring emigrant aliens and their luggage from the quarantine block to the pier aforesaid, in suitable barges towed by steamboats, or in suitable lighters, for which service the contracting party is to be allowed, and paid the same

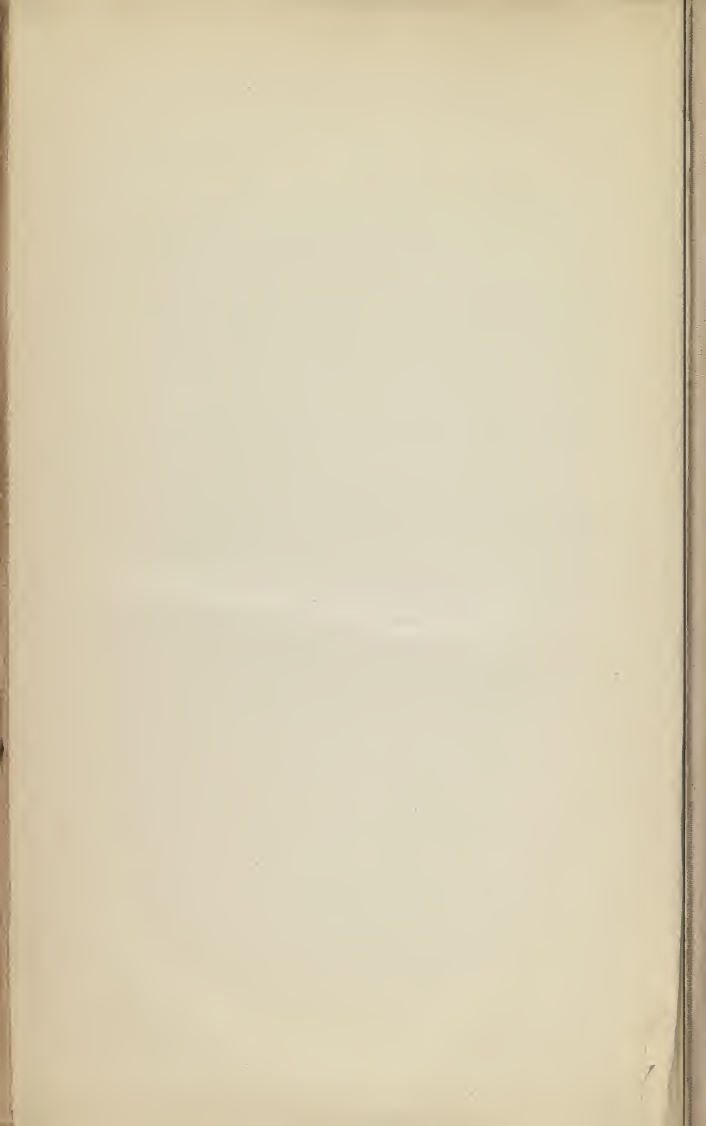
remuneration as has heretofore been allowed and paid sailing vessels or lighters for the same services. And it shall not be lawful for any such barge, lighter, sailing or steam vessels, receiving emigrant aliens at said quarantine block, or elsewhere, to land them upon any other pier or wharf than the one appropriated for that purpose as aforesaid, and any violation of this provision shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and the offending party shall be punished by a fine not less than two hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

§ 8. The money collected for licenses, fines, &c., as aforesaid, shall be appropriated in the following manner:

- 1st. To the payment of a fair rent for the pier.
- 2d. To the payment of the two Marshals or Police Officers having charge of the same.
- 3d. To the returning to the country whence they came, any alien paupers or criminals, and the transporting needy aliens beyond the bounds of this City and State, and to the cheap and fertile lands of the West.

§ 9. The Assistant Justices of the City, or any one of them, are hereby authorized to try any matters or issues growing out of the provisions of this Ordinance.





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BOARD OF ALDERMAN

